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Byrnes Approves Raise; India Viceroy May Retire; Kelly Sticker Candidate?

The World's Day—October 24, 1942

Washington: Metal Workers to Get $1 Day Rise

An increase of $1 a day for 10,000 non-ferrous metal workers in Idaho and Utah was approved by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, acting on a WLB award.

Fighting labor "piracy," the WLB prohibited all employers in five Michigan counties, a tool-making center, from hiring tool and die workers at rates higher than $1.75 an hour in job shops and $1.60 in captive shops. Plugging a loophole, it also ruled that the exemption of employers of eight or less persons from wage controls was not to be applied to this industry.

Responsibility for bringing newspaper production problems to WPB attention was assumed by Donald J. Sterling, managing editor of the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore., who became a full-time adviser to WPB Chairman Nelson. [Financial Page.]

The Navy now numbers nearly 1,000,000, plus 200,000 in the Marine Corps and about 110,000 in the Coast Guard, announced Secretary of Navy Knox.

The proposal to require a 12-month training period before 18- and 19-year-old men can be sent into combat was opposed by President Roosevelt, although other support mounted

A bill to force President Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians to lift a ban preventing union members from making recordings for radio stations and "juke boxes" was introduced by Senator Clark (D) of Idaho.

In Europe: Lord Linlithgow Expected to Retire

Lord Linlithgow is expected to retire as Viceroy of India at the end of March when his present term expires, according to an India Office spokesman in London.

Yehudi Menuhin, the American violinist, has canceled his visit to London for a concert tour because he could not get transportation in time to keep the dates, the U. S. Office of War Information said.

Two German war prisoners who escaped from a Canadian camp in March, 1941, had been put in irons when captured by Americans and sent back to Canada, the Berlin Borsenzeitung said, according to a Berlin broadcast heard in London

New England: Drive to Enlist Kelly Under Way

Drive to enlist former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly as sticker candidate for Governor highlighted intensified political campaigning in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

American co-operation with Turkey in the Balkans and Near East is necessary if we are to keep out of future European wars, declared Dr. Eleanor Bisbee at The Twentieth Century Association this noon. [Page 2.]

Householders to be asked three basic question. at fuel oil registration centers Oct. 28 29, and 30

National: Cruiser Oakland Launched on Coast

The cruiser Oakland was launched into San Francisco Bay at the Bethlehem shipyard, sponsored by Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, President of Mills College, which is situated in the honored city on the Bay. The ship had been authorized on July 19, 1940

The Destroyer Daly was launched at Staten Island, named for a marine sergeant major of World War I. The launching at the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company was sponsored by Mrs. Arthur Ranswelier, of Glendale, L. I., niece of Sergeant Major Daniel Daly

Americas: Argentina to Deport Japanese Spy

Argentina ordered deportation of Goro Mijazaki of the Japanese export-import firm of Nambei of Buenos Aires. He had been deported on spy charges in 1936 but had secretly returned.

Chile imposed official censorship over all outgoing news dispatches, it was reported in Buenos Aires. Indirect censorship, under which cable companies were responsible for context of messages, had been in effect. The shutdown coincided with difficulties of President Rios in forming a new cabinet.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Columns 5, 7 and 8.

Leaders in Effort to Beat Year's Training for Youths

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Administration leaders hastily summoned re-inforcements today in an effort to beat off a powerful attempt in the Senate to compel a year's training before 18- and 19-year-old youths could be sent into combat.

Facing possible defeat, despite the publicly expressed opposition of President Roosevelt against any amendment to the 'teen age draft bill, the Administration lieutenants prepared to fight a delaying action until several absentees could arrive to bolster their position.

Senator O'Daniel (D) of Texas had proposed that no person under 20 years of age who was inducted into the armed forces should "be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States, until after he had had at least one year's military training following his induction."

There was some possibility that this amendment would be abandoned in favor of a proposal by Senator Norris (Ind) of Nebraska stipulating a similar training period for all selectees under 19 years old.

Adoption of either amendment was expected to delay final congressional approval of the legislation lowering the minimum draft age from 20 to 18, since a majority of house members, who rejected similar proposals, has gone home to campaign for re-election.

Leaders were disappointed, however, at the Senate's reaction to a letter from President Roosevelt to Senator Gurney (R) of South Dakota opposing any restrictive amendments.

"It appeared to me," the President wrote Senator Gurney, "that the complicated administration necessarily involved in the handling of large numbers of men by the Army, as well as the urgent necessity for correcting the present deficiencies as to age, make it important that limitations other than those now included in the bill be avoided."

Senator Gurney's reading of the letter in the Senate yesterday was followed by a veritable broadside of approval for the training amendment by Senator after Senator. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, insisted in a letter also read by Senator Gurney that if the amendment were adopted the Army would have to "put thousands and thousands of men on the shelf after their essential training had been completed."

Senator Norris countered with the assertion that Army Officials had said it would take 12 months to train inductees, but Senator Taft (R) of Ohio contended the Army had "not the slightest intention" of training men that long before it sent them abroad.

An Administration attempt was reported to have been made for compromise on a six months training period, but this proposal was quickly rejected.

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Brandon Lists Privileges Of 'Freed' Italians

Federal attorney at Boston declares U. S. officials seeking solution for still banned fishing.

Privileges which have been restored to Italian nationals in the United States under the newly amended regulations freeing them from the stigma of "enemy" alien classification, and restrictions that still apply to them, were outlined today by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon at Boston.

Fishing is one of the things not yet permitted because of naval orders distinctly banning all aliens of enemy countries from ships, although amendments to port regulations are expected to be made shortly that will allow the men to return to their usual vocation.

Under the new regulations made effective by the United States Department of Justice, Mr. Brandon said, Italian nationals may travel without restriction and without travel permits. They may change their place of employment without advance notice to the United States Attorney.

May Change Residence

They may move their residence to any part of the United States without permission. They need no longer carry a certificate of identification, and the privilege of ownership of short-wave radios, cameras, radio transmitters, firearms, and other articles prohibited to alien enemies has been restored to them.

Action of the Attorney General in making this change of regulations, with approval of the President, he said, mirrored the experience of his office relative to travel permits. Since the institution of the travel permit system for alien enemies, 6,071 travel permits have been granted to Italian applicants, and not a single application has been denied, he declared. The applicant in each case was subjected to a check-up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many travel applications of aliens of German nationality have been denied in the same period of time, Mr. Brandon said.

But other portions of the law and the President's proclamation relative to alien enemies are still applicable to aliens of Italian nationality, Mr. Brandon said. They are still subject to apprehension, detention, or internment if considered dangerous to the public safety.

Fishing Solution Sought

Italian aliens when making a change of address must comply with the requirements applicable to all aliens of any nationality by sending a notice of change of address to the Alien Registration division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia.

Certificates of identification previously issued to aliens of Italian nationality should not be destroyed, but should be kept in a safe place in event the Government should call for them, Mr. Brandon said. Italians who have surrendered prohibited articles or had them taken from them should not apply for return of these articles. They will be notified when the Government is ready to handle applications for the return of such property.

British Open Assault in North Africa; Bombers Score on 10 Japanese Ships; Axis on Defensive in Balkan Sectors

Associated Press

Genoa Harbor Before the RAF Came

On this great Italian port, masses of British bombers have roared 850 miles over France and Switzerland, to unload tons of heavy bombs. So congested is the shipping, much of which goes to supply Marshal Rommel's army in Egypt, that the high explosives have been able to do terrific damage.

Attack made before dawn by British Eighth Army on Rommel's forces in apparent attempt to drive Germans out of Egypt—New air raids on Italian cities do 'notable damage.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Britain's Eighth Army, supported by the British Fleet and strong air covering, seized the offensive against Axis armies in North Africa before dawn today in what appeared to be the beginning of a major attempt to push General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps back out of Egypt.

This major military development followed the second successive night of RAF bombing of Genoa, Italy, and new RAF raids which caused what the Italians admitted to be "notable damage" on Turin and Savona.

In the Pacific United States bombers sank or damaged 10 Japanese ships—including a cruiser—in the Solomon Islands, but were unable to prevent Japanese forces from landing on Russell Island, about 30 miles northwest of Guadalcanal Island. This landing, together with possible other new Japanese landings on nearby small islands, pointed to a possible attempt to surround the United Nations position on Guadalcanal, preparatory to a major Japanese attempt to capture the base.

On the Russian front the 61st day of the siege of Stalingrad saw Soviet defenders not only holding back the Germans but themselves gaining some ground.

The British offensive in North Africa was in itself a strategic defeat for the Axis, for it forestalled the Axis attack which had been expected as soon as Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps could be reinforced to battle strength. Reports early in the week stated that Marshal Rommel had been made supreme Commander of Axis forces in the Mediterranean and it had been reported that Reichsführer Hitler had instructed him to reopen the fighting in North Africa in the very near future.

Ever since Marshal Rommel's army drove into Egypt and was stopped on the northern edge of the Qattara Depression, both British and Axis forces have been rushing up reinforcements as a prelude to resumption of fighting.

United Nations air forces have been hammering constantly at Axis shipping lanes across the Mediterranean, and at North African ports through which supplies to the Afrika Korps have been flowing. At the same time United Nations ships have been rounding the Cape to bring in new planes, men, tanks and other equipment to the Middle East armies.

The fact that the British were able to take the offensive before the Germans were ready is clear indication that the British won the race of supply.

The land attack was accompanied by a heavy fleet bombardment of the Axis port of Matruh, on the Axis-held Egyptian coast.

Although the Russians have indicated that an offensive in Egypt would not be sufficient diversion action to meet with their conception of a "second front," there is no doubt a careful timing liaison between the new Egyptian action and the notable Russian success in thwarting every Nazi attempt so far to capture Stalingrad.

Middle East:

British Launch Heavy Assault

The announcement that Great Britain's Eighth Army had attacked General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's El Alamein line in what appeared to be the opening of a major British offensive came in a British communiqué.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, who succeeded Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as Middle East Commander Aug. 18, sent his forces surging across the Egyptian no-man's land on the night of Oct. 23.

The main battle was concentrated in a comparatively small area, stretching 40 miles inland from the coast to the Qattara depression. The British were stated to have been sending desert patrols hundreds of miles across the desert to strike at the rear of Marshal Rommel.

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, has been faced with the task of replacing the "upwards of 50,000 men" which Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced had been lost in the retreat from Libya to the El Alamein line in June. The El Alamein line was stabilized on July 1.

Days of steady air attacks by British and United States fliers upon German-Italian airfields and communications opened the way for the ground push.

"Fierce fighting developed and is continuing," said a terse com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Second Front For Balkans Under Debate

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 23—The possibility of the United Nations opening up a second front in the Balkans next spring is being much canvassed here.

It is realized that the troubled Balkans are the weakest point in Axis-controlled Europe. In view of the armed revolt still continuing in Yugoslavia, Albania, and now in parts of Greece, it is difficult for the Germans to fortify the Balkans against possible attack. Already communications in the peninsula are irregular and untrustworthy.

Should the United Nations be able to destroy General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Libya and gain control of the Mediterranean Balkan Front, this would become a distinct possibility.

Glancing at a map of Europe it will be seen that a large potential second front already exists in the Balkans. The revolt against

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

U. S. and Britain Chart Postwar Economic Plan

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The evidence continues to accumulate to show a widening agreement between the United States and Great Britain on plans to secure the peace and promote the economic health of the postwar world.

Views expressed in both Washington and London indicate that the time is at hand to carry present discussions to a more practical and concrete stage and to implement the principles of the Atlantic Charter with more concrete commitments.

This attitude is given authoritative support here by the latest pronouncement of the National Resources Planning Board which declared "that it is time to proceed from generalities to particulars, from aims to methods" and promptly offered at its own initiative a detailed agenda for postwar action.

This attitude appears also to prevail in London where, according to a report on how Britain sees the postwar world, prepared for the Foreign Policy Association by Howard P. Whidden, opinion is even more prepared than in the United States "to begin the world which will be necessary to carry into effect the common principles already enunciated."

Points of Agreement

As evidenced by both Mr. Whidden's analysis and the National Resources Planning Board conclusions, British and American opinion are agreed that:

1. Both countries must look forward and work for a peace in which "the political framework will be fitted to the needs of a new economic order."

2. The majority of planners in both countries are counting on co-operation with each other "as the linchpin of postwar policy."

3. Large responsibility will necessarily fall upon Russia and China and the closest co-operation between these four nations is urgent.

4. White imperialism in Asia is at an end and there is no intention to return to the old modes which have so long prevailed in the Orient.

The National Resources Planning Board is confident that the "American people will never again make the mistake of believing that we can have prosperity while the rest of the world collapses; or peace while the rest of the world is at war; or freedom while the rest of the world is being enslaved. It is therefore assumed that after the war our international policy will conform to our desires for peace and the elevation of human dignity."

Challenge of the Future

That things are inevitably not going to be the same, in the future as they have been in the past is the Planning Board's basic premise and it envisages the challenge of the future in these words:

"Let planners make no mistake about the nature of this titanic world-enveloping struggle. It is not merely a war of words, or of empires, but a fundamental battle over the ideals of civilization. The

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: Ring Nov. 1 on Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 24

Put a ring around Nov. 1 on your consumer calendar. Here's what happens then:

Priorities on long distance telephone calls begin. Operators will be authorized to break in on private conversations to connect persons doing war business.

Sugar stamp No. 9 becomes good for three pounds of sugar between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15.

In 30 states application forms for fuel oil for heat and hot water rations for private dwellings are due back in the hands of local ration boards.

Residential rents in every large city in America with the exception of New York come under Federal control.

'Crack-Down' Late

The "crack-down" on nylon hosiery profiteers came late. Practically every pair of nylon hose has been bought and there won't be any more manufactured.

OPA's action was aimed at middlemen hoarders who might be holding back supplies of nylon for Christmas trade. If there is any such hoarding going on, storekeepers say, it is in such small quantities as to make little difference to big stores which buy on a business-like basis.

27 Hose Ceilings

OPA's order listed 27 different price ceilings for various grades and weights of nylon hose. Top price for the finest, all nylon hose is $2.50 but ceiling on first quality, nylon leg hose, designated by OPA as "the most commonly sold type" is $1.65. The average nylon hose has been selling recently for $3 or more a pair.

Special Gas Ration

If you are away from home with your car when nation-wide gas rationing begins on Nov. 22, you will get special rations to get your car back.

Gasoline allowances, OPA announces, will also be made to permit an owner to move his car in event of a bona fide change of residence.

These concessions, OPA emphasizes, will not mean extra gasoline for motor travel from summer homes to winter residences used primarily for vacation purposes.

Shopping List

In advising an American family of three adults and one child "how to live happily" on nine pounds of red meat plus poultry, the Office of War Information suggests this shopping list for a week:

1 lb. of ground meat balls or loaf.
1 lb. bacon or ham.
4 lbs shoulder of lamb.
1 lb. chops (veal or pork).
2 lbs. spare ribs.
4 lbs. stewing chicken.

The Bureau of Home Economics has worked out a week's menu based on these purchases.

Gift Kits

Gift toilet kits for members of the armed forces will move faster from store shelves now that WPB

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'See Britain' Arranged For Mrs. Roosevelt

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—When Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at Buckingham Palace last night, she was met by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret and had a long talk with them.

The Queen took her to the apartments reserved for her at the Palace and in them she has first-hand contact with results of German bombing. They are on the first floor and all windows are only temporary, because the glass in them was shattered by a blast.

She also has a red five-inch line on her bath to remind her to save water and fuel and there is unlikely to be any heat in the Palace any more than in any house in Britain until Nov. 1.

At the press conference at the United States Embassy this morning Mrs. Roosevelt told us about last night and about what she hoped to do here.

After dinner at the Palace she had seen a very interesting film —Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve."

Afterwards she said "I had a chance to take my son up to my room."

Cameras Flash

At a press conference today Mr. John A. Winant, American Ambassador, and a member of the Ministry of Information stood informally while lights flashed and cameras clicked. Mrs. Roosevelt laughed, softly rubbing one hand gently on the other and seemed hardly to know where to begin.

"There are so many of you!" she exclaimed. "I don't know how you like to conduct a press conference —I usually have only ladies."

Questions were decided on as the best method for the conference and the British reporters immediately got started. They wanted to

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

'Welcome to Britain, Mrs. Roosevelt'

Associated Press Radiophoto

King George — Mrs. Roosevelt — Queen Elizabeth

The wife of the President of the United States was greeted at the Paddington Station by the British Sovereigns and other notables. The streets were lined with deeply interested spectators eager to see the party on its way to Buckingham Palace.

Landlords in New England Defense Areas Reminded of Nov. 1 Rent Freezing

Level Must Be That Of Last March

Landlords in the five new defense rental areas which come under Federal rent control in New England on Nov. 1, were reminded by Edgard J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive, today, to note that beginning on November 1 all rents in these areas have as a legal maximum the rent charged for the same living accommodations on March 1, 1942.

Mr. Driscoll made the statement in response to questions from many landlords in the new rental areas who are now making up their billings for the month of November rent.

"These inquiries," the Rent Executive said, "indicate a strong desire on the part of responsible landlords to acquaint themselves with provisions of the Rent Control Law, and to fully comply with its requirements.

"Under the rent regulations, beginning on November 1, the maximum rent charged on March 1 applies to all living accommodations; houses, apartments, flats, tenements, rooms in rooming houses or hotels, even camps, cabins, and trailers in the new areas.

"These new areas comprise all of Eastern Massachusetts: Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable Counties: the Pittsfield areas, including all of Berkshire County; the Counties of Providence, Washington, and Kent, in Rhode Island, and Hillsborough County in New Hampshire. Eighty-five per cent of the population of New England will enjoy the benefits of Federal Rent Control by November 1.

"Only under unusual circumstances, and these must be decided by the Area Rent Directors, will landlords be permitted to charge more than the March 1st rent for any living accommodations, or will tenants be required to pay more," Mr. Driscoll concluded.

Survivors Tell Of Ship Sinkings By Air Torpedoes

First news of the sinking of two ships in a Russia-bound convoy were given out in Boston today by survivors whose vessels were sunk under them by torpedo planes, one going down in tow minutes with all its guns blazing.

While the names of the ships were not divulged, the crews described incidents of heroism and tenacity in handling the guns despite the suddenness of the attacks. No casualties were reported from one of the ships, while 21 members of the other were said to be missing.

The ship that sank in two minutes was struck almost simultaneously by three torpedoes. There was no time for action. The other vessel was struck by only one torpedo and sank in 20 minutes, giving the crew time to abandon ship. The survivors stated that the sinkings occurred during a general atack on the entire convoy, which apparently got through with only slight losses.

By a Staff Photographer

Those Little Army Cars Get Feminine Drivers

Fifty members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps went to Fort Devens yesterday afternoon, returning with a group of Army jeeps, and with Army men as instructors. Shown here, the first four in the line-up are: Capt. Christine Collins, in command of the contingent, and Lieuts. Hilda Wynn, Miriam Stone and Reva Karlin. In the inset, Private S. J. Yates instructs Lieut. Margaret Verhoeff on how to handle a jeep.

Kelly Won't Comment on Plan To Run Him via Sticker Route

A movement by voters to draft former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly as sticker candidate for Governor, charges from Democratic leaders that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Administration has "bungled" the State debt, and Republican counter statements indicating the State's efficient handling of wartime management were high lights of the last 24-hour political skirmishes on Massachusetts political front.

A petition signed by about 5,000 voters of Essex County has been sent to Mr. Kelly for his signature, to indicate his willingness to go on the Nov. 3 ballot as a sticker candidate. The former Lieutenant Governor, when approached today for comment, declined to express an opinion. Even though Mr. Kelly refuses to run, however, the sticker movement will go on, said Fred A. McElligott of Lynn, leader of the drive.

In Defense of Saltonstall

Meanwhile, radio waves were overheated last night with charges by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Democratic nominee for governor, that the "bungling administration on Beacon Hill" was responsible for a number of failures including poor Army showings in maneuverings, a favored few being given State jobs, and unsound debt conditions.

Countering Mayor Putnam's statements, Acting Mayor Weston U. Friend of Gloucester took the stump for Governor Saltonstall, declaring that when the governor took office in 1939 there was a State defficit in the treasury and a state debt of $41,000,000, whereas, today that burdensome total has been reduced to $11,600,000. He also pointed to a reduction of about $5,000,000 between 1938 and 1941 in the State tax, equivalent to a cut of about $1 in average real estate taxes on each $1,000 of valuation.

In a flare-up of speeches throughout the State, Republican candidates pointed generally to the efficient Republican management of state affairs in a wartime emergency and counseled voters not to attempt to "change horses in midstream." Governor Saltonstall, speaking in Pittsfield, pointed to the record of the State's Industrial Committee for national defense which is largely responsible for bringing $1,000,000 worth of repeat orders to local manufacturers from the Navy Torpedo Station at Norfolk alone.

Casey Attacks Lodge

Under a Republican war administration, said Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, speaking at Brockton, "Massachusetts has made every provision for the present and future needs of men in the services. We must keep unified, efficient and experienced leadership."

In a complete round of speeches last night, Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, charged his political rival, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., with lacking the foresight to back measures vitally affecting the safety of the nation. He said Senator Lodge voted to send the nation's young men marching against the Axis, but he "would not vote to conscript the property of slacker manufacturers."

Casting aside all partisanship, Mayor Vernon C. Newman of Malden emphasized that what the citizens have to answer on Nov. 3 is the question: "What can Massachusetts best do to win the war?" The conduct of the war, he said, must be in hands of capable leaders such as Massachusetts now enjoys on Beacon Hill. He, too, stresses the decrease in the State debt by 75 per cent, under Governor Saltonstall.

Roosevelt Group for Governor

Although Democratic in sentiment, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Middlesex County Club indorsed the candidacy of Governor Saltonstall for reelection.

A statement from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell assured election officials that they need have no concern about the Congressional Act providing for absentee voting because "it might become the basis of litigation on arguments of unconstitutionality." Even though the terms of the Act appear in some particulars to oppose the provisions of Massachusetts election laws, Mr. Bushnell held that since it is the law of the land no officials should refuse to obey it.

"The act," Mr. Bushnell stated, "was passed for the benefit of members of land and naval forces to preserve their rights, and it is to be presumed with the constitutional law-making power of Congress and to be complied with by all officials whose duties it prescribes."

Peace Group Plans First N. E. Meeting

The first meeting in New England of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace will be held Tuesday evening at 46 Beacon Street, to discuss general problems that will confront the postwar world.

Ex-president of the organization, William Allan Neilson, Henry I. Harriman and Clark Eichelberger will present some of the current problems. The Commission is convinced that it is not too soon, even in the midst of war, to plan for the transitional period that will follow cessation of hostilities.

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N. E. Farmers See Crisis In LaborShortage

Selective Service officials were today faced squarely with the growing problem of farm labor shortages which Col. Ralph M. Smith, Director, described as "due to voluntary enlistments taking farmers away from the fields and into the military forces."

The problem was accentuated, yesterday, when a delegation of farm representatives appeared at Selective Service headquarters to claim that the labor shortage in New England was more serious than in the midwest because local farms had no reservoir of skilled help. New England's labor was described as being so highly specialized that a shortage would have serious repercussions upon food and dairy markets.

The delegation was led by Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, Professor of Agriculture and Land Utilization at Clark University who said: "When men are taken away from the farms we cannot replace them. This is not true of the mid-west where there is a vast reservoir of trained farm help ready to replace those taken away."

"Food production," he added, "has always been considered something we could keep up in America but this war is different and we may now be facing a more difficult situation than in the first World War. It would be a tragedy if, when the crisis leading to either victory or defeat comes, that it should be a food shortage rather than manpower or munitions shortage that would cause our failure."

Colonel Smith told the delegation that voluntary enlistments were largely responsible for the farm help shortage, and that Selective Service officials recognized the problem and were doing everything possible to meet it.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist, at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

A free lecture on "Opera in English," with illustrations on the piano will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by Boris Goldovsky at 3 p. m.

"Iceland, Land of Vikings," a film depicting its life and people, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. A companion film, "Ikpuck, the Igloo Dweller," photographed and narrated by Richard Finnie tells the story of an Eskimo tribe in northern Canada. Open free to the public. This film will also be shown Sunday at 3 p. m.

Sunday

A talk on "Classic Myths" will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 3 p. m. Mrs. Tomita will also lecture on "Chinese Art" at 3 p. m. Miss Adlow will lecture on "Indian Art of North and South America" at 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Morton Bowe, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 288 Essex Street, Salem, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, at 3:30 p. m.

Martin Agronsky, who has had long experience as an observer of troubled Europe and the East and who has just returned from Australia, will speak at Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall on the subject "As I Saw the Australian Front." An organ recital by Willem Frank will precede the address. Doors open at 7:30 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in The First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, Everett, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Turkish Aims Outlined At Century Club

Asserting that in any plans by the United States to keep out of future European wars by helping to prevent such wars, it would need to co-operate with Turkey in the Balkans and the Near East, Dr. Eleanor Bisbee outlined Turkey's "good neighbor" attitude at the Twentieth Century Association at its meeting this noon.

Dr. Bisbee returned to the United States two months ago, following six years' residence in Istanbul, where she served as Professor of Philosophy at Robert College and also at the American College for Girls. It was during that time, she said, that "Turkey made the transition from the fresh novelty of new nationalism to the grim responsibilities of a modern Republic."

To account for Turkey's steadiness in non-belligerency to date, Dr. Bisbee revealed the condition of suppression and frustration of the Anatolian Turks under the decaying Ottoman sovereignty, and empire-weary, corruption-ridden state of the Turks in Constantinople and Empire outposts at the time of World War I. And then she pointed out how Mustapha Kemal Ataturk had emancipated them from all this by limiting their interest and responsibility to a country of their own to be developed by and for themselves.

Dr. Bisbee also read a quotation from Ataturk's own appeal to the Turks to free themselves from all illusions of a mighty state uniting different nations, which was the Pan-Ottoman dream, or of a super-sovereignty by a Khalif over all national sovereigns of Muslim peoples in a Pan-Islamic dream.

In this quotation, Ataturk further warned against illusions of Utopianism for which the world is not yet ripe. Then Ataturk challenged his own people to lead "a happy, strenuous and permanent life" in an exclusively national policy, by which he meant the Turks "to work within their national boundaries, relying on their own strength without fictitious aims," such as those of Pan-Islamism, Pan-Ottomanism or Utopianism, and "then to expect from the civilized world civilized human treatment, friendship based on mutuality."

This "good neighbor" attitude, the speaker maintained, was the reason for the spectacular reforms which abolished all the more artificial distinctions between the Turks and other peoples by doing away with the fez and the veil and adopting the Western calendar and alphabet and adopting European law codes and educational systems. It was even more importantly the reason for the efforts to develop a distinctively Turkish culture in language and arts and government.

"This war," Dr. Bisbee said, "caught the Turks in the midst of energetic efforts to this end. Because the Turks have already within 30 years, suffered four wars, or in, Turkey, the threats of this war seemed to them like the crack of doom. There were two immediate reactions to the war. Many felt that there never would be peace long enough to carry out Ataturks high aims, so, while their leader had been too realistic to be Utopian, they would be even more realistic and revert to militarism and intrigue and pin their faith again to force. But these were too few to determine policy.

The majority of the Turks determined to save their Republic and to keep their own country safe from Nazisism, Communism, or any form of Imperialism. The Government's leadership in that direction has kept the Turks steadfastly united on their own Turkish soil able to resist the pressure and temptations of both the Axis and the Allies, she said.

Because of the Turks inner knowledge of Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and of this new "good neighbor" attitude toward them, the speaker insisted that "hard Turkish realism will be necessary ballast for American Idealism and American idealism should be valuable re-enforcement for the Good Neighbor aims of the Turkish Republic in post war efforts to win a more lasting peace in a democratic world of independent nations."

Lowthorpe Plans Evening Courses

Lowthorpe School, Groton, Mass., is announcing morning and evening courses in vegetable gardening for wartime needs to be given at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston during January and February, 1943. Six morning lectures will be given weekly beginning Wednesday, Jan. 13, from 10 to 12 a. m. Six evening lectures will be given weekly beginning Wednesday, Jan. 13, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

These courses will be given jointly by Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, lecturer on horticulture, William H. Coles, superintendent of Lowthorpe School's model war garden, and Elizabeth Blanchard, 4-H Club leader who will give instructions in canning.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Considerably cooler today with gentle to moderate winds.

All New England States: Cooler today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:31 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:55 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Monday, 1:13 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:30 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:18 p. m.

- - FUEL OIL RATIONING - -

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION .. BOSTON .. 17 Court Street.

INSTRUCTION SHEET ... HOW TO MEASURE FLOOR AREA OF NECESSARY LIVING AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLING THAT MUST BE HEATED BY FUEL OIL (OR KEROSENE).

Step No. (1) Read This Carefully.

This Tells What You Must Do.

IN COLUMN (1) OF THE TABLE AT THE RIGHT DESIGNATE THE NECESSARY LIVING AND SLEEPING QUARTERS, AND COMMERCIAL SPACE, THAT MUST BE HEATED BY FUEL OIL (OR KEROSENE) BETWEEN NOW AND NEXT SEPTEMBER 30.

DO NOT INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SPACE UNLESS HEATING SUCH SPACE IS ESSENTIAL FOR SLEEPING OR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES: BASEMENT SPACE, LAUNDRIES, SLEEPING PORCHES, SUN PORCHES, GARAGE SPACE, RECREATION ROOMS, WORKSHOPS, ATTICS, STORAGE SPACE OTHER THAN CLOSETS OPENING INTO HEATED SPACE, AND ANY OTHER SPACE FOR WHICH HEATING IS NOT ESSENTIAL.

SHOW THE SIZE OF EACH ROOM IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER: GIVE THE LENGTH AND WIDTH IN FEET (ONLY INCHES), PLACE THE LENGTH FIGURE IN COLUMN (2) AND THE WIDTH FIGURE IN COLUMN (3), MULTIPLY THE LENGTH BY THE WIDTH, PLACE THE ANSWER IN COLUMN (4).

Step No. (4) AFTER All Measurements are Taken You Fill In Table Like This:

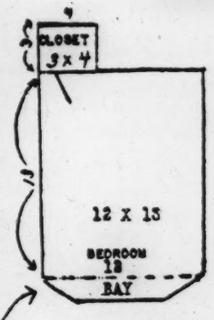
NAME OF ROOM (1)	DIMENSION (2) LENGTH	DIMENSION (3) WIDTH	FLOOR AREA (4) SQUARE FEET
Bedroom	13	12	156
" Closet	4	3	12
" Bay	10	3	30
Hall	16	8	128
Kitchen	12	6	72
" Alcove	3	4	12

Step No. (2) DRAWINGS NO. 1 AND 2 SHOW HOW TO MEASURE TO GET SQUARE FEET AREA OF REGULAR SHAPES.

Most Rooms are REGULAR in Shape ..... Either Square or Oblong. To determine Floor Area in Square Feet of All Rooms of Regular Shape Follow This Rule:

LENGTH X WIDTH = FLOOR AREA

EXAMPLE:



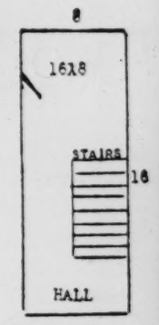
12 X 13 = 156 (Room)
4 X 3 = 12 (Closet)

Drawing No. 1

HEATED HALL

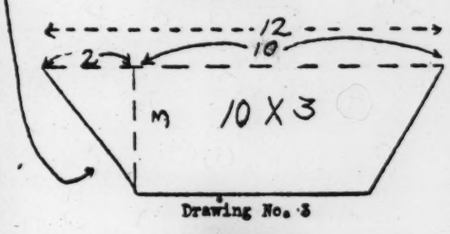
EXAMPLE:

16 X 8 = 128
Include Space occupied by stairs.



Drawing No. 2

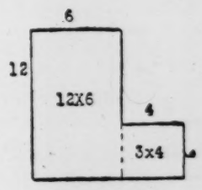
Step No. (3) DRAWINGS NO. 3 AND 4 SHOW HOW TO MEASURE "IRREGULAR OR ODD SHAPED ROOMS"



Drawing No. 3

BEDROOM BAY

EXAMPLE: Subtract base length of one irregular shape from entire length (See dotted line). 12-2 = 10. Multiply this figure by depth of bay (3). 10 x 3 = 30 which is Area of bay. Include separately in Table as shown above .... Bedroom Bay 30 sq. ft.



Drawing No. 4

KITCHEN WITH ALCOVE

Mark off into 2 regular shapes as shown by dotted line. Measure each; multiply length by width. List each separately in Table.

EXAMPLE:

12x6 = 72 Sq. feet
3x4 = 12 Sq. feet

READ CAREFULLY O.P.A. FORM 1100.

Include KITCHEN HEATED separately by Kerosene Stove.

Sample of Oil Rationing Blank

Fuel Oil Applicants Must Answer Three Basic Questions

Have you got those floor area measurements and that certificate from your oil dealer indicating last year's oil consumption? And have you the figure showing the amount of oil in your fuel tank as of Oct. 1?

If you haven't, you will have to go home again and get the answers to those questions before the fuel oil rationing board will allow you to register for your winter supplies beginning next Wednesday. Final plans for this registration in Boston alone will require the services of 4,000 school teachers who will sign up some 57,000 applicants in three days, Oct. 28, 29 and 30.

Registration forms are already being made available through oil distributors to their regular customers. The forms contain three fundamental questions the consumers must answer as follows:

1. Floor area of rooms to be heated exclusive of basement space, laundries, sleeping porches, sun porches, garage space, recreation rooms, workshops, attics, storage space, and closets other than those opening into heated areas.

2. A certificate from the dealer stating the exact amount of oil delivered to the consumer for the year ending May 31, 1942. How much a consumer gets is based upon last season's consumption, adjusted to normal. Last season was considered an easy one on oil consumers, hence the 75 per cent of last year's supplies will be adjusted to give 75 per cent of a normal cold winter supply.

3. The amount of oil in the applicant's tank as of Oct. 1, 1942.

The forms should be filled out by householders and brought to the registration centers in local schools. Registration hours in Boston will be from 2 to 8 p. m. Distribution of coupons will be made on Nov. 4, 5, and 6 between 3 and 8 p. m.

Form 1100 will be required from all dwellings of three families or less, including boarding or rooming houses, renting or having less than four rooms for rent.

Robert Wilcox Sayles

Prof. Robert Wilcox Sayles, who passed on Friday, was a writer, a manufacturer, a geologist, and curator of the Geologic Museum at Harvard since 1907.

Professor Sayles was a native of Pawtucket, R. I. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and received his A. B. degree from Harvard in 1901. He was one of the owners of the Baltic Mills Company and was at work in the Providence office when he accepted an offer from the geologic department of Harvard to take charge of the new geologic museum.

Widely-travelled and a well-known writer and research worker, he was claimed to be the first discoverer of tillite in the United States at Squantum, the first to prove it possible to count years in rock in the layers of the slate, and the first to originate the idea of glacial control of sea level. He was a member of numerous organizations, scientific and fraternal.

Northampton's Waves Called 'Free Spenders'

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Waves are free spenders, a mercantile survey indicated today.

Merchants said that about $70,000 a month was being spent by the women training at Smith College, the equivalent of about $70 a month per Wave.

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Just like Miss X of Brookline who wanted a distinctive hat style with her own beautiful fur skins included. Here it is—and striking with its swirl of fabric about her neck. It's just an example of what we can do. (Let us advise you and give estimates of cost without charge.)

Filene-made hats, second floor, rear

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Wheeler Sees 'Music' Bill As Antistrike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, today denounced as "antistrike" a bill to lift the ban against recorded music, but warned that unless the dispute was settled soon the American Federation of Musicians would be subjected to an investigation.

Senator Wheeler's remarks climaxed a controversy between the chairman and another committee member, Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho who yesterday introduced a measure designed to force James C. Petrillo, President of the A. F. M. to lift the prohibition—in effect since Aug. 1—against recording music for radio stations and "juke boxes."

The Montana senator also disclosed his own "behind-the-scene" efforts "to see if the union and the broadcasters could get together," after Senator Clark announced he offered his bill because no action had been taken under his Senate-approved resolution calling for a "thorough and complete" investigation of Petrillo and his union. He declared Senator Wheeler had not yet appointed a subcommittee to conduct hearings.

"I felt more could be accomplished through conferences between the labor group and the broadcasters," Senator Wheeler asserted, "than could be accomplished through Senate hearings emphasizing the controversy."

Of Senator Clark's measure, he said "if the bill could be applied in this case it could be applied in war industries. "It's an antistrike bill."

He declared however, he would appoint a subcommittee to consider the measure and that another subcommittee to make an investigation under the earlier resolution would be named soon "if the disputing parties don't get together."

Planes Collide; One Hit Mountain

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—After an American Airlines official had declared that an Army bomber was in collision with a transport plane shortly before the latter crashed near here late yesterday, a Civilian Defense airplane spotter told today of seeing the two twin-engined ships come together just before one wavered from its course and struck a mountainside.

Southern California Army authorities maintained a strict silence pending a military investigation. Charles A. Rheinstrom, airline vice-president, had said the crash with an "Army bomber" occurred in "clear weather," killing the crew of three and all nine passengers.

The plane spotter is R. M. Martin, also a guard at a telephone repeater station.

Crew members were: Capt. Charles F. Pedley, pilot; First Officer L. F. Repport, co-pilot, and Estelle Regan, stewardess, all of Dallas, Texas.

The passenger list included:

Ralph Rainger, Hollywood, song writer.

B. R. Vest, Birmingham, Ala.

M. C. Henderson, Phoenix, Ariz., member Interstate Industrial Commission.

C. Baker, Phoenix.

Frank Bird, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Walpole, Mass.

L. A. Hege, no address available.

E. H. Wallace, Las Vegas, Nev.

Lieut. Joseph R. Rosser, Santa Ana Army Air Base.

C. M. Wert, Los Angeles.

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Cartoons in the News

Shoemaker, Chicago News

On the Carpet

Thomas, Detroit News

The Civilian Daredevil

As in So-Called Oil Shortage, Less Meat Case in Distribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The nation's meat "shortage," continues to be primarily a problem of distribution, rather than total basic supply. In some areas where prices were frozen at a high level housewives are having little or no trouble getting about what they want, while in some cities where the freezing order caught retailers with prices low, shelves are often skimpy or even bare of many cuts.

As a whole reports show that the nation is not yet experiencing any great eating inconvenience, even with application of the "honor system" proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude E. Wickard. Under this plan buyers were voluntarily to limit themselves to the 2½ pounds a week quota, which will not be enforced until after Jan. 1.

As a matter of fact, a study of the whole background of this question will show the 2½ pounds a week allowance will not mean any great sacrifice, for it is only a few pounds a year less than the average person has been consuming for the past several decades. When one breaks a few pounds a year down into weeks and days, it means perhaps a "bite or two" less each day.

Of course this is on an "average" basis, and there is probably no such thing as an "average person" in reality. Some eat much more than 2½ pounds a week, some eat none at all. Unless there is arranged some way for a transfer of ration coupons those who have been eating more than that will notice the change. Others will not. Probably there will be more who will not notice it than who will.

Some to Feel Sacrifice

In referring to figures on average yearly consumption, it must be taken into consideration that these do not cover these last 10 or 12 months, which have been abnormal in many respects, including the amounts of meat consumed. With more money to spend and fewer things to spend it on, prosperous Americans have been buying more meat. The 2½ pounds a week ration will, then, mean more of a sacrifice for some in view of this short-time increase than when we look at the long-run picture.

There are some differences in figures used by different sources on the matter of yearly average per capita consumption, but only by a few pounds. Speaking here the other day, Sleeter Bull, professor of meats at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminded those who are "worrying" about the rationing that they have not been eating much more than this amount anyhow.

He pointed out that the 2½ pounds a week means 130 pounds a year, and that this 130 pounds is only a little over a pound less—a year, remember—than the average annual per capita consumption for the last 10 years.

The consumption for the period from 1931 to 1940, he noted, was only 131.1 pounds, merely a mouthful a day more than is to be allowed under the rationing program.

Actually, from 1935 to 1938, he declared, consumption per person was less than 2½ pounds a week.

Excludes Bacon and Salt Pork

United States Agriculture Department figures on meat consumption since 1909 show some variations from Professor Bull's, but this difference is due perhaps to the fact that the government excludes bacon and salt pork and makes an arbitrary annual allowance of 14 pounds of fish per capita over the entire period. Anyway, the government compilation shows that the average annual per capita consumption from 1937 to 1941 was 136.5 pounds. That means that under the new rationing system the mythical "average man" will have to skimp along on half an ounce less of meat each week.

Meat consumption has been declining since the turn of the century, although there have been fluctuations. According to Federal figures the average annual per capita consumption from 1909 to 1916 was 142.5; from 1917 to 1921, 135.6; 1922 to 1926, 139.8; 1927 to 1931, 131.7; and 1932 to 1936, 131.4.

In that cured meats, fish and poultry are not included in the rationing limitation, it is seen that the actual reduction in the amount of fresh meats allowed from this consumption level of other years is negligible.

Meanwhile meat production in the United States in September was without equal for that month in the history of the packing industry. Production has been steadily increasing over past months, and while an editorial statement from the Corn Belt Farm Dailies complains that "nothing is done to avoid rationing by increasing the supply," the American Meat Institute, representing the packers says that: "It is due to the foresightedness of Secretary Wickard in urging increased production of livestock that we now find ourselves in a fortunate position with respect to supplies of meat."

There has been established, in Boston, a

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'Pirating' of Labor Combated By Ceiling on Western Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Government, using two widely different sections of its broad wage control powers, sought yesterday to hold war workers to their jobs in Michigan's tool-making industry and in the western metals industry.

In the first instance, the War Labor Board put a ceiling on wages which may be offered tool and die workers in the Detroit area, announcing it took that action because there was a "great deal of pirating" of labor among the shops in the area. Continuance of this situation, with accompanying difficulties, "threatens the war production effort and the economic stabilization program," the Board said.

The Board prohibited all employers in five counties in the Detroit area from hiring tool and die workers at rates above $1.75 an hour for job shops and $1.60 for so-called captive shops. Those were the rates fixed by the Board in a previous order for similar workers in the big automobile plants.

Using another of its new powers, the Government—in this case Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of Economic Stabilization—approved a dollar-a-day wage increase for 10,000 workers in the copper, lead and zinc industry of the western States.

In approving a recommendation of the War Labor Board for the increase, Mr. Byrnes cautioned that it "must not be construed as binding me to approve other increases if experience should indicate their cumulative effect would, as the minority of your Board fears, endanger our program to keep down the cost of living and avoid an inflationary spiral."

Mr. Byrnes said an extraordinary situation was involved in the metals workers case, noting that the Board had reported that while the increase would substantially exceed the increase in living costs since the beginning of last year the new rates still would be below the common and skilled labor rates prevailing generally.

The WLB Chairman, William H. Davis, recalled that the Government already had taken several steps to meet manpower shortage in the metals industry, including the furloughing of miners from the Army and a limitation of the transfer of men from the industry to other work in the West.

Employer members of the War Labor Board, dissenting from the order which recommended the increase, contended they did not believe it was feasible to attempt piecemeal solutions of manpower shortages, but that the solution should be through early adoption of a national war service act.

Federal Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A bill to provide a uniform method of payment for Federal workers, at an estimated additional cost of $350,000,000 a year, was approved yesterday by the Senate Civil Service Committee.

The measure would provide a 44-hour minimum work-week with time and one half overtime for more than 40 hours worked, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, its author, explained.

Overtime payment, however, would be effective on no more than $2,900 of any employee's salary, he said.

The bill would affect more than 1,500,000 employees. A 10 per cent bonus, with a limit of $300 to any employee, would be paid those whose work hours could not be extended to more than 40 hours, including rural letter carriers, railway clerks, special delivery employees and some postmasters and postal supervisors, Senator Mead stated. The bonus, he said, would not go to regular city carriers and clerks, who would receive overtime payment.

Davis Tells Land 'Organizer' Talk Violated Orders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has notified Rear Admiral Emory S. Land that the latter's speech recommending that "organizers" should be shot at dawn should have been cleared through OWI.

Mr. Davis was said to have told the Maritime Commission chairman that his talk to the Investment Bankers Association of America in New York City Monday was in violation of President Roosevelt's order requiring that all speeches by policy-making officials be cleared in advance.

Mr. Davis was quoted by his aids as stating that Admiral Land did not check with OWI before making the speech, and, in fact, spoke from notes.

Mr. Davis notified the Admiral that such speeches should be cleared in line with the executive order which directed that public addresses be checked in advance by the Office of Facts and Figures, now superseded by OWI.

Reports of the New York speech quoted Admiral Land as saying his "pet hates for the duration" included "union organizers," and that "organizers," in his opinion, "ought to be shot at sunrise."

Union leaders, including President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, protested to President Roosevelt, asking for Admiral Land's dismissal.

Tuesday Admiral Land issued a statement saying the speech had been "misinterpreted" and saying that while he spoke of "organizers" he did not use the words "labor" or "union" in connection with "organizers." He said he referred to the notes he used for the speech in preparing the statement, and explained:

"In fact, I meticulously refrained from adjectives qualifying the term 'organizers.'"

Lost Wage Suit Faces Four Unions

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24 (AP)—A test suit against American Federation of Labor unions was filed in Circuit Court Oct. 23 to determine whether nonstriking employees of the Western Cartridge Company can recover wages lost during two recent strikes of A. F. of L. members who shut down operations of the war production plant at East Alton, Ill.

The plaintiff was Roy E. Brown, member of the executive board of the Western Cartridge employees' independent union, which did not participate in the strikes. He asked $36.05 for several days' lost pay.

Defendants were the American Federation of Labor, the International Council of Chemical and Allied Industries Union, the Chemical Workers' Union, Local 22,374; the Molders' and Foundry Workers Union, Local 333, and four union officials.

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United Nations Work Set For County Boards

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Organization of a co-ordinating council for United Nations Committees was announced here yesterday by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway.

Mrs. Harriman said representatives of five national organizations—the Free World Association, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, League of Nations Association, Church Peace Union, and Citizens of Victory—had joined to urge the creation of local United Nations Committees in every county in the nation.

Groups and individuals who are concerned with winning the war were urged by the Council to join in organizing local United Nations Committees.

The purpose of these Committees, Mrs. Harriman said, was to promote a better recognition of the mutual contribution "in blood and treasure" of the 30 United Nations in the winning of the war, to support a more effective organization of United Nations for postwar reconstruction, and to urge immediate development of permanent machinery for the world after the war.

Mrs. Harriman is National Chairman of the new organization.

Navy Served by 1,300,000 Men; Knox Stresses Port Protection

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Secretary Knox disclosed yesterday that the total strength of the naval services—the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—is now approximately 1,300,000 men.

At his press conference, the Secretary said the strength of the Navy was nearly 1,000,000, and there were approximately 200,000 in the Marine Corps. The regular Coast Guard, he said, now numbers about 110,000.

All three of the services, Mr. Knox added, are being increased "by a very steady and very satisfactory rate of enlistment."

The Secretary and Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche also discussed steps the Coast Guard has taken to increase the security of American ports, particularly the Port of New York, which Mr. Knox said had been a matter of considerable concern to the Navy last spring.

These steps include recodification of regulations governing the movement of private vessels, revision of regulations for handling explosives; and swearing into the Coast Guard temporary reserve of guards of private shipyards and of plants manufacturing for the Navy and Coast Guard, so that these men serve as Coast Guard police.

Admiral Waesche, who is coast Guard Commander, mentioned the development of the coast patrol of mounted Coast Guardsmen, and said that Regular Army Colonels were providing instructions for these men. The Coast Guard also is training dogs for patrol duty, he said.

The Civilian Voluntary Protective Regiment developed by civilians in Philadelphia, Admiral Waesche said, has proved highly successful, despite the initial skepticism of the Coast Guard. Made up almost entirely of men beyond the military age limit or otherwise "far outside the draft" the Voluntary Protective Movement now numbers between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

It operates under strict military control of the Coast Guard, with all its members enrolled in a temporary reserve. Its primary duty is to patrol the dock areas of Philadelphia, Admiral Waesche said, and it has succeeded so well that the Coast Guard plans to extend the idea to other ports, with Baltimore scheduled for the second Voluntary Protective Regiment.

Bott Regional Director Of NLRB at Chicago Office

WASHINGTON, Oct 24 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced yesterday the appointment of George J. Bott as regional director in Chicago. Mr. Bott now is director of the Kansas City office. At Chicago he will replace Charles A. Graham, who resigned to join the staff of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. Bott is a native of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from George Washington University in 1932, from Yale Law School in 1935 and joined the NLRB as an attorney in the Detroit office in 1937.

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Soroptimists of Boston Are Launching First Venture Club in New England

Club Charter Presentation In Ceremony

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first Venture Club in New England is being launched tonight by the Soroptimist Club of Boston. The Hotel Gardner is the scene of the installation festivities, which include the presentation of the Club charter.

The Boston Venture Club will take its place as a member of the American Council of Venture Clubs. These clubs, which were started several years ago and have now spread all over the United States, are junior clubs sponsored by the Soroptimists. They represent the interest of mature business women who have already attained executive status in younger business women who will presumably be the executives of the future.

Soroptimist, being a service club well-known for its community activities, has more demands on it than ever these wartime days. The Boston Club considers the launching of the Venture Club as an extension of its service work.

"We feel that the younger business women can be of great service to the community and we want to give them this additional opportunity," declared Miss Marion Drake, President of the Soroptimist Club of Boston. She was explaining the reason for starting the club at this particular time.

Help Adjustments

"And we also feel," added Miss Phoebe Mills, Corresponding Secretary, "that we of the older club can help the younger girls make their personal adjustments in the business world at this time when their whole social life is changing so rapidly."

In short, the two clubs working together will be able to carry out the Soroptimists' aim of being of service to the community, and to women in general.

Each venture Club member is sponsored by a Soroptimist, and each Soroptimist can sponsor only one junior, which means that a Venture club never grows any larger than its mother club. To be eligible, the girls must be between the ages of 19 and 29 and must give promise of becoming future executives, only one from each field of business in each club. When the Venture Club girls are ready to graduate from the junior organization, they may or may not prove eligible for the parent organization. They have to be voted into the Soroptimist on the same basis as any other member.

Business Meeting Monthly

While the juniors run their own clubs, the older groups guide them in their study and preparation for their future in business. The Venture Club of Boston will have a business meeting each month and also a study meeting. They will decide on what they want to study, whether it is one subject through a whole season, or a different subject at each meeting.

"We shall try to help them become better citizens," said Miss Mills, "and we want to get them interested in some civic activity."

The first club activity will be to assist the Soroptimist Club, as junior hostesses, when the Soroptimist Club is the hostess at a Halloween party at the Army and Navy Recreation Center, Staniford Street, Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 31.

At the banquet tonight Mrs. Alice T. Gunn of Cambridge, Soroptimist New England Regional Director, will install the members at a candlelight service.

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of the New Venture Club of Boston

They will be installed and the Club's charter will be presented tonight at a banquet given by the Soroptimist Club of Boston, the Venture Club's sponsoring organization. Lower center: Miss Constance Bellamacina, President. Others, left to right: Miss Evelyn Metzger, Recording Secretary; Miss Ruth Anderson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Lily Stephenson, Treasurer.

Events in Women's Groups Scheduled for Coming Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston — illustrated talk by Charles E. Gilbert, "Journeys in Ireland," 8 p. m.

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club — Art Day. "Folk Songs and Legends of Holland," by Cornelian Van Geuns. Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs — All-day meeting. The Union Church, Waban, 10 a. m. Afternoon session, 2 o'clock.

Milton Woman's Club—Glee Club dessert bridge. Clubhouse, 1:15 p. m.

Boston Delphian Council—Luncheon meeting. Dr. Bruce Bigelow, Assistant Dean of Brown University, "This Education Business." Pioneer Hotel, 12.

Boston Ruskin Club — Musicale, Madame Luisa Tosi and pupils; Madame Palmira Dellamarno, guest pianist. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. Business meeting, 2:30. Music, 3 p. m. Public invited.

Winchester Fortnightly—First fall meeting and reception. Mrs. Harold Given, "Norway Before and After Invasion." Fortnightly Hall, 1 p. m.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America — Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter. Edwin M. Wilder, "Old-Fashioned Herbs." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m

Tuesday

Quincy Women's Club—Business meeting and reception. Mrs. May Bradshaw Hays, "What America Is Reading." Songs by Sara Thorn Couch. Clubhouse, 1 p. m.

Newton Highlands Garden Club—Regular monthly meeting. Illustrated talk, Mrs. Emily H. Bush, "Gardens from Maine to Rio Grande" Workshop, 8 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Musical program at Unitarian Parish House. Mary Saunders, soprano; Norma Bertolami, pianist, 2:30 p. m. Reception for new members at Loring-Greenough House and tea, following meeting.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Musical program on the Theremin by H. Whipple Abbott. Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Junior League—Membership meeting. Zero Marlborough Street, 3 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Samuel J. Tyak, "The Romance of Gems." 10:30 a. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Coffee hour and meeting. Mildred Buchanan Flagg, "America, Here We Come." Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Opera Miniatures. Clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Dessert luncheon, 1:30 p. m. Business meeting and reception to new members, 2 p. m.

Belmont League of Women Voters—Luncheon meeting. Dr. Erwin C. Griswold, Professor of Law at Harvard, and Consultant, United States Treasury Dept., "Taxes and the High Cost of Living." Unitarian Parish House, Belmont Center, 12:45 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fifth District Conservation and Social Welfare Conference. West Roxbury club hostess. Highland Hall, West Roxbury, 10:30 a. m.

Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff—Tea at Cambridge Boat Club, Greek afternoon. Admission: two 25-cent war stamps. 4 to 6 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League—31st Bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Wednesday

Lincoln League of Women Voters—Joseph L. Snider, "Economic Stabilization in Wartime." Lincoln Town Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Mornings of Diversion—Bertita Harding, speaker, 11 a. m. Coffee hour, 10:15. New England Mutual Hall.

New Century Club of Needham—Discussion group sponsored by Education Committee and conducted by Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association. Topic: "For What Are We Fighting?" At home of Mrs. Harrie I. Brett, 83 Fair Oaks Park, 2:15 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League—Thirty-first Bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Mrs. Frank B. Cummings, speaker. College Club. 2 p. m,

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, "Keeping Our Courage as We Face an Unpredictable Future." Music by Glee Club. Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—First District Conference. Woman's Club House, Hyannis, 10:45 a. m.

International Institute—Halloween dance, Hotel Vendome, 8 p. m.

New England Woman's Press Association—First fall meeting. Mrs. Sally Larkin, "Who Says This Is a Man's War?" Mrs. Octavia Walton Goodbar, report on national annual convention. Woman's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter reading group. At home of Mrs. E. S. Boland, 9 Alban Street, Ashmont, 12:30 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Dinner. Dr. Rene Kraus, "Inside Europe."

Dedham Women's Club—Garden Club meeting. Motion picture, "How Does Your Garden Grow?" 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Quincy Women's Club—Literature Committee bridge party, Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts — Business meeting, canteen luncheon, speakers. Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Dr. Alice Blood, Professor Emeritus of Simmons College, "What to Eat and Why." At home of Mrs. Kenneth S. Thompson' 65 Garfield Road, 2:15 p. m.

Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Annual Day Nursery Bazaar, 85 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Luncheon, 12 noon; Gentlemen's Night, turkey dinner, 6:15 p. m.

Eighth District Presidents' Club—Box lunch and white elephant auction. Universalist Church, Boston Street, 11 a. m. Speaker and music, 2:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—War relief sewing, 10 a. m.

Women's War Savings Committee of Boston—Luncheon. Hon. Joseph C. Grew, speaker. Copley-Plaza.

Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress of New England — Luncheon, Copley-Plaza.

Friday

Newton League of Women Voters—Bridge party at home of Mrs. S. L. Sholley, 221 Prince Street, West Newton, 2 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Membership supper at the Smorgasbord, 19 Province Street, 6 p. m.

Boston Authors Club—Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, speaker. 3 Joy Street, 4:30 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Press Defense Conference. Copley-Plaza, 10 a. m.

Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Annual Day Nursery Bazaar, 85 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Luncheon '12 p. m., supper 6:15 p. m.

Orange Woman's Club—Sole fund-raising event of year; series of Halloween house parties at homes of club members.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Choral Pop Concert, Ripley Hall, 8 p. m.

Maine Fishing In Urgent Call For Manpower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine —The busy Maine fisheries are making a plea for manpower as lend-lease orders pile up and difficulties of production increase. Pointing out that the production of sea food in Maine is an important wartime industry, Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf communicated with officials in Washington and told them future expansion plans depend on the manner of handling the manpower problem. "I am asking you to give fisheries the same consideration now being accorded the farm labor problem," he said.

The production of down East fishery plants has broken all records as the war effort has increased demand. Civilian demands can not be met as the armed forces and lend-lease agencies call for more and more. Thus far all orders for government fish have been filled, but civilian merchandising has been curtailed or stopped entirely. It now appears that the fisheries can expand no further unless a labor arrangement is made—yet war orders continue to pile up.

Many men have beached their boats to go into the armed forces. Many boats have been taken over by the Navy and Coast Guard. Activity of armed forces off the coast have limited fishing areas.

Equipment is hard or impossible to get, either for replacements or for expansion. The shipyards of Maine have employed many good fishermen who are also good craftsmen. Canners have employed women, but a shortage exists here, too.

The 1942 pack of fish in Maine not only sets a new high for the State, but in some respects makes the Pine Tree State a world leader in the industry. England and Russia are becoming familiar with brand new names once known only to American housewives. Where the Orient once supplied the United States with canned fish, the convoys are reversing the route and taking Maine alewives, herring and sardines to fighting China. Records have been shattered despite handicaps, but Commissioner Greenleaf now reports to Washington, "It appears that further expansion of our fisheries depends largely on how the manpower problem is handled."

Meantime, the lend-lease authority has placed orders that run into millions of cases, and civilian needs mount each day as reserves are exhausted. "We have plenty of fish," says Commissioner Greenleaf, "but we're at the point where boats, piers, canneries, and warehouses need an ever-increasing number of men to keep up with the wartime demands. The world can count on Maine fishermen to do their utmost—we are already doing far more than anyone expected of us. We can do more in seasons to come only if we are given essential workmen to do it."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

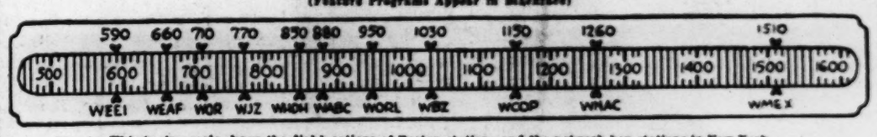
For Monday, Oct. 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
For Sunday, Oct. 25
WRUL, 15.85mc, 17.73mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."
2:45 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:45 p. m.—Devotional Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Fight for a Free World; Recorded.
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance for Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
WRUS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Una Merkel	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk: Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Time
1:30	Network talk	Dance orchestra	All Out for Victory	"The Marines": drama; orchestra; songs	Music at Game Time
1:45	"United We Stand"	Fishermen's Program	Boston College - Wake		Music at Game Time
2:00	"United We Stand"	Fantasy in Blue	Forest football game	Sports commenta	Boston University-Bucknell football game
2:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Fantasy in Blue	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	
2:30	football game	Meet the Band	Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Bucknell football game
2:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	
3:00	football game		Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Bucknell football game
3:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	
3:30	game; News; game		Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Bucknell football game
3:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	
4:00	football game		Forest football game	University football game	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	football game		Forest football game	University football game	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Meet the Band	Minnesota - Michigan football game	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,		Charles Dant's Orch.		Dance Matinee: records
5:15	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conducter	Illinois-Notre Dame football game	Charles Dant's Orch.		Terry O'Toole: variety program
5:30		"Your American Music	Three Suns Trio	Minnesota - Michigan football game	
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	"Your American Music	Interviews: Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Talk: Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Songs: Political talk	Football Chat	Sports: Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert: Political talk	Sports Digest: Music	Press Roundup: Sports Dramatization	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Oridiron Parade	News Review		Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	Bamin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Punts and Passes"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	News Service
7:30	Interview	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"Serenades"
7:45	Popular music	Boston Postal Employees	"Ellery Queen": drama	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose":	Visit to American Eagle	Ann Niero, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.	comedy serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences":	California Melodies: orchestra; songs	California Melodies
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program		"Just Quote Me"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Green Hornet": drama	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater of Air:	Classical Album: Sibelius'
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet": drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	Symphony No. 2, D major
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Harry James' Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra: News	comedy quiz	"H. M. S. Pinafore"	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	Democratic National	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Dr. Jose Aree	Committee: speakers	Dick Powell, songs	'Saturday Night Band-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Studio Club	wagon": music; orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	News: Ridgeout	Sports Program	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News: G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News: Music	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch	Newscast	March to Victory	Dance music	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music: News	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00	News; Burh Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News: Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	Petite Musicale	
8:45				News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air		Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan,	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, News	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:00	News: Budapest	Park Street Church	News: Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:30	Budapest String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Voice of Hope":	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Political talk	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Political talk	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Piano Club of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Political talk: Band	Political program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"Invitation to	Cavalcade of Song	Political talk	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Learning": forum	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Navy Day Program: Col.	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	drama; sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Frank Knox; Five Ad-	Religious program	Dance Review
2:30	World News	Show of Yesterday and	mirals; Marine Corps &	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; "Post"	Today: variety	Coast Guard Bands	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	News Service	News: Musicale	"This Is Fort Dix"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Bruno Walter, con.	Poetry and organ	World News Parade	"This Is Fort Dix"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	N. Y. Philharmonic;	"To the President," by	"The Army Hour": drama;	"Halls of Montezuma":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Bruno Walter, con.	Arch Oboler: drama	speakers; band; choir	Marine Corps Show	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Bruno Walter, con.	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young People's Church of	Hawaiian Music
4:45	Or.: Helen Jenson,	O Leary, songs	"We Believe"	Air: speaker	Irish Music
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orchestra:	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Erich Leinsdorf,	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Concert Time"
5:30	Taylor,; or.; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Time"
5:45	Wh. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Time"
6:00	Edward R. Murrow,	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter": drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	light Services	U. S. Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter": drama	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Concert Memories	"The Great Gildersleeve":	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama: music	Concert Memories	comedy drama	Talk: Pan Americans	Religious program
7:00	Political talk	Newscast	Jack Benny and company:	Religious program	"Uncle Bill": talk
7:15	Political talk	Man Bottle Stallions	music	Religious program	"Uncle Bill" talk
7:30	We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Rudy Val-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War": interviews	ley, m.c.	lee's Orchestra	Britain": reports	Services
8:00	"Commandos"	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Commandos"	Gibbs & Finney, sketch	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: 'How Can We Best	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	Use Concerinted Youth?"	Classical Album: Offen-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	bach's 'Gaite Parisienne'
9:00	Radio Readers Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round": musicale	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15	Fred Allen and	"The Parker Family"	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:30	Co.; guests	Hollywood Reporter	miliar music	Hour	Hour
9:45		Dorothy Thompson			
10:00	Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, news	Phil Saltman's Showcase
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	News Analysis	Phil Saltman's Showcase
10:30	News: Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News report
10:45	Political: 'Fuel Oil'	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:00	News: E. Severeid	News: "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:15	Report to Nation	Symphony"	Cesar Searchlinger: news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Sympho-	"Unlimited Horizons":	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny": News	dramatic sketch	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	N. E. Cupboard	"Road of Life": sketch	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Singing Stars	Yankee House Party	"Against the Storm": sk.	Bing Crosby, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Yankee House Party	"David Harum": sketch	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	Boake Carter, news	News; Hum and Strum	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	George & Dixie	"Salon Serenade"	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent":	National Farm and Home	Defense Talk: Music	Marjorie Mills, women's	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Musical Roundup	program	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News Service	News; Agricultural News	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"I'll Find My Way"	Terrace Room Ensemble	Political talk
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Organ: songs	News: Fashion talk	Shopping News	Curtain Time
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Cedric Foster, news	News Service	Curtain Time
2:00	Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	Musical Roundup	"Light of the World"	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends,	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Lonely Women": sketch	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Guiding Light": sketch	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young': sk.	War Bond Campaign	War Bond Campaign	Hymn Recital	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Holiday	Hal Newell, news	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Holiday	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Song Poem Cycle:	Air Express Music	Shady Valley Folks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	W. Ventura, tenor	Organ: songs	Shady Valley Folks	"Right to Happiness"	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Walter Compton, news	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Dance Matinee
4:15	Piano Club of Air	Air Express Music	Across the Footlights	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front": sk.	Club Matinee: variety	Sports comments	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victor Front	Club Matinee: variety	Themes and Variations	'Widder Brown": sketch	Dance Matinee
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	Sports Matinee	"When a Girl Marries"	Dance Matinee
5:15	Song: 'Date': 'Post'	Air Express Music	Sports Matinee	"Portia Faces Life"	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Superman": drama	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News Service	News; Sports Reporter	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News: Dinner Concert	Sports; Marching Along	Political talks	Sports: Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk	Press Roundup	Sports; Music	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Talk; Music; Salute	Lowell Thomas	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople": drama	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Major Hoople": Comed'ns	Date With a Disc	News of the World	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Double Piano: soloist	Political talk	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	John Barry, comment	Network program	Helen Morgan, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	"Sizing Up the News"	Cavalcade of America	Popular music
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Three Barries: orch.	Cavalcade of America	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	"Bulldog Drummond":	Richard Crooks, tenor;	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	drama	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drama
9:00	Theater: Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston, B. Crawford,	"Counter-Spy": drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Great Artists": John	Classical Album: Beethoven Symphony No. 3
9:15		"Counter-Spy": drama	News Service	Charles Thomas; orch.	(Eroica)
9:30		Les Brown's Orchestra	The Better Half: quiz	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	
9:45	"Wake Island"	Orch.: Gracie Fields	show	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: "Yank in	Raymond Gram Swing	Raymond Clapper, news	Josephine Tuminia;	News Service: Defense
10:15	the R. A. F"; east	Alias John Freedom	Political talk	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Peet Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie
10:45	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer,	Dance orchestra	News Service	News: Music	You Shall Have Music
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Milton George's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	You Shall Have Music
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	"Hot Copy": drama	"Day's End": music
11:45	Music	Backstage interviews		"Hot Copy": drama	Music: News

Music Education Program Outlined

A "progressive music education program" for schools, as outlined today by Miss Martina McDonald, State Supervisor of Music, at the Plymouth County Teachers Convention in Brockton, includes:

"Singing of beautiful songs; songs for recreation singing; a plan for rhythmic development;" such fundamental movements as walking, running, skipping and hopping, in response to rhythm; folk-dancing, dramatization, and free expression in rhythm play; response to words of music; recognition of structure; participation in a rhythm band; experiencing orchestral effects in listening lessons; acquaintance with standard compositions; studies connected with instrumental music; and experience in harmonic effects through part-singing."

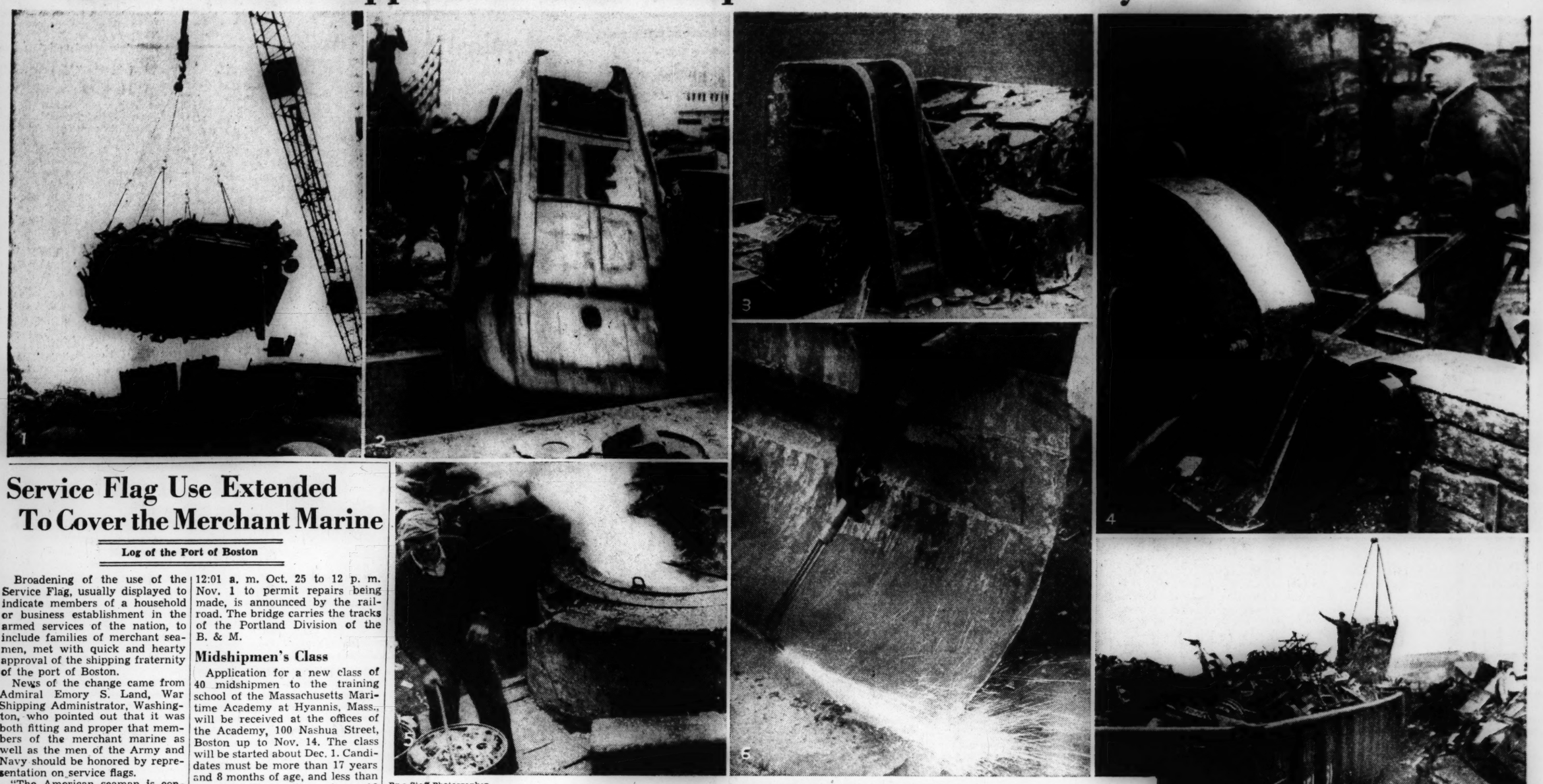
Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:40 p. m.—Listening Post: Analysis of Enemy Radio Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, October 25

London—8:00 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"The Stars & Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m

Here's What Happens to Your Scrap Metal on Its Journey to the Steel Mills



By a Staff Photographer

Thousands of Tons of Scrap Collected in New England

Great quantities of scrap metal have been collected from New England attics, cellars, barns, and back yards during the past month. Gathered into neighborhood piles, it has been carted off to the junk yards where it is now being prepared for shipment to the big steel mills. In addition to sorting scrap copper, zinc, brass, lead, and other nonferrous metals from the old iron, much of the latter must be broken down for convenient shipping. Here, at the David Feinburg Company, Medford, Mass., largest scrap yard in New England, we see some of these processes. (1) A load of scrap metal is lifted from arriving truck by huge derrick, and later deposited in sorting pile. (2) With wheels, glass, and chassis removed, and its upholstery burned out, here's what's left of a onetime family car. "Over she goes" into the huge crusher, and (3) out it comes again, a minute after, compressed into a two-foot-square block, which moves up a ramp and drops into a waiting freight car. Workers with peaveys move the blocks around much as though they were huge chunks of ice. (4) Smaller scrap items are cut into convenient shipping size under the powerful jaws of gigantic shears. Here, a workman "snips" a day-bed frame into smaller pieces. (5) Softer metals are melted down, and the covering insulation is burned from lead cable as it is converted into ingots. (6) Heavier pieces of sheet steel, such as tanks and boilers, are cut with acetylene torches handled by skilled workmen. (7) And then, off goes the scrap to the Bethlehem Steel Mills loaded onto gondola freight cars which leave the yard daily.

Service Flag Use Extended To Cover the Merchant Marine

Log of the Port of Boston

Broadening of the use of the Service Flag, usually displayed to indicate members of a household or business establishment in the armed services of the nation, to include families of merchant seamen, met with quick and hearty approval of the shipping fraternity of the port of Boston.

News of the change came from Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, Washington, who pointed out that it was both fitting and proper that members of the merchant marine as well as the men of the Army and Navy should be honored by representation on service flags.

"The American seaman is constantly and unselfishly struggling to preserve a free nation," Admiral Land said, "and is as much a defender of Liberty as any member of the armed forces of the United States. An appropriate method of paying tribute would be to use the service flag to signify service in the merchant marine by members of any household or establishment."

Rowed Grenfell

First man to row the famed missionary, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, ashore in Newfoundland when he started what was to become the International Grenfell Association, was Walter W. Hodder, founder and head of the ship supply firm of that name, at Commercial Wharf, Boston, it was learned today. Mr. Hodder has been in the ship supply business for 58 years, the last 35 of which were in his own company. A native of Newfoundland, he lives in Belmont.

Col. Kells in Charge

Command of Boston's Port of Embarkation—the Army Base and Castle Island—is now in the hands of Col. Clarence Kells, who has just succeeded Col. C. C. Stokeley, who has been transferred to another post.

Leave of Absence

Chester Gourley of the Boston Port Authority's staff has been granted an indefinite leave of absence, while he is in the Army's Service of Supply unit at the Army Base.

Drawbridge Closing

Closing to navigation of the drawbridge of the Boston & Maine R. R., over the Mystic River, from 12:01 a. m. Oct. 25 to 12 p. m. Nov. 1 to permit repairs being made, is announced by the railroad. The bridge carries the tracks of the Portland Division of the B. & M.

Midshipmen's Class

Application for a new class of 40 midshipmen to the training school of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy at Hyannis, Mass., will be received at the offices of the Academy, 100 Nashua Street, Boston up to Nov. 14. The class will be started about Dec. 1. Candidates must be more than 17 years and 8 months of age, and less than 22 years. They will receive a 16 to 18 month intensive course in navigation and marine engineering fitting them for examination for federal license as third officer or third assistant engineer in the merchant marine.

Checking Service

To permit foreign traders to keep tabs on the political status of agents, consignees, and customers in other countries, the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce offers a checking service without charge, maintained specially for the use and benefit of those who are engaged in foreign trade. Cases continue to be reported wherein exporters have found it necessary to divert shipments and reconsign stocks, or effect their return, because the consignee got on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals after shipment was made. The free Government service helps to keep goods and profits out of the hands of the enemy, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the department of Commerce with offices at the Custom House in Boston.

Leon Stone

Conservation Official Goes to Work on Bicycle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A field marshal in the national drive to conserve essential materials, Paul C. Cabot has taken to a bicycle in order to conserve the rubber on his automobile.

Mr. Cabot, who left his position as a Boston banker to become a deputy director of the WPB conservation division, uses a bicycle to make the four-mile round trip from his home to his office.

U. S. Army To Instruct Air Wardens

Boston's entire air warden force will assemble in meetings Monday night to receive from the United States Army and officials of the Boston Commitee on Public Safety instructions in the outdoor phase of the field exercises in which Army officers attached to the Office of Civilian Defense are testing Boston's organization.

This was announced at a meeting in Police Headquarters last night of the Army representatives with the chief warden, chief medical officer, supervisor, and chief umpire of each of the 12 defense districts of the city.

Monday night's meetings will be as follows: Division 1, Michaelangelo School, Charter St.; Division 2, guard room, Police Station, No. 2; Division 3, Blackstone School, Blossom St.; Division 4, English High School, Montgomery St.; Division 6, Municipal Building, South Boston; Division 7, Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion St., East Boston; Division 9, Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend St.; Division 10, James P. Timility School, Eliot Sq.; Division 11, Dorchester High School for Girls, Talbot Ave.; Division 13, Mary E. Curley School, Center Street, Jamaica Plain; Division 14, Brighton High School; Division 15, Charlestown High School; Division 16, Mechanic Arts School, Dalton Street; Division 17, Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon St., West Roxbury; Division 18, Municipal Building, Hyde Park; Division 19, Dorchester High School for Boys, Dunbar Ave.

Organization to Finance Rubber in Brazil

Foreign Trade Flashes

A new agency for financing rubber operations has been authorized in Brazil, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the United States Department of Commerce with headquarters at Boston.

Objective of the new organization is the furthering of the Washington Accord of March 3, 1941, signed by the Brazilian Government and the Rubber Reserve Company, he said. The agency, known as Banco de Credito da Barracha, will make loans to rubber producers for purchasing necessary equipment for transport development between the various centers and for sanitation and colonization.

It will have an exclusive right of purchase and sale of rubber of all types and qualities. The agency will be administered by a board composed of a president and two directors, one of whom will be an American.

Salmon Prices

Salmon fishermen in British Columbia have reached an agreement with operators, establishing prices for this year's catch about 30 per cent higher than last year. The salmon pack as of June 27, 1942, amounted to 13,268 cases, a decrease of about 50 per cent from the pack for the corresponding period the previous year.

Palladium Alloys

Palladium alloys are being used increasingly in the United Kingdom's jewelry trade as substitutes for platinum alloys. Palladium is similar in general appearance and other characteristics to platinum, and is hardened by addition of ruthenium. These alloys are being used to replace iridium-platinum alloys which are required for vital war purposes.

South African Wool

Yield of wool in South Africa for the 1941-42 wool year is estimated at about 811,888 bales, despite drought in some areas. The wool is described as of good quality, with a decided improvement in "get-up" and classing of the clip during the past two years. The British Wool Commission, under the Wool Agreement of 1940, takes all wool offered in South Africa for the duration of the war and one wool year thereafter.

Cans for Fish

Metal requirements of the Moroccan fish-packing industry have been increased by a recent decree. Fish which was formerly salted and packed in barrels must now be canned. The can used for packing sardines, the chief industrial fish, has sides and ends of tinplate and top and bottom of thin sheet iron or steel, heavily lacquered.

Uruguay Wool

A large carryover of wool is reported from Uruguay, where a new clip is about to come on the market. Between 35,000 and 40,000 bales of the last clip were in stock at the end of June, of which 8,000 to 10,000 bales may have been sold for future delivery. American buyers have shown little interest in Uruguayan wool at prevailing prices.

Wooden Tire

A wooden tire is being tested by a cabinet - manufacturing company in Canada. The same size and shape as the rubber tire it would replace, it is constructed of birch and is composed of 32 separate wooden blocks held together by two circular iron bands. The wooden tire was designed and manufactured in Alberta as a substitute on milk wagons and similar vehicles. It is heavier and more costly than a rubber tire.

Former St. Paul Rector a Bishop

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Rev. Herman R. Page, former Rector of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Boston, was consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church yesterday, and will head the Diocese of Northern Michigan long served by his father, the late Bishop Herman Page.

For the last several months, Bishop Page has been an executive officer in the Harvard University Chaplain's School.

Presiding at the consecration was Dr. Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia and head of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A chaplain in the Army since January, 1941, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Bishop Page is to be placed on the inactive list of the Army so he can administer the duties of his new post. He will be the Bishop of the Diocese of Northern Michigan with the see at Marquette, Mich

Representing the Army chief of chaplains at the ceremony, were Col. William D. Cleary, Commandant of the Army Chaplain's School, and Capt. Max A. Braude.

Lynn Man Heads Staff of N. E. War Board

The War Production Board is going to have a much bigger labor staff in New England, and this will be headed by Gail E. Smith of Lynn, Mass., it was announced here today.

The post of regional labor representative of the WPB which Mr. Smith is taking is regarded as one of the most important labor offices in New England.

He will have a group of labor relations assistants, and will work for adjustment of labor disputes in war industry throughout the region.

Mr. Smith and his associates will also help in the further formation of labor-management committees in war plants, will promote the war production campaign, aid in the industrial safety movement, and in general serve as contacts between labor unions and government agencies.

Previously the WPB has had just one man in New England. He was Thomas E. Wilkinson of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Wilkinson resigned recently to become acting secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Smith originally came into prominence in the labor world of New England as the first president of the union in the General Electric Company at Lynn. This union, Local 201 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, has since developed into the biggest local union in the state.

Its membership is reported today at 22,500 located in five G. E. plants—the River Works, the West Lynn, the Allerton Street plant in Lynn, and the Everett supercharger and Everett foundry. The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Smith served as president for three years and then voluntarily retired. The union gave him farewell and presented him with a big mahogany desk and a life membership.

During his terms as president, which is an unpaid office, Mr. Smith continued at his job in the River Works. He was an experienced machinist in the turbine department for many years.

Incidentally he began his career as a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A year and a half or so ago, when the War Production Board needed men to put in the field as mediators of labor difficulties threatening war output, the WPB enlisted Mr. Smith on its staff. He was given a leave of absence by General Electric and is still on leave.

As a member of the labor disputes section of the WPB, he worked out of Washington, and traveled to critical labor points over the country.

Decentralization of the WPB last spring then led to the decentralization of its labor organization. Last May most of the new setup went into effect in New England with the appointment of Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., as regional director. But the labor end proved much slower in working out. This is now being completed.

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British Launch Heavy Assault in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

muniqué issued jointly by British Headquarters and the RAF.

The extensive bombardment of British naval and air bases on Malta during the past two weeks indicated the Germans were rushing supplies across the Mediterranean Sea to the Afrikan Korps in the hope of a knockout blow.

While the units involved in the fighting were not identified, small American tank detachments have been fighting side by side with the British for some time and they may have participated in the assault.

New Britain:

10 Japanese Ships Sunk or Damaged

United Nations bombers sank or damaged 10 Japanese ships in a raid on Rabaul, New Britain Island, the Allied High Command in Australia announced.

A Japanese cruiser, destroyer and two large merchantmen were believed sunk. One large merchantman was badly damaged and five other merchantmen also were hit. The total tonnage of the ships sunk or damaged was estimated at 50,000.

The raid was the second to be announced in as many days on concentrations of Japanese ships which might be poised for an all-out assault on American-held Guadalcanal in the Solomons to the south. An Oct. 23 communiqué told of bombers dropping 10 tons of bombs on ships in the harbor at Buin, which is on the Solomon Island of Bougainville.

The Allied and American aerial attacks since the strong enemy naval forces were sighted about 10 days ago thus far have sunk or damaged five Japanese cruisers, 10 destroyers and 14 other ships, mostly transports.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Forces Draw Closer

Japanese invasion forces, although severely handled by United Nations bombers in the Southwestern Pacific, apparently were closing in on Guadalcanal Island for an all-out assault on the American-held airbase, dispatches from Washington stated.

Disclosing that the Japanese had landed on Russell Island, about 30 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, naval spokesmen acknowledged that the invaders might have established similar positions on other neighboring small islands.

The Navy reported additional destruction of 12 Nipponese planes and repulse of a second enemy "feeler" attack on the Guadalcanal airfield.

The Japanese flank attack on troops holding the Guadalcanal airfield occurred Oct. 21 and was the second in two days to be driven back. The maneuver was regarded as a test of the American force's strength but if successful might have been followed by heavy waves of enemy soldiers concentrated in the northwest portion of the island.

Enemy Bombers Attempt Attack

On the same day, seven enemy bombers with a fighter escort sought to bomb the airfield, springboard of the United States aerial offensive.

One bomber was shot down by antiaircraft batteries and two others were damaged. Gruman Wildcat fighters intercepted the Japanese fighter planes and destroyed six of them, the Navy added. At the cost of two Wildcats.

Several groups of enemy planes renewed the attack the next day. Flying conditions were poor, the Navy said, but the Wildcats shot down an entire attacking group of five bombers.

American positions on Espiritu Santo Island in the New Hebrides were shelled the night of Oct. 22 by an enemy ship, presumably a submarine.

Meantime, the unsuccessful Japanese drive for the United Nations Port Moresby base in New Guinea was subjected to a continued Australian offensive which succeeded in pushing enemy troops back toward their Kokoda invasion base.

Italy Bombed:

British Raid Second Night

The biggest bombers in the RAF, back in force over Italy for the second successive night, showered explosives again on Turin and Genoa on the night of Oct. 23 and also on Savona in a sweep over three of Italy's northernmost provinces.

Especially at Savona, a port on the Ligurian coast about 25 miles west of Genoa and one of the chief Italian foundry centers, the Fascist communiqué mentioned "notable" damage.

Without specifying the numbers, the British again said the raiding armada was a "strong force" and that all but three returned safely.

As on the preceding night, the British said, these included the RAF's big four-motored Stirlings, Halifaxes and Lancasters as well as the smaller Manchesters.

All had to fly roughly 1,500 miles round trip, virtually the entire distance over hostile territory, and twice cross the snowy peaks of the Alps.

The three bombed cities all are important as industrial and military centers and the Italians acknowledged that all were pounded with explosive and incendiary bombs.

The Italian communiqué said the damage in Genoa and Turin, both heavily raked the night before, was not serious but that in Savona "the damage was more notable."

The British caused no casualties in last night's raid on Genoa, the Italian communiqué said, but a large number of casualties was caused by "excessive crowding in a shelter." On the previous night, 29 were killed and 121 injured at Genoa, the communiqué said.

The communiqué reported one person killed and 10 injured in Turin last night and 13 killed and 46 injured between Savona and Vado Ligure, a small seaport three miles southwest of Savona.

Vichy France Denies Axis Subs Are Aided

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Oct. 24

The French Admiralty issued a formal denial Oct. 20 that any aid was being given by France to Axis submarines operating in the Atlantic.

An announcement said the denial was provoked by British charges that Axis submarines were being aided in the Antilles, in West African ports or by French ships on the African Coast.

"These charges are without the least foundation," the announcement said.

Stalingrad:

Russians Breach Nazi Front Line

Russian troops breached the front line of the Germans' fortified left flank northwest of Stalingrad and the city's garrison repulsed all attacks to hold a northside factory against a tank-supported infantry brigade despite a shower of 1,500 Stuka bombs, the Russians said.

Clouds which recently brought rain and snow to the steppes evidently had lifted, for the Army newspaper Red Star indicated that German aerial activity was increased from flights of five or six planes.

Red Star said the Russian relief army operating there had intensified its operations, advanced somewhat and improved its positions. Finding a weakly defended junction between two German units, a dispatch said, the Russians opened an offensive and broke into the enemy front line.

The Germans counterattacked but, after day-long hand-to-hand fighting inside the German positions, they were ejected with a loss of 700 killed and were forced to retreat, Red Star said.

While the victors were occupying this line, a neighboring Russian Army force was reported to have pressed a supporting attack in which it killed 300 Germans, captured prisoners and matériel.

This was the 61st day of the siege of Stalingrad.

2,200 Germans Reported Killed

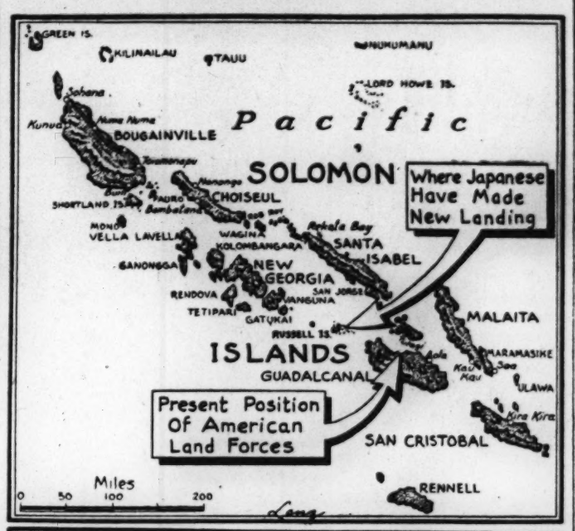
Russian field reports indicated more than 2,200 Germans were killed within and outside the city on Oct. 23 while Soviet ground gunners and fighters were accounting for 27 of the scores of German planes sent against them.

Loss of a water barrier by the defenders of the Western Caucasus was acknowledged in a communiqué. The invaders, striking southeastward from Novorossisk, were reported to have crossed the stream in the drive upon the port of Tuapse.

Russian counterattacks blocked expansion of the bridgehead, however, and 180 Germans were killed in one sector, the Soviet communiqué said. The stream was not identified, but it apparently was one of the mountain-fed southern tributaries of the Kuban.

The Soviet Radio said Soviet warships had attacked an enemy-occupied port on the Black Sea, scoring hits on military objectives and causing several big fires.

A 10,000-ton German transport was declared sunk in the Baltic Sea.



By a Staff Artist

Activity on Today's War Fronts

Top: The gradual encroachment of the Japanese upon the American-held base on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons is indicated by the landing of new Japanese troops on Russell Island, 30 miles to the north. Bottom: Arrow shows approximately where the British Eighth Army has opened a heavy attack against German forces in Egypt.

Barefooted Waiters Serve U. S. Army Men in India

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL INDIA (AP)—Ten thousand miles from their home base, soldiers of the United States Air Service Command have built an impressive Army camp along American lines but with innovations that would startle the boys at Fort Lewis or Fort Benning.

They challenge any Army camp in the United States to produce barefooted waiters wearing turbans and long white cloaks with broad red and gold belts.

Every officer has a servant, called a bearer. Noncoms and enlisted men pool them so that one bearer works for several men.

But the soldiers are frequently reminded by officers not to forget how to do things for themselves. When fighting starts, bearers and other comforts must be left behind.

The men proved they "could take it," though, back in June, July and August, when dust blew continually and the temperature climbed as high as 125 degrees. Sometimes it stuck above 100 all night.

Sans Electric Fans

Most soldiers' quarters in India have electric fans, but the men in this new air depot didn't get them.

They serviced visiting airplanes in double-quick time although the metal was so heated by the sun it burned their hands. With sweat running down their faces, backs and arms, they tore down plane engines for overhauling and lugged them out into the blazing sun to reinstall them in bombers and transports.

Now they're erecting an air-cooled, dustproof hangar for engine overhauling.

Indian labor does the rough work of digging runways, laying stone, cleaning camp and unloading freight cars.

The first labor gang supplied by the contractor got 16 cents daily, but the men were too slow for the impatient Americans.

So the officers combed villages for miles around and offered jobs to the huskiest men at double wages. Thirty-two cents a day is big pay in Central India.

Not Low-Caste Labor

Many had to be convinced they were not doing low-caste coolie labor. The Americans assured them the job was at least equivalent to the bearer class, so they came.

Then the workers organized into competitive crews.

"The result was," said one officer, "that they unloaded many times as much freight as the old crews."

Soldiers test every plane they overhaul before they send it back into service.

One test pilot intersperses test-piloting repaired planes with ferrying supplies over the hump from India into China.

He has made six ferry trips and admits it's the toughest flying he ever encountered. Each member of the plane crew carries a "tommy gun," pistol and bolo knife—in case they are downed in the jungle or mountains—plus rations.

'See Britain' Tours Arranged For Its Guest, Mrs. Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

know whether she had a gas mask, "No."

"When were you here last?"

"1929."

Whether she would "cut loose from the Ministry of Information and the United States Embassy" and see things for herself.

She laughed again and said she would be rather lost without the Embassy but she did hope to get about a lot and talk to people.

Wants to See British Women

"Without telling them who you are?" queried a British journalist.

But she didn't hear that question, for someone had asked what she mainly wanted to see over here.

"I am interested in every phase of what women are doing. You have several years' more experience. We are now finding women very much needed. There is a sudden great interest in what women can do, and a great deal for me to learn over here.

"People seldom have enough imagination to see ahead and prepare."

She spoke of how glad she had been to see General Smuts again and how welcome he would be in the United States; and how glad she was to see the Prime Minister and meet Mrs. Churchill.

A British journalist asked: "Shall you persuade the President to come and see us one of these days?" To which Mrs. Roosevelt answered: "He'd like to, but I'm afraid this isn't the moment."

Getting Better Acquainted

To a question about closer Anglo-American colloboration after the war, she said: "That depends on knowing the people and how close your feeling for them is. Most people in England have known very little about the United States. Most people in the United States know very little about England—their knowledge of it stops with the Revolution and history books.

"But I should think that you can't have the close contacts that many men will have in this and other British countries without a closer understanding, without a closer working together where ideals and ultimate objectives coincide, as I think ours do in many ways."

This afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt is to make a three-hour tour of the blitzed areas around London, and after that she will have tea with the Lord Mayor.

Wisconsin Mother And Daughter in Waacs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 23 (AP)—Mother and daughter enlisted as auxiliaries in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps today, said by Lieut. Col. J. J. Goffard as the first in the country to take the step simultaneously.

They are Mrs. Opal L. Schamens and her daughter, Judith, residents of Leon, Monroe County, Wisconsin.

"Serving in our protective forces in wartime is the highest of honors," said Mrs. Schamens. "I crave that honor and stand ready to pay the price, whatever it may be."

"In my opinion, the best way to help win the war is to join the Waacs and free someone else so that he can train for greater service," Judith explained.

Their husband and father, Evert Schamens, is a veteran of World War I. He will take care of the household until the women return.

Chilean Bloc Renews Drive Against Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 24 (AP)—A campaign to break diplomatic relations with Axis was renewed yesterday by pro-democratic parties despite the delicate interparty quarrel precipitated by President Rios' appointment of a new Cabinet to replace the one which had balked at such a step.

Mass meetings were called throughout the country for this week end to demand a break with the Axis. They had the support of the Confederation of Labor which also wants a more intensive drive against Axis espionage agents in this country.

The whole Chilean political tangle was traceable directly to the recent declaration by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in the United States that Chile and Argentina still were allowing Axis agents a certain amount of freedom because of their failure to break off diplomatic relations as have other South American nations.

The Chilean Democratic and Liberal Parties especially were angered at the makeup of the new Cabinet since their groups had aided President Rios in a coalition victory at the polls last February. The Liberals are not represented in the New Cabinet, and the Democratic group expelled the new Labor Minister, Mariano Bustos, for accepting the post without its authorization.

Interior Minister Paul Morales, a radical who survived the Cabinet shakeup, insisted that there will be no more changes in the new Government despite the factional quarrels now going on.

Roosevelt Honor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 24 (AP)—A group of prominent pro-democratic Argentines headed by Ex-President Agustin Justo launched a movement yesterday to revive a mass meeting of tribute to President Roosevelt scheduled originally for last December but called off by the Government after declaration of a state of siege.

Señor Justo, who is considered a likely candidate for President in next year's election, succeeded the late former President Marcelo de Alvear as honorary chairman of the mass meeting committee. At yesterday's meeting the committee set Nov. 14 as the tentative date for the Roosevelt tribute celebration.

Edison Acts to Tax Intangibles in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24—Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey has called a special session of the Legislature for next Monday to act on the problem of taxing the intangible property of corporations, such as stocks, bonds and money in banks.

The Governor said he wished the Legislature to come back from its scheduled fall recess to push up from Nov. 10 to Nov. 1 the assessing date "to remove difficulties to the assesssing authorities of the municipalities of the State."

It has been the varied policy of counties in taxing these intangibles that has caused corporations to move their registered offices from places of high assessing levels to localities where the rate is lower.

Oysters 'Frozen' Only If Frozen

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24 (AP)—The answer to whether an oyster in the shell is fresh fish was handed down here Oct. 21 by Regional OPA Attorney Jonathan Richards.

The question was brought up by Virginia OPA officials who wanted an answer because under OPA price ceilings processed fish gets a ceiling and fresh fish does not. Mr. Richards ruled:

1. An oyster in the shell is fresh fish without a ceiling.
2. An oyster just taken from the shell is still fresh fish.
3. But an oyster if frozen—either in or out of the shell—is processed and gets the ceiling rating as a processed fish.

Austrian Chemist Let Go From Internment as Alien

SAN JOSE, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—Dr. Fritz J. Hansgirg, Permanente Magnesium plant natural scientist interned as an alien enemy last year, has been released and now is teaching chemistry in a college at Black Mountain, N. C., it was learned Oct. 21.

Dr. Hansgirg, an Austrian, was chief consultant at the Henry J. Kaiser plant at time of his arrest. For a time, he continued to carry on business from jail here, conferring daily with executives at the plant where his magnesium process was in operation. Later he was removed to the alien camp at Sharp Park and then to Texas.

There has been no official announcement of his release on parole, since all alien enemy hearings and rulings are secret.

Tank Landing Vessel Ready at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Philadelphia Navy Yard will mark Navy Day, Oct. 27, by launching the first tank landing ship to be built there, Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, Commandant, announced yesterday.

Only navy yard officers in the yard, their immediate families and workmen assigned to the project will attend. The craft will be sponsored by Mrs. G. C. Wells, Lansdowne, Pa.

Texas Judge Sentences Unregistered Communists

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 24 (AP)—Federal Judge W. A. Keeling sentenced John Butt Crew of Newfoundland and Mrs. Ada Blencowe of England to six months imprisonment and fines of $500 each for failure to state their Communist affiliations under the Alien registration Act. The non-jury trial brought out testimony that Mr. Crewe was an air raid warden.

World Social Plan Surveyed By United States and Britain

Continued from Page 1

many and the few are again at grips, determining whether an aristocratic or a democratic, fraternal view of life, shall prevail.

"Free society is flexible society. If it contains within itself the seeds of destruction, it also contains the renewing and reconstructing power of human intelligence, the human fraternal spirit. The regenerating democratic qualities are stronger in last analysis than the dark powers of fear, hate, cruelty, ignorance. Intelligence and idealism are not weak, but strong and expansive, creative in the real sense of the term.

"The program of democracy is forward and upward. It is the vision of what man might attain by human invention and adjustment in the modern world: it includes the standards of living, the intellectual advantages, the sense of security, the cultural and spiritual gains, the flowering of personalities too often crushed in the mad rush, the fraternal sense of participation in a world in which the many have been thrust out or forgotten on its outer fringes.

"Before us lies not some unrealistic Utopia, but a commonsense world of struggle in which human and material resources have been organized for the joint purpose of maximum productivity, and fair diffusion of the resulting gains."

German Problem in Europe

In his report on Britain for the Foreign Policy Association Mr. Whidden found that although less prominence has been given to discussions of a new European order, British "plans for Europe are probably closer to the blueprint stage than any other phase of British postwar planning.

"Although it is widely felt in Britain that the chief problem of Europe is the problem of Germany, and that the pacification of Germany will in the short run largely determine the conditions of a new political and economic order in Europe, it is also recognized that in the long run the nature of the political and economic organization of Europe will largely determine the solution of the German problem," he said.

"In searching for the right foundations of this new European order, the British believe that the economic pattern must come first; once that is settled, the political framework can be built around it. It is realized that this may involve the loss of national sovereignty by large nations as well as small but many view this as an inevitable condition of peace in a rapidly shrinking world.

"It is clear that no plan for a new international organization is going to be achieved in a vacuum. It will have to be carried out by nations with the will and power to put it into effect and to make it work.

"As Britain sees it, the responsibility will fall largely on the big four of the United Nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Britain. So far it appears that the British see their role cast largely in Europe, the Atlantic and the Middle East, acting in collaboration on the one hand with the United States, and on the other with the U. S. S. R., and acting also as a bridge between these two powers.

Leading Role for China

"The position in the Far East is more obscure, but it seems that there is little expectation of a return to the old system in the Orient, and that the British expect China, with the aid of the United States and to a lesser extent the Soviet Union, to play the leading role there.

"The interest of Britain in postwar Anglo-American collaboration is particularly unmistakable. Although at the moment, among the British people as a whole, there is more enthusiasm for the Soviet Union than for the United States, it is clear that the Government and the majority of planners are looking toward co-operation with the United States as the linchpin of postwar policy.

"The Atlantic Charter as well as lease-lend arrangements are regarded as the beginnings of this collaboration. The British attitude is the result not only of Britain's obvious economic dependence on American fiscal policy, but also of a belief that a common culture and common ideals must draw the two nations together.

"While it is recognized that there are many obstacles to Anglo-American co-operation, there is a feeling that if the United States and Britain cannot work in close harmony, there will be no hope for a new world order.

"Moreover, what is perhaps more important, it is seen that the chief organs of the present United Nations war collaboration are those created and used to co-ordinate British and American War efforts, and that this experience provides a basis for postwar co-operation which does not exist between either Britain or the United States and the Soviet Union and China.

"This does not mean that Britain is not desirous of the closest collaboration with the Soviet Union and China, but simply that Anglo-American co-operation is viewed as a basic minimum from which to start building a new and better world, and that the British will do everything possible to achieve first the one then the other. Perhaps it reflects, at the same time, the widespread belief in Britain that a mixing-up process depending on the use of ad hoc bodies may be more feasible at the outset than the creation of a full-blown international system."

Prices and Your Purse: Ring Nov. 1 on Calendar

Continued from Page 1

has ruled they may be purchased without turning in an old shaving cream or toothpaste tube.

There are two specifications:

The gift boxes must be delivered or sent direct to men in the service by the storekeeper.

Shaving cream or toothpaste must comprise not over 25 per cent of the total value of the gift box.

Consumer Spending

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson's announcement that in the future all civilian goods will be simplified and scheduled along with war production came after Department of Commerce reports showed consumers are spending more than ever before for goods and services.

Out of income of $114,000,000,000 this year, civilians will spend $79,000,000,000 for consumer goods, indicating Department economists say, the need for "rationing of more goods and for taking strong measures to channel more consumer spending power into savings and taxes."

New-Style Soups

Don't complain about the rise in the price of canned soup until you've inspected the label to see if it's "new style," OPA advises housewives.

The can may look the same but the soup-maker may be giving you more for your money. One kind of bouillon now has 130 per cent more dry food solids mixed with the liquid than it had before. One kind of chicken soup has 60 per cent more solids; one vegetable soup, 26 per cent more.

But be sure your grocer isn't selling you old-style soups at new-style prices.

Canned Goods

Without considering the housewife who has a war job and must rush home at night and "open a can of something," the WPB this week asked each family to reduce their purchase of canned goods by one can per week.

If every American housewife made it her responsibility to reduce her purchase of canned goods by one container per week, literally thousands of tons of both steel and tin would be made available for production of the cans to supply the food requirements of our soldiers and allies, WPB argued.

Tin Collection

Incidentally—tin can collection in cities over 25,000 in 15 Northeastern States has now been put on a continuing basis through arrangements to have the trash man pick them up on his regular rounds.

Trash collection agencies have agreed to accept all cans provided they have been "prepared" by being washed, labels removed, ends cut off, flattened and the ends inserted. Also they must be segregated from the regular trash.

Tire Blank

Don't forget to pick up your tire mileage ration and inspection blank "on or about Oct. 27" from a nearby service station, tire shop or garage. Nov. 22 is the deadline for having them filled out.

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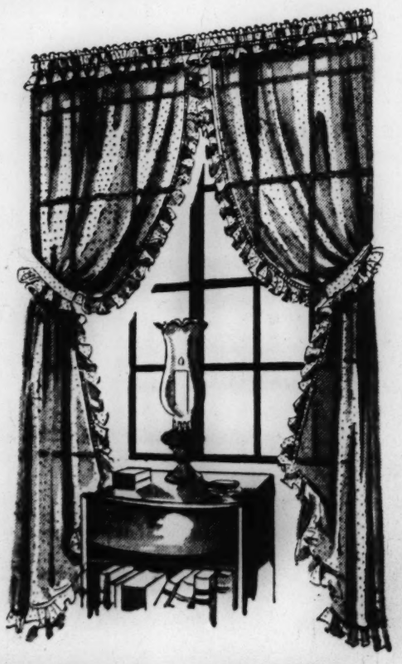

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Londoners Mentally Replan Their City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Londoners, high up on St. Paul's Cathedral are replanning their city—quite unofficially of course.

There is an irresistible temptation to do this as one walks around the 182-feet high stone gallery now opened to the public.

Many a blue-print has been drawn up in imagination, as folk arrive under the great dome to take a bird's eye view of the city for the first time since the sustained air raids of 1940-41. Some of these plans are based on thoughtful study of the problems involved.

Mr. and Mrs. Londoner are being encouraged to take an interest in postwar planning both by the Government, and by such bodies as the National Institute for Adult Education which recently sponsored an exhibition and conference on "Postwar reconstruction as it affects the average citizen."

The district around St. Paul's is one of the most important areas to be replanned in the whole of London. Down Ludgate Hill, southward toward the river, and cityward over what used to be Newgate Street, Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street, great gray spaces disclose foundations of hunhreds of ruined buildings. To the northwest, in Paternoster Row, former home of the British publishing trade, there is not a single building left standing over a large area. Cranes still move large blocks of masonry or heaps of rubble.

Recatching Cheapside's Past

Turning eastward to the ruins of Cheapside one ponders the new proposal for restoring this thoroughfare to the glory of the "Golden Cheapside" of medieval days. This approach to the Mansion House, rich in historical and literary association ranging from Chaucer to the pageantry of the years before the present war, it is proposed, should be made into a colonnaded highway, a fitting thoroughfare along which the citizens could watch their Lord Mayor proceed in state to the Guildhall.

Gracing the restored highway would be the steeple of St. Mary le Bow, second highest Wren steeple in London, which has been described as the finest Renaissance campanile in the world. Though the church was badly damaged in raids, the steeple has been saved. Londoners hope also that at least some of the famous Bow bells will be repaired and replaced in the steeple. "How otherwise," they ask, "can we tell who is a Cockney?" For tradition decrees that the true Cockney must have been born within the sound of Bow Bells.

Southward from the Cathedral to the river, there is an extensive area of ruin amid which stand two Wren towers, that of St. Mary Somerset (the church was pulled down in the 19th century), and St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, the church of which was destroyed by Nazi bombs.

Navigation Simplified

Turning from the city to the southwest, the Londoner sees the Thames on its winding course. There is much less river-traffic than in peacetime, but energetic little tugs, still fuss here and there under the bridges.

Spanning the river at Waterloo is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's new bridge nearing completion after five years' work. This was opened to traffic recently, but cranes still hover near its massive girders. The temporary bridge has not yet been taken away. Five 240-foot white spans of the new bridge have replaced the nine 120-foot granite arches of Rennie's structure opened in 1817. Navigation will therefore be much simplified.

The South bank of the river, to which the new bridge gives access, never a very aesthetic prospect, seems in wartime to present a shabbier - than - ever study in gloomy grays and browns, with the Shot Tower looking down over shattered warehouses. The clearing of much of this drab property provides a wonderful opportunity for postwar planning. Some authorities advocate the district should be rebuilt, not only as a great commercial area, but as a center for hotels, restaurants, concert halls, and theaters. This, it is pointed out would amplify the congested pleasure resources of the West End, relieve the traffic jams that were a nightly occurence there, and provide dwellers on the city's south side of the river with something like an equal share of the city's fun. After all, they say, it was the south side that was the merriest along the river bank in Elizabethan England.

Cathedral Setting Plan

The idea has been put forward that this site should be laid out as terraced gardens leading to an extended embankment.

The scheme coincides with that of the Dean of St. Paul's, Dean Walter R. Matthews, who would like to see the Cathedral in a setting of lawns and tree-lined avenues, but with only four houses in the immediate vicinity—the Deanery, Chapter House, Choir School and the Mansion House. He advocates moving the Mansion House from its present site to the east side of the Cathedral. An avenue of beech trees would lead from the Cathedral to the river.

"The great thing," the Dean says, "is to get space and light sufficient for the Cathedral to be seen in full from every angle. The West End of the building for example should be clearly seen from Ludgate Circus. If shops are rebuilt on Ludgate Hill," he urges, "they should be pleasant and dignified in design.

A very different scheme is proposed by others who advise the setting up of a central airport on one of the open site, to be surrounded by a spacious war memorial park.

The Corporation of the City of London itself has a plan for rebuilding the "Square Mile," the financial heart of the City. Details, however, are not to be published until legislation has been passed insuring that there shall be no speculation in land values as a result of the plans becoming known.

Farther up the river the House of Commons fronts the river bank. Though the exterior structure seems to be intact the debating chamber of the House lies in ruins and can no longer be used. Schemes have been evolved for its reconstruction, but some authorities advocate that a more spacious home for the Mother of Parliaments should be found outside London itself, in a place easy of access, where there would be less congestion and fewer distractions than in Westminster.

Difficulties in Conquest

By a Staff Artist

People Refuse to Give Up

Blackened section of the map indicates Balkan territory which is in revolt against the Nazis and which could easily become the nucleus for a south European offensive if the allies succeed in pushing Rommel back in North Africa.

Axis on Defensive in Balkans; Second Front Under Conjecture

Continued from Page 1

the Axis Powers now stretches from Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's forces in Bosnia and Montenegro, via-Albania, where revolt continues to grow. It continues to Northern Greece, where Greek officers and soldiers under a Major Binos have made contact with General Mikhailovitch's headquarters and are harrying occupying troops.

Russian Front Relief

Should the United Nations be in eventual position to send aircraft and reinforcements to these brave rebel forces on the Balkan Front from Egypt, they would force the Nazis to withdraw considerable forces from the Russian front, which they can ill afford to do.

The fact that the Axis leaders now admit the Axis is on the defensive is proving dangerous propaganda for the Axis in the Balkans. Already it is encouraging Balkan peoples to rise against the Axis oppressors. Reports from Athens confirm that the Greek revolt under the leadership of two Greek officers named Karalivinos and Condoryorgos is growing in strength and the Greeks continue to join the revolt on Mount Olympus.

From Albania comes a report that Albanian patriots fighting Italians at Skappari in the Southern Perrap region have proclaimed an independent state of Albania and that this movement is being subsidized and helped by rich Albanians throughout the country.

Albanian resistance to the Italians has so stiffened recently that Italians are now fighting the Albanians on three fronts and have been compelled to send important reinforcements, aircraft and heavy artillery to these districts, especially in the Perrap area.

Chetnik Help Grows

The seriousness of Chetnik resistance in Bosnia was disclosed in a report published in the Wiener Tageblatt that between Aug. 25 and Sept. 8 3,000 Chetniks were killed and 4,000 taken prisoner. Undoubtedly the Balkan front is growing and it shows every sign of causing the Germans and Italians grave anxieties this winter.

Meanwhile there are definite signs that Axis satellites in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are all beginning to doubt the probability of an Axis victory. From Budapest comes reliable information declaring that Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy is now daily bombarded by letters from the powerful secret Dozsa Legion and ex-leaders of the Hungarian democratic group advising him not to make the mistake Hungary made in the last war by siding with the Central Powers and pleading that Hungary make a separate peace with Russia.

All efforts of the weak De Kallay Government to check this wave of anti-Nazi feeling have failed so far and travelers from Budapest all state that the average Hungarian is now convinced the Axis is losing the war.

Pressure in Rumania

In Rumania the Government has been forced to censor and forbid all correspondence with Rumanian soldiers fighting on the Russian Front because their reports were depressing the morale of the Rumanian people. During recent months Premier Ion Antonescu has been secretly putting out feelers to the United Nations to discover their feelings toward Rumania and their plans regarding the vexing Transylvania question. It is significant for example, that former Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu is still in Geneva and he is known to have contact with political leaders in Bucharest.

The Germans' tool, Mikhail Antonescu, who is a fanatical pro-Nazi, is doing his utmost to curb the Rumanians' growing lack of faith in Axis strength. Recently he has introduced many repressive measures and the severest penalties for sabotage, but underground resistance against the Germans is growing in Rumania together with a desire for peace with Russia.

King Boris Troubled

There is a growing feeling in foreign diplomatic circles here that King Boris also is nervous about the future and that this astute sovereign is preparing a way for an about face in favor of the United Nations should events prove this necessary.

Whether the United Nations would accept King Boris' offer is another question but travelers from Bulgaria declare that many Bulgarian officers openly state that if the United Nations landed in the Balkans they would fight with them against the Germans who are rapidly stripping the country bare of food and of its former prosperity.

Thus, surveying the Balkan scene all elements are there for the start of a really effective second front when the time is ripe and one which might prove decisive in the European war.

Already the Balkan peoples are beginning to ask "when are the United Nations going to land in the Balkans?"

Appeal in Italy

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 24—In its workers program, the BBC German Language Service has radiocast excerpts from a manifesto said to be circulating in Italy which appeals to the members of the armed forces to "use the arms which you have been given in order to drive out the Nazi hordes and traitors who have made their nest in our country."

A copy of the document was said to have just reached London. It read in part:

"Italians—In order to save Italy it is high time to shake off the yoke of enslavement, to conclude a separate peace with the United Nations, and to drive out the traitor government which is in the pay of the Nazis. With this aim in view men of all classes and all political affiliations have come together in a committee of action."

The manifesto continues: "Soldiers, sailors, members of the air force, officers. Use the arms which you have been given in order to drive out the Nazi hordes and traitors who have made their nest in our country. Seize the foodstuffs which are to be sent to Germany and distribute them among the starving people.

"Catholics and Socialists, Communists and Liberals, Republicans and Democrats," the manifesto continues, "today are joining hands."

The manifesto is signed: "The Committee of Action."

'Pass the Shark, Please,' Heard at London Tables

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—London housewives are intriguing their families with a new variety of delectables in the fish classification.

A new fish zoning scheme has brought Monk fish, horse mackerel, and baby shark to many tables. At present there is such a short supply, because of small catches, that almost any type of fish is welcome.

Shift From Cars to Horses Not Too Easy in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—One of New Zealand's problems is the abandoned automobile. This country is highly motorized, there being about one car to every six persons. The used car market has always been active, and since July 1 complaints are coming in that derelict autos are standing outside offices and homes.

In most cases these autos have neared the end of their usefulness. Usually they have flat tires or lack any tires at all. Traffic officers have to trace owners and persuade them to come and remove the autos in which they have lost all interest, so that the cars will cease encumbering city streets.

The gasoline and tire shortages, which have caused this situation, have also directed attention back to the horse as a means of transport. Today there are about as many horses as automobiles in New Zealand. Once there were 400,000 horses, but the number has slid steadily downward for the last 30 years. For 16 years past the numbers in cities and towns were so few they were dropped from census returns.

Nevertheless the horse exists in numbers and might be utilized as a valuable means of helping out the transport situation. But to do this demands an organization which does not exist on any scale. For horses to return to the streets in numbers there must be blacksmiths, harnessmakers, wheelwrights and coachbuilders. There is also the problem of feeding the horse.

There have been other surprises for those who saw in the horse a palliative of transport troubles. They have found, for example, that vehicles suitable for heavy haulage cost almost as much as auto trucks, that harness runs high and that longer hours for stablehands cost money.

The transport outlook being what it is, streetcar haulage of suburban freight is expected to be revived, pushcarts are likely to reappear, folks will have to walk where now they ride and every man will become his own freight agent.

In other ways the New Zealander now finds there is a difference between 1939 and 1942.

At the movie theaters, unless he goes to a neighborhood house, the Antipodean finds he must get reservations a half-hour before the program begins, if the film is of any caliber. Movie houses are the most popular form of entertainment now when most persons want to relax. In some fields the New Zealander will find he is earning too much money. The money is unwanted because it means excessively long hours and affects efficiency.

Vegetables have been scarcer and more expensive throughout the past year and shortage of labor and transport is going to keep down supplies for the duration of the war. The natural reaction of citizens would be to grow their own in this place of ample gardens, but now a shortage of seeds threatens to make this difficult. And in any case so many men who are not drafted to the Army have been enrolled in the home guard or in ARP organizations that time to cultivate gardens is lacking.

Quincy Cruiser Named Canberra

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Navy has announced that a cruiser being built at Quincy, Mass., would be named the Canberra in honor of the Australian cruiser sunk with the American cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria off the Solomon Islands the night of Aug. 8.

President Roosevelt has invited Lady Dixon, wife of Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian Minister to the United States, to sponsor the Canberra, and she has accepted.

The new cruiser, under construction at the Fore River yard of Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Quincy, originally was scheduled to be named the Pittsburgh. Another cruiser will be given that name, and will be sponsored by Mrs. Rosalie P. Scully, wife of Mayor Scully of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The names Astoria, Quincy, and Vincennes were assigned earlier this week to other vessels now building.

Chilean Aid on I. L. O. Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The appointment of Dr. Eduardo Grove Vallejos, Chilean Minister to Canada, as the representative of the Chilean Government on the Governing Body of the International Labor Office was announced here following a conference between Dr. Grove and Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I. L. O.

The announcement of Dr. Grove's appointment was made by Mr. Phelan who said that it had been communicated to the I. L. O. by Ernest Barros Jarpa, at the time Chilean Foreign Minister. The conference marked the first official visit of Dr. Grove to the I. L. O. headquarters here.

In expressing his gratification at Dr. Grove's appointment, Mr. Phelan said it constituted, "new proof of the interest Chile takes in the activities of the I. L. O.

"Chile's collaboration with the I. L. O.," Mr. Phelan added, "has been a very intimate and fruitful one. The first conference of American members of the I. L. O. was held in Santiago de Chile in 1936 on the initiative of the Chilean Government, and it is no mere coincidence that the recent Inter-American Conference on Social Security, with which the I. L. O. was associated, also took place in Santiago."

During the conference which took place at the Montreal headquarters, various I. L. O. matters were discussed, Mr. Phelan said. Dr. Grove was accompanied by Dr. Enrique Bustos, Chilean Consul-General at Montreal.

Dr. Grove has a distinguished record in public life. Before coming to Ottawa as Minister he served in Bogota as special Ambassador at the inauguration of President Lopez of Colombia. The Governing Body of the I. L. O. is composed of representatives of Governments, employers and workers. Other American Governments with seats on the body are the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico.

A. P. Manager's Song Dedicated to Girl Scouts

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—A new song, "America Needs You," written by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, and dedicated by the news executive to the Girl Scouts after he saw one act as an air raid warden's messenger, was sung for the first time on the radio Oct. 23.

Before it was sung on the Cities Service program (NBC) by Lucille Manners, assisted by a choir of 50 Girl Scouts, Mr. Cooper was awarded the Girl Scouts "thanks" badge, "Scouting's highest award for outstanding service," by Mrs. Howard Phipps, President of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York.

Tahiti's Chinese Moving Back Quietly

By Ray P. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, TAHITI—All along the famous Broom Road now, from Papeete on through the formerly fabulous districts of Punaauia and Paea, out as far as Papara 20 miles from town, Tahiti's Chinese population is moving out of its rented houses and filing in quiet order back to the little stores and lodgings of Papeete.

From Beverly Hills estates they come, from great houses filled with the hectic memory of Americans who have flown home; from ramshackle hovels and copra sheds that had known no occupants they come, these Chinese and their 5 or 10 or 15 children. From the dry and pretty white man's districts they are emerging now in orderly fashion, their belongings piled neatly on shining red trucks. They are going back home. The Chinese are moving back into town.

The blitz is over.

Film Rolled Back

But what we are seeing is the end of the picture. This Chinese return to prewar normalcy represents only the denouement of a massive drama that took many reels. To roll the film back we must roll the months back, back to a day that will soon know its first anniversary, back to a quiet Sunday last December. . .

Back to Pearl Harbor.

That was early Sunday morning—and by Sunday evening all of Tahiti's radios had blared the news forth and Tahiti was in pandemonium. It was like a child's first fire drill.

Twenty-four hundred miles below Oahu in the little village of Papeete lived thousands of Chinese, huddled in the backs of stores or in fragile tropic houses or in buildings built before bombs.

They knew the sly traits of their oldest enemy. They knew that the wily Japanese might strike seemingly at random across the broadest ocean.

From a quiet, tropical Sunday there slowly arose the mounting crescendo of a great exodus. Children were halted at evening play and delegated to many tasks that accompany precipitant flight. From here and there belongings were snatched and thrown into baskets and boxes with no thought of packing. It was night now, and in the Polynesian blackout fingers sought secret nooks and crannies for a particular precious something that had been tucked away and must not be left behind.

Some Rode Cows

Throughout the black night and far into the next day, every available vehicle and mode of transportation were rounded up and regimented by these Orientals fleeing for their lives and the freedom of space. Trucks, busses, battered automobiles running on their rims, bony old horses without saddles, little children pulling loaded carts like rickshaws, motorcycles that had to be pushed for lack of gasoline, bent and battered bicycles—all were regimented in the cause of sudden flight. Some of the Chinese were riding cows.

An elderly Chinese was selling ice cream from a push cart on Monday morning when he heard the news, or perhaps he suddenly realized imminent disaster. From his small cart propelled by a bicycle he suddenly dumped his wares into the gutter and disappeared behind a broken building. Not ten minutes later by the clock he was pedaling furiously for freedom, his wobbly ice cream stand loaded with pots and pans, canned food, squawking chickens, a few rags, and a squealing pig trying to extricate itself from under a mattress.

For two days this great migration on a little island continued. The Broom Road that runs both ways from Papeete was gutted with cows and horses and bicycles and carts and Chinese pedestrians. Some of the Americans and British subjects who had lived on Tahiti for years, even many of the old Polynesians, stood along the road and gaped and took pictures. They had not believed there were half that many Chinese in the whole South Pacific.

Carted Food Away

And it was then that a possible dire consequence of this great Good Earth movement occurred to some official. Most of these fleeing Orientals owned markets and stores in Papeete, and they were carting all the non-perishable provisions with them. All the canned goods and edibles intended to feed the entire island were being hauled to the country and the hills and buried or tucked away. Japan's declaration of a "ten-year war" was being taken seriously.

Chains were put across the road on either side of town. Soldiers wearing the bright red Cross of Lorraine searched every vehicle, searched every bundle carried by every pedestrian. No more canned goods or other food items could be taken from Papeete. It was all right to take a few particularly precious somethings that fingers had sought out in the dark, but not food.

Then houses around the island that had known long vacancy because of the decline and fall of tourism were suddenly bulging with Chinese. Big houses and small houses, shanties and shacks and great country places belonging in Brookline or Pasadena—everything and anything they could beg or rent or lease in the lush, green quiet of Punaauia, Paea, Papara, sprung to life and began to dance a Chinese jig.

High Rents

The rents were exhorbitant. From an average rental of 500 francs a month, prices suddenly zoomed to 2,000 and 3,000 and 4,000 francs a month. But they paid the prices, these people, these strange people who seem to conjure up money almost from the air.

They paid the prices, and watched the world go upside down.

The bombs never came to Tahiti, of course. But perhaps these Chinese knew what they were doing nearly a year ago when they fled from an old enemy. They knew his strength then, they knew his ability to strike at far-flung places, even as they know his weakness and his inability now.

For all along the Broom Road lately, from Papeete on through the formerly-fabulous districts of Punaauia and Paea, out to Papara 20 miles from town, Tahiti's Chinese population is moving out of its rented houses and filing in quiet order back to the little stores and lodgings of Papeete.

Representative Asks Single Fighting Unit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Immediate Congressional action to abolish the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and to substitute for them a single, co-ordinated fighting force was urged Oct. 22 by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee and himself a flying, fighting, Marine colonel.

Just back from a four months' tour of duty in the Pacific, Mr. Maas said in an interview that his experiences in combat zones had confirmed his opinion that such a step was essential, and that he soon would introduce legislation to put it into effect.

Moreover, he asserted that Congress should merge the War and Navy departments, leaving but one Cabinet officer to represent both, and that the House and Senate should combine their separate Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees into a Committee on War.

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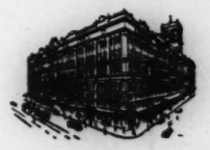
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English People Find Fixed Pattern Fading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 24—"I'm a monarchist myself. I'd sooner tip my hat to a man who says, 'This is mine by right,' than to one who kisses my kids today and is off in the clouds tomorrow."

It was my neighbor talking. We were having a conversation over his little wicket gate. He made a portrait of an old English countryman—salty blue eyes under the gray felt, brown tweed, with a black-and-white spaniel at his feet. They were backgrounded by a phalanx of color, lavender, pink, and magenta, phlox, and tall yellow daisies, and by his sturdy brick cottages with the huge concrete tank trap beside it.

Tucked snugly away behind the cottage was his little world of orchard, poultry, garden, and kitchen garden. Bombers zoomed low and loud overhead in the twilight and people sauntered by, on foot and on bicycle. My neighbor touched his hat to every one of them, for he is as much part of the village as the ancient Three Feathers Inn or the thousand-year-old oak on the hill.

"But sometimes," he went on, "I think I'm turning for a red-hot Socialist. I grouse a lot about the way the war goes—too many scattered fronts—Singapore, Tobruk—I say why not throw in the lot against the Germans? And then that salvage business. They took away my little iron gate and yours—why, there's five times that amount of metal rusting out there in those fields, but do they take it? No."

"I know it's true about metal in the fields," I said, "but the Salvage Campaign did bring in a lot, you know, and if you're turning Socialist, how can you be down on Government-planned and controlled measures like that one?"

Drag on War Effort

"Yes, but the big financial interests get me down, too. They're a drag on the war effort. Why haven't we bombed Rome and Berlin? And politics. I read all the Parliamentary debates. A man may ask a question about funds, for instance, why they were spent a certain way, or how they were spent. But the question isn't likely to come up again. Why? Someone says to him afterward, 'Well, how's that boy Willie of yours? Just about ready for a job in the Ministry, eh?' So the question doesn't come up again and Willie gets the job."

"But it seems to me," I said, "that all those things you're criticizing — mistakes in planning, selfish interests, unscrupulous ambitions—are noticeable throughout all history. Do you think any form of government holds the cure for them?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. But people are tired of them. You'd be surprised on looking around today how everybody's going the same way home. They all want a change. Even if it's for the worst. I think myself it would be for the worst. But then, as I say, I'm a thorough Monarchist myself." And he touched his hat in reponse to the greeting of a little girl on a bicycle followed by a rushing floundering retriever puppy.

"Monarchist-Socialist," I mused, "that's a provocative political blend."

"Oh, I wouldn't be surprised to see the Monarchy go, mind you. They say King Edward VII said once about our little king—that's Edward VIII, you know—'There goes England's last King.' He didn't reckon on the abdication, so I suppose that prophecy might be meant for this King."

"How about Queens?" I asked. "You always do well under Queens."

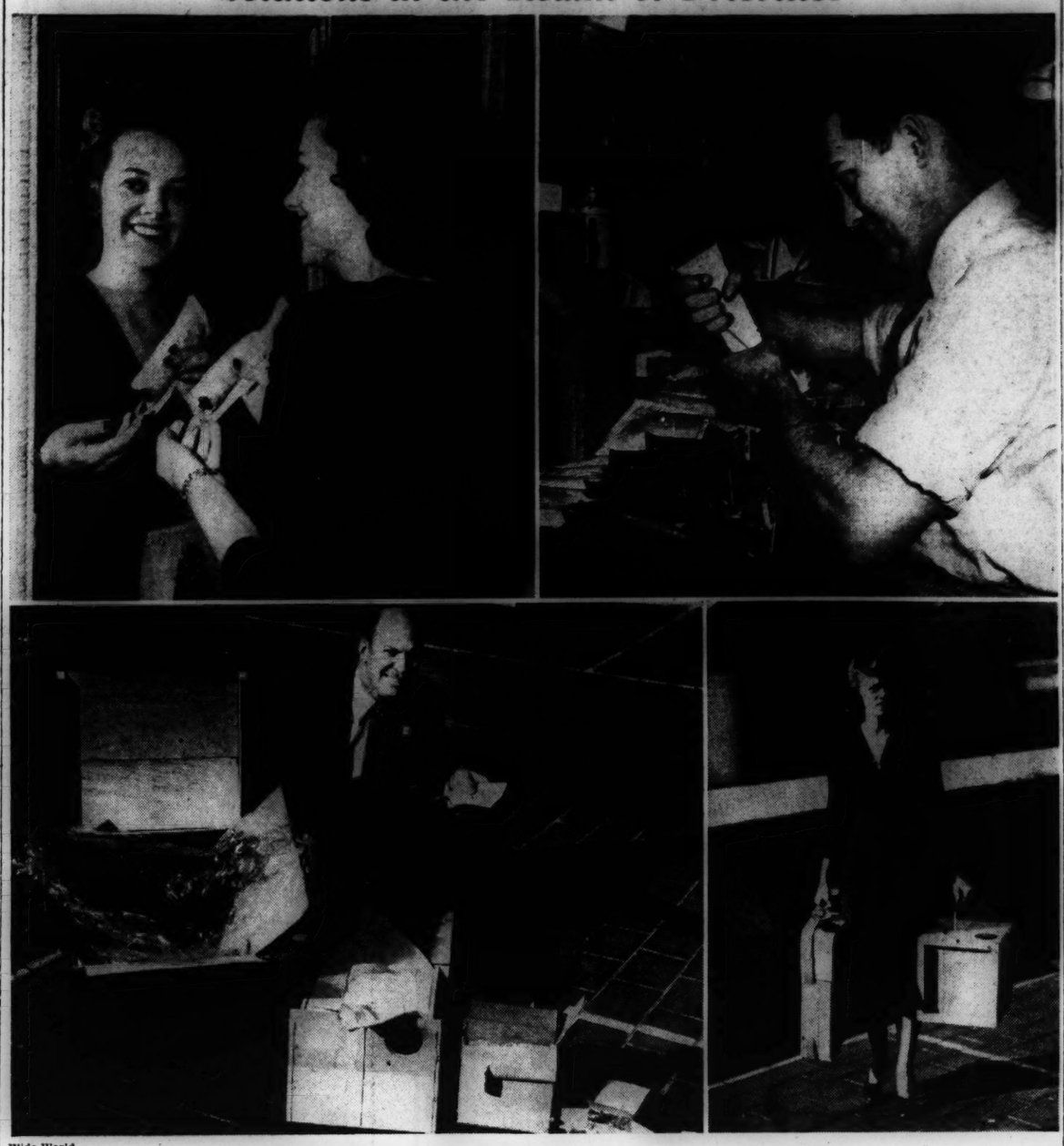
"We do best. The best days of England were the days of Queen Victoria. And Queen Elizabeth." (Here he touched his hat to a family laden with baskets, returning from blackberrying on the Common.) "Mary wasn't so good but she didn't last long. In Queen Anne's reign we had all those Marlborough successes."

As his daughter came out in her Air Raid Warden's uniform and went off on duty, I reflected a bit on the strong feeling of continuity which all English people have with their history and of the present with the past. Nothing has ever broken it nor in upon it until this war. All sorts of things happened in their history, but they always happened against the background of English life. That was the one fixed thing. The standards were their own standards and everything was measured and fitted to those standards. But now a leak has sprung in the dykes of national life. In the overflowing tides of these times, people who were staid before are questioning uneasily. The fixed pattern is no longer clear.

This war, that has stripped people of superficialities and even of necessities, has posed, on the material side, the question: "What are the basic necessities of life to me?" And on the mental side the question: "What can I really believe?"

My neighbor's case struck me as significant because he represents a settled, secure type of person, materially comfortable, even under the severe restrictions of war, with his own fruit, vegetables, hens, eggs, and rabbits, but nevertheless in a mental turmoil.

Solutions in the Realm of Priorities



Wide World

Substitutes of Many Kinds That Do 'Just as Well' as Metal Ones

Top left: Miss Marjorie Gillies of New York City tries out one of the new plastic paper tubes, this one containing facial cream. Top right: Trying to break a paper tube in a laboratory test. Clyde Gray is the "strong man" in the picture. Lower left: Harry F. Waters, New York inventor, is shown with some of his containers built of paper, cardboard, and plastics, which he contends are the answer to the tin can and metal container problem. The containers are stronger and make packaged goods more attractive, Mr. Waters claims. Mr. Waters poses, left to right, with a 15-gallon container, 5-gallon, 1-gallon, quart. In his hand he holds two small packets. Lower right: Miss Gillies with Mr. Water's 5-gallon collapsible rigid container.

British Limit Soldier Cynicism By Talks on Current Affairs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The great enemy of the American citizen-soldier as seen at camps in America and in cantonments in Great Britain is cynicism, the attitude that amounts to "what is the use of anything—nothing." The British have realized this in their citizen-army and to combat it have introduced a great experiment in adult education that has just entered its second year, the Army Bureau of Current Affairs (A. B. C. A.).

This organization requires that not less than once a week, in working hours, platoons under their lieutenants or noncommissioned officers sit down, even if it be by the side of the road, and talk over some topic of the day.

Week-end schools have been held all over England to teach officers how to hold these remarkable discussion groups with their own soldiers, and how to ventilate an overheated argument, and how to follow the ABCA's advice "to take the chair and not the floor."

No diminishment in discipline results from these forums, it is found; in fact frequently a new relationship of confidence and trust is engendered and the grumbling of the discontented individual which might cause harm if left to itself is corrected by the comments of his fellow soldiers.

"Loves What He Knows"

The Germans have warped the minds of a whole generation of their youth by their teachings in which they recognize the supreme importance of a faithful army by distorting the whole nature of such teaching; the Russians have no need for such conversations, for they know very well what they are fighting for and have recently abolished their system of commissars, but the British feel they need a vent for soldiers' forums in the wait for conclusive action, even though bombed buildings all around are grim reminders of their tremendous stake in the struggle.

Americans, free from immediate attack, need the opportunity of self education in the matter of "what are we fighting for?" more than any of these nations it would seem, and the questions the "Yank" troops ask in Great Britain clearly reveal how much they might gather by procedure like that of the ABCA.

Oliver Cromwell remarked that "the good soldier is one who knows for what he fights and loves what he knows," and that is the ABCA's motto. Outstanding questions raised in the British discussions are as frank as the following: "What's wrong with democracy?"; "What's wrong with democracy?"; "How should our schools be run?"; "Postwar reconstruction"; "Town planning."

Deep Interest in Russia

The British soldier cannot get enough information about Russia; and America is almost equal in his interest. An officer is quoted as saying, "The troops feel these Russians must be wizards to stand up like this to the Boche; and their curiosity is multiplied by the fact that Russia has been as remote from us as Tibet all these years."

Distorted cinema views of American life also come in for correction from this give-and-take of question, answer and argument, put on by ABCA.

The men like the informal interludes. There are many weaknesses still in the system, and it often takes a steady hand by an officer to know just where to draw the line in a heated argument. The ignorance of the soldiers often comes as a shock to outsiders. British troops frequently have little conception of the cause of the war, cannot name parts of the Empire, cannot list their own Allies.

Most soldiers have left school at 14 and have not had education since. Similar ignorance in other fields would almost certainly be found among American troops. Indeed the naive attitude toward Britain exhibited by the "Yanks" suddenly dropped in the country, and their hazy conceptions of Europe and the war at large is one of the intriguing phases of meeting them in their new environment.

Discipline Not Affected

It is the more remarkable that Britain should take the lead in this adult educational movement because there is a disciplinary barrier between its officers and men, quite different from the informal relationship in the American Army. Neither way need be criticized, but the British have found no relaxation in discipline resulting from these half-hour debates.

An extreme view on one side in such a forum is apt to be corrected by an extreme view on the other until a sort of corrective balance is struck. ABCA provides careful, cautious detached and objective documents for the aid of the "noncom" or subaltern in leading the debate.

Some officers stick to these too rigidly, some are pushed over backward in the intellectual melee and yet on the whole few "incidents" have occurred. It is part of the intellectual ferment in Britain that these discussions find an immediate interest and safety-valve for many troops.

ABCA's work is supplemented by photographic exhibitions in canteens and barracks and by wall newspapers and current affairs rooms in larger camps, with maps, charts, newspapers, and reference books.

American officers are studying the British methods and indicate they will try to duplicate it as soon as there is time to get organized. Soldiers who realize what they are fighting for and, as Cromwell said, "love what they know," make better fighters it is agreed. And as a preventive against "losing the peace," as America did after World War I, nothing would be stronger or a better safeguard against the return to the United States of disillusioned and cynical armies, intent on returning the nation to isolationism, than the immediate and full realization now of the stake they have in the world battle.

Fight on Labor Conscription Led by Underground Papers

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 24 (AP)—Editors of newspapers printed and circulated secretly in Unoccupied France were reported to be assuming the leadership in a campaign to defy conscription of labor for Germany.

Their work, more than any other underground activity, appeared to have a chance of co-ordinating individual resentment against the conscription issue which, the Vichy correspondeunt of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung said, really involved "a decision for or against collaboration with Germany."

"This secret press has succeeded in realizing a unity of attitude among the people," declared the Berner Tagwacht in a dispatch from Lyon.

Newspapers leading the campaign of resistance, it was declared, probably are read by several million persons. They include Combat, which prints and distributes more than 100,000 copies twice monthly, "The Liberator" and a half dozen others.

[A spokesman of the Free French forces, radiocasting to France from London, some months ago said that three underground papers in unoccupied France have a circulation of 100,000 copies and 800,000 readers.]

The Tribune de Génève said pierre Laval had put the main issue squarely up to the French people themselves, telling them in effect that they could go to work in Germany "or explain themselves to Germany herself, to her armed forces and her police."

Greek Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The clandestine publication of a small-sized four-page newspaper under the name Elpis—Hope—has just begun in Greece. It is printed in French, in order, as its editors explain, that it may be read by as large as possible a number of people in Europe.

The first number of this paper has an editorial entitled, "After the Deluge," in which the names are given of Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians who have committed atrocities against the Greek people. It also includes names of Greeks who co-operate with the Axis.

This paper stated that it has in its possession official documents, safely hidden away, the publication of which after the war will cause wholesale executions of traitors throughout Greece and Yugoslavia. Elpis expects soon to circulate beyond the Atlantic.

Pick Students For Training UrgesDr.Chase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Careful wartime selection of top-ranking high school graduates and their assignment to colleges and universities for advanced and, if need be, subsidized study in both technical and nontechnical fields was urged by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, in his annual report to the University Council today.

Dr. Chase held that such a program would produce a flow of trained men for both the war and the postwar efforts; preserve the colleges for postwar days when they would be needed and further democratize the process of higher education.

In his report, the ninth since assuming the presidency of New York University, Dr. Chase listed an enrollment loss of one-third since the peak of nearly 50,000 students in 1938 and added that, notwithstanding gifts of more than $800,000 received and economic measures adopted, a substantial deficit for the current year is in prospect.

Of 5,830 students graduated from New York University since September, 1940, 2,663 are now in uniform and 770 in defense industry, he said, and of an equal number who had dropped classes since 1940, at least 2,000 are with the armed forces and 1,000 in war production.

Deploring the failure of the Government to absorb completely the energies and facilities of the colleges in the war effort, Dr. Chase urged that such institutions be not permitted to disintegrate because "they cannot be put together by magic again, once the war in done."

To make the colleges of immediate service in war and postwar, he urged that outstanding high school graduates be selected by "some sort of national and comprehensive screening tests" and sent on for further training; that this training be subsidized if the students had need of assistance; that the students be left in college long enough to get "some feel of the tools of higher education—say, for a period of one year, and, finally—that students of marked aptitude be retained for full instruction in technical and professional fields, remembering the needs of the armed services and essential production.

Comparing British experience, Dr. Chase said that men students in nontechnical subjects in Britain were allowed a full year of deferment above the "calling-up age," which he said was 18½ years, while technical students were deferred for two or more years and medical students for five years.

Nazis to Take New French Area Unless Labor Demand Is Met

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24 — Pressure on Vichy has mounted to the point where the Nazis have threatened to occupy a big industrial area in the northern region of Unoccupied France, including Lyons, unless the required workers are forthcoming, it is reported here.

This threat is believed here to be part of the Nazi scheme aimed at building up the apprehension of Vichy and then at the last minute offering to "let them off" of the Nazi labor demands in return for use of the French fleet and African bases.

This raises the question whether it is with mixed motives that Admiral Jean Darlan has sent several of the most important ships in the French fleet to Dakar lately before going there himself.

Apparently however both the Axis and Vichy are or pretend to be seriously concerned over the situation in French West Africa.

"Most Weakened Point"

German radiocasts are calling Dakar "the most seriously threatened point of the French Colonial Empire." A Berlin radiocast said: "Darlan is anxious to convince himself personally of the military preparedness of French West Africa. With General Barraut, Commander-in-Chief there, he will take measures to protect Dakar and other parts of the French West African Empire from eventual attack."

Axis radiocasts continue to emphasize the importance of the arrival of American troops at various bases on the African coast, including Liberia. They also repeat allegations of the Nazis of intense activity at Gibraltar.

The impression here is that all of this sounds like the usual propaganda preparation for some new aggressive move. It is known that Vichy has hitherto made no effort to prevent French West Africa from falling under the grip of German and Italian Gestapo agents and armistice commissions as has been increasingly the case in North African possessions.

Situation Precarious

Simultaneously with the arrival of Admiral Darlan from Dakar at Rabat, French Morocco, it is reported that El Glaoui, Pasha of Marakesch, the real ruler of the vast Moroccan hinterland, has been angered by the treatment he has received from Vichy. Although there has been no outbreak yet, the situation is understood to be precarious.

It was also reporte dthat two French generals, one named Frère and the other Picquendar, were "retired" lately because they told Pierre Laval he would not be able to rely on the support of the French forces in North Africa in the event of hostilities with the United Nations.

Never has there been such a flood of rumors about mounting tension, both in French Africa and Unoccupied France itself. Although many of these clearly consist of Axis propaganda and are intended merely to spread confusion, it is nevertheless evident that Vichy is confronted with the gravest crisis it has had to face since the armistice. Mr. Laval is now reported to have been summoned to Berlin for a showdown.

Capt. Rickenbacker Overdue in Pacific

HONOLULU, Oct. 24 (AP)—American war birds of '42 were in the sky over distant pacific waters today searching the sea for Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Uncle Sam's ace eagle of '18.

The War Department said Capt. Rickenbacker, on an inspection trip for Lieut. General H. H. Arnold, Army Air Force Commander, had not been heard from since Wednesday evening when he reported only one hour's supply of gasoline remained in his plane's tanks.

At that time, Captain Rickenbacker and the crew of a large military plane were flying between Oahu, Hawaii, and another island in the Pacific.

United States Army Hawaiian Department Headquarters announced that every available Army and Navy plane and surface craft from the southwest Hawaiian Islands was searching for the missing fliers.

The Army did not disclose names of others aboard the plane, but it was believed here there were at least 10 persons, including the crew, in the flight group.

Officers here hopefully remembered that normal equipment of all such planes includes rubber life rafts. These fragile craft have saved the lives of many military fliers who have been forced down at sea in Pacific fighting. The planes have sunk within minutes after striking the water, but survivors have lived for weeks aboard the rubber rafts.

Boy Baby Adopted By Mellon Family

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Richard King Mellon, member of the Mellon banking family, and Mrs. Mellon have adopted another child, their fourth adoption in three years, associates disclosed today.

The child, a three-months-old boy, came from the Cradle in Chicago where the others also were obtained.

Colonel Mellon, President of the Mellon National Bank and nephew of the late Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the nation. He is now on duty with the Army in Washington. Mrs. Mellon is the former Constance Prosser McCauley.

Anti-Hague Fight in N. J. PlannedAhead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24—Political followers of Gov. Charles Edison's wing of the Democratic Party in New Jersey are preparing to keep alive the Governor's influence after the expiration of his term.

Thus, it appears that the anti-Hague forces within the State organization will not allow the fight against Mayor Frank Hague, leader of the Hudson County party organization, to expire when Mr. Edison retires to private life a year from next January. Under the State Constitution, a New Jersey Governor may not succeed himself.

Among the men prominent in the pro-Edison movement are Crawford Jamieson, Public Utility Commissioner; Joseph A. Brophy, Secretary of State; James I. Bowers, Adjutant General; Donald M. Waesche, of Teaneck, President of the State Board of Tax Appeals, and William S. Doyle, of South Orange, all of whom have drifted from the Hague ranks.

Sponsors of the proposed organization envisage a State-wide group that would participate in the nomination and election of a candidate to succeed Governor Edison.

Leaders hold that one of the weak spots in the Edison cause has been the Governor's failure to give any inkling as to what he contemplates doing after his term expires. Those who would like to break away from the Hague tie have been reluctant to do so because they wondered what would happen when Governor Edison left office. They are apprehensive that time will restore "Boss" Hague to the undisputed party leadership and leave out in the cold any Democratic figures with pro-Edison leanings.

In the meantime, leaders of both factions are keeping a sharp eye on the progress of the United States Senatorial race. Mr. Hague and his organization are backing New Jersey's present Democratic Senator, William H. Smathers, but Mr. Edison has thus far withheld any indorsement of him, and indications are that he will maintain a hands-off policy.

It is evident that national leaders in both parties are concerned over the New Jersey result. Speaker Sam Rayburn of the National House of Representatives, already has left his Congressional duties to come to New Jersey on behalf of Mr. Smathers. Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican from New Jersey, has taken time off to urge the election of Mr. Smathers' opponent, Albert W. Hawkes.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.

CHICAGO (AP)—Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., manufacturers of steel products, reported a net profit of $438,431 or $1.61 a common share in the nine months ended September 30. In the same 1941 period the company had a net profit of $643,123 or $2.40 a common share. Plants are located at Harvey, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Victory Motif Predominates in Toys For Children's Wartime Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Children from nursery age up will be found dramatizing the victory movement in a big way on Christmas morning, judging from the line of playthings to be placed at the disposal of holiday shoppers by the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, Inc. Toyland is cooperating fully with the national war effort, according to James L. Fri, Managing Director of the organization, both in the variety of industrial and "armed" items shown and in the use of non-priority materials.

Thus, dolls this season will appear as Waacs and Waves, as Commandos and Marines. United States Army tanks and jeeps will appear in their most miniature form as wooden pull and push toys for youngsters of pre-school age. Wooden rifles and plastic soldiers to supplant "the little tin soldier" and its rubber and metal successor will guard the playroom. Games this year are inspired by exploits of the American armed forces and offer feats in markmanship and strategy.

The family Yuletide tree will be as glamorous as ever, toy manufacturers said, but instead of the shining tinsel and metal ornaments, there will be modern trinkets and garlands of shimmering fiber glass.

Meantime, playthings dealing with normal stay-at-home living will be as popular as ever. They emphasize modern housekeeping, baby care, farming and business. Hobbies and games for the fireside hour include the "escape" variety as well as the war maneuver type, and new wrinkles appear in the traditional family favorites, such as the games of lotto, checkers, chess, anagrams, dominoes and tiddley-winks. Jig-saw puzzles have been speeded up by a new form which takes its inspiration from duplicate bridge and enlists the players in a competitive race.

The little girl whose Christmas wouldn't be complete without a cuddlesome doll or a glamour-girl doll has nothing to fear. Her taste and that of a hundred other little girls is reflected in the doll collection. The substitutes used in order to conserve materials for war have not detracted from "natural looking faces just as adorable as ever," the Toy Association emphasized. Coiffures are in some instances derived from cotton substitutes for imported human hair, and new construction methods have supplanted elastic joinings of legs and arms.

Chemistry and science sets are provided for Junior when he isn't sailing a "convoy" set featuring mosquito boats, troop transport, signal station and a sub-chasers.

Approximately 40 per cent of the normal supply of wheel toys and metal playthings on sale will be those manufactured before priority regulations went into effect, Mr. Fri said.

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'War Torpedoed' Movie Trade Seen by Producer Hornblow

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Arthur Hornblow, the motion picture producer who several weeks ago outlined, on the radio program of the American Forum of the Air, the place he thought the picture industry would have in determining the sort of peace the country should demand, has announced it as his opinion that the motion picture industry is being deliberately "torpedoed."

Mr. Hornblow is now in Washington expressing this view of things to Government officials there. Before he left, he gave this reporter a summary of his views and said he thought it ought to be known to the country at large that the plight of the movie industry is nothing short of "dire."

"In another year," said Mr. Hornblow, "if things keep on as they are going, there won't be a motion picture industry to worry about."

The immediate object of Mr. Hornblow's alarm is the possible drafting of the "not more than twenty-five," key personalities of the motion picture industry to serve in the armed forces. This began, it will be remembered, with the induction of James Stewart, and has been followed by the enlistment of some of the other male stars, notably Clark Gable. Potential Army or Navy service is now facing most of the other stars, including Robert Taylor, Spencer Tracy, Gary Cooper, James Cagney, and dozens of others—if not by actual drafting, then by public questioning of their right to stay at home and make pictures while other young men of their age and physical fitness go away to war.

Issue Is Actors' Usefulness

This may not seem too severe a fate to the millions of other young men who have already taken the same course, but this, Mr. Hornblow contends, is not the issue. The issue is one of determining actual usefulness to the war effort, and to the peace which is to follow. In his radio broadcast Mr. Hornblow said:

"Postwar Americans must know more than we know (after the last war). Their ideals must be higher than ours were, their purposes more resolute, their understanding of what it's all about much wider. Hollywood is equipped to co-operate with the Government, with the schools and colleges, and with parents in this job of education in Americanism and human relations. As troops in the field are trained for war, the Army behind the field should be trained for the peace. Most people agree that the screen provides a powerful bulwark in fighting the war itself. Its uses in the realms of morale, information, and entertainment are known. But when it comes to what we once called peace (but which is in reality but a suspension of the shooting), our apathy and ignorance take over. Our blackest national years followed the Civil War and our accomplishment in 1918, as we abandoned victory step by step."

On his theme that there is now grave danger that Hollywood will not be allowed to do what it can best do, because of the loss of personalities who are capable of attracting large audiences, Mr. Hornblow says:

"This idea of a pitchfork Army is as old-fashioned as the buggy. We must climb out of the concept that if you don't wear khaki you must wear a white feather. This is a war of specialists, and motion picture stars are the only specialists in their field. They are as important to the motion picture as steel is to the steel industry. We are already canceling pictures all over the place because the players will not be available for them. I have myself just canceled a picture which a Government official came to me to indicate he would like to have made. My players were in the Army.

Example by Mrs. Miniver

"When Mrs. Miniver was made, and seen by the President and Mr. Churchill, the industry was requested by them to release it to as many theaters as possible at the lowest rates possible. This was done, and it is admitted everywhere that this picture has done incalculable good for Anglo-American relations."

Mr. Hornblow pointed out that the President himself had writtten a letter to Mr. Gable, when it was indicated that Gable would soon enlist, telling the actor that he could be more useful where he was. This was not alone, he said, because of the star's great popularity.

"Gable's three pictures a year bring $9,000,000 in taxes into the United States Treasury," he said.

He pointed out that James Stewart, now a lieutenant in the Air Force, and instructing beginning fliers as a ground instructor, can hardly be said to be aiding the war effort as much as he might be doing if he were in pictures which drew 30,000,000 people into theaters every week.

"There are at least 10,000 persons who can teach what Stewart is teaching," Mr. Hornblow said "There is only one who could do what he is doing on the screen."

Hollywood, Mr. Hornblow says, has not realized its own value to the country. It has allowed enlistment officers to take its key men without a murmur, even against the expressed wishes of the highest officers in the country.

"England," he says, "did the same thing—and has made but one successful picture since the war started. But Germany is keeping its best actors at work—to send pictures into South America, for purposes which do not have to be detailed here."

The American picture industry, Mr. Hornblow points out, can still make pictures without its stars.

"But," he asks, "who will see them? Three million people, maybe, instead of thirty million!"

"Americans," he says, "must be permitted to follow all issues of the war and the postwar period as they develop. This is not altogether a matter for the press and radio, for the motion picture reaches many people these do not reach, and is able to carry messages they do not always carry. It does so by entertainment, and this will not change, because it is built upon entertainment. But entertainment can also instruct and guide and inform—and Hollywood has proved it."

"Where," he asked in conclusion, "do you suppose the soldiers and sailors in the American armed forces would rather have Gable and Stewart and the rest—in the Army or making pictures that they can see in their camps and on their ships?"

The answer to that, he indicated, was to plain to need elucidation by him.

The Flying 'Freight Trains'

Wide World

Speeders of War Materials

Top: Among the aerial "freight trains" which are speeding strategic personnel and war materials to all battlefronts of the five continents are the Douglas C-47s and C-53s. The exterior of the C-47 differs from the C-53 only in the addition of the freight door. Internally it is fitted with iron rings for strapping cargo to walls and floor. Its sister ship contains wooden benches for troop transportation. The C-47 has a wing span of 95 feet and is powered by two 1,200 h. p. engines. Its maximum speed is in excess of 225 miles an hour. With a cargo capacity of 5,800 pounds and a three-hour fuel reserve, a C-47 can cruise 1,800 miles at a speed of more than 175 miles an hour. The photo shows C-47s rolling off the assembly lines. Below: The Flying Freight Trains (bomber division). Noses of Douglas A-20s are lined on the plant floor for checking and rechecking. The A-20 is powered by two 1,600 h. p. Wright engines. Its weight empty is 7½ tons and its speed is in excess of 350 miles an hour.

Start Made in Organizing Student Citizenship Councils

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—While their elders are fighting the war, students in hundreds of Middle West and Southwest schools and colleges are being urged to begin at once to prepare for a durable peace by studying the problem of world government.

A start at organizing Student Councils on World Citizenship in institutions of learning has been made by the World Citizenship Association, which has its headquarters here.

A committee of American educators is giving its counsel to the young organization. Henri Bonnet of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation is national director. Advisers include Ernest H. Willkins, Quincy Wright, Mary E. Woolley, and other widely known educators concerned with international affairs. Executive of the Student Council is John R. Van de Water, head of the World Citizens Association here.

Mr. Van de Water is now undertaking to organize groups on a large scale. After watching successful experiments in such student councils at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, he is acquainting other university communities with the idea. This month, letters went out from the office of the association to all schools and colleges which are members of the North Central Association, the accrediting agency of a large midcontinental area, inviting them to set up on their campuses Student Councils on World Citizenship, or, if they already have organizations of students studying world affairs, to affiliate with national headquarters.

Own Opinions Urged

No particular school of world government is indorsed by the group sponsoring this movement, said Mr. Van de Water. The aim of the group is simply to encourage young persons to study the problems of the postwar world, to investigate the various plans which have been offered, and to form opinions of their own.

But something more than just talk and discussion is expected of students who join councils. Mr. Van de Water, believes that the place to start building a better postwar world is in the individual character.

"A co-operative spirit can't be missing from our family, school, or national life, and suddenly bloom when we cross the national frontier," he says. "World citizenship begins at home." In other words, said Mr. Van de Water, you can't expect to quarrel with your parents and urge Congress to vote higher and higher tariffs, and then blossom suddenly into a good world citizen. This is a point he hopes to see emphasized in Student Councils on World Citizenship.

But he does not propose to dictate to any student council what it shall do, or not do. It is important that these councils be organized and directed by the students themselves, he believes. What the national center here expects to do, however, is to supply the local councils with discussion material and give them advice, if they want it, on the conduct of meetings.

Pamphlets Issued

As for materials, there is no dearth of them. Mr. Van de Water said there are approximately 200 reputable organizations now putting out pamphlets and leaflets on postwar planning and world government. His office here acts as a clearing house and distribution point for such material. It also prepares some of its own when it finds a particular need which hasn't been answered by the publications of the 200 other organizations—and such needs do arise.

The experiments in student councils made in the Chicago area furnish the basis of the Council's recommendations for organizing these student groups. About 50 students have met every two weeks at the University of Chicago, where they have the advice and guidance of specialists in this field who are on the faculty. At one meeting the group discusses some outstanding book on world organization, and at the next, specialists are called in to speak on the points raised in the discussion. Tht largest crowd attended when Clarence Streit, author of "Union Now," addressed the meeting. Approximately 500 students turned out to hear Mr. Streit.

To interest Chicago high school youths, all-day meetings have been held at headquarters in the Crerar Library building. About 75 or 80 student leaders from the different city high schools have attended. Lunching together, and sitting on the grass in near-by Grant Park, they discussed the problems of the postwar world and laid plans for their publication, The World Citizen. This mimeographed periodical is published at headquarters and is offered for subscription to other councils.

Commission Named to Mediate West Coast Lumber Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—To untangle labor snarls that hinder the swift and efficient operation of the lumber industry so essential in the successful conduct of the war, the National War Labor Board has recently formed the West Coast Lumber Commission. The new Commission is empowered to make final decisions in 17 disputes originally presented to the NWLB and affecting 100,000 lumber workers throughout Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Montana. While the National Board has "decentralized" its own operations, it still retains the right to review the Commission's decisions.

The new five-man Commission is made up of one representative of the public, Ben H. Kizer, Spokane attorney, who is also Chairman; two representatives of Labor, and two of industry. James Landye of Portland, Ore., an attorney specializing in labor law represents the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Geurts of Portland, Ore., in charge of farm labor camps for the Farm Security Administration, the American Federation of Labor; while E. B. MacNaughton, President, Portland First National Bank, and Dean Ballard, head of the Labor Relations Department of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, represent industry. Chairman Kizer, head of the Washington State Planning Council, has the final power of decision if industry and labor representatives are deadlocked.

A valuable "loan" has been made to the Commission in Ernest P. Marsh, long identified with labor settlements in the lumber industry. Mr. Marsh, who is United States Commissioner of Conciliation stationed here, will act as adviser and as liaison officer between the Commission and the Department of Labor.

Policy Statement

In a statement of policy made at its meeting held in this City of Commission declared: "Lumber is the No. 1 industry of the Pacific Coast. It is our greatest single contribution in material to the war effort. Each dispute that slows down lumber production strikes a heavy blow at our nation's ability to defend itself no less than it impairs our unity of purpose necessary to win the war.

"Labor and employers alike are entitled to have a tribunal, close at hand, that commands their confidence, and that impartially and swiftly hears and determines these controversies. It is for this reason that the National War Labor Board has created this West Coast Lumber Commission, to which it entrusts so much of the war powers of the President as are required to bring these disputes to an end for the period of the war."

First meetings of the Commission are being held in this City, with plans to move to Portland later. A hearing on the basic wage in the entire Douglas fir belt has already begun with claims that the minimum 82 cents should be raised to $1.05, an amount more comparable to going war-work wages.

Labor is represented by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, A. F. of L., and by the International Woodworkers of America, C. I. O., and the industry by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. A number of questions to be settled are traceable to the presence of dual labor unions and to jurisdictional rivalries. While there are no strikes in the woods, the situation is described by one authority as filled "with bickerings that need to be cleaned up" before the industry can operate for all-out war production.

Three Parties

The newly formed Commission said further in its opening statement: "In each of these hearings, there will be three parties—the employers, the employees, and the people of the United States. First one and then another of two of these parties may feel that they have won or lost somewhat of their contentions. But there is one party that must win every decision. That party is our United States. No one can possibly win any decision unless at the same time a united people, a united nation wins.

"The people, the nation, can win only when the contending parties accept in good part the decisions rendered by the Commission, and seek to carry them out in good faith."

The lumber industry in its development appears to be ready for the conference method of settlement which the present hearings entail. It has come a long way since its early labor groups when the Industrial Workers of the World and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen were the wideapart labor organizations and the industry was something else again.

What is considered as a turning point in industrial relations in the industry is the now basic "Keezer Report" of 1941. This was an extensive and impartial survey of the industry, based on figures and facts, made by Dr. Dexter M. Keezer, then President of Reed College, Portland, Ore. It was made at the request of the National Defense Mediation Board for the purpose of clearing up discrepancies between labor and management in statements as to profits on which wages demands were made.

Lawes Says Prison Changes Little Better Since Last War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"Unquestionably, some improvement has taken place in the administration of many correctional institutions since the last war," Lewis E. Lawes, of Garrison, N. Y., former warden of Sing Sing Prison, told delegates to the 72nd Annual Congress of Correction, in session in Asheville. "Basically, however, they are but little better," he added. "Because of their domination by political appointees, an uninformed public gives them little support, because it neither trusts their administration nor cares much what happens to the delinquents as long as they are safely incarcerated.

"Inasmuch as some guilt lies at our own door, it is fitting that we should take stock of ourselves, attempt to remedy our own mistakes, utilize the present moment and lay the groundwork for a future program which must have the co-operation of an enlightened public in the prevention of crime and the understanding of a sympathetic society in the treatment and rehabilitation of its weaker members.

Not Enough to Buy Bonds

"As specialists," the former Sing Sing warden went on to tell his 3,000 listeners, "we may ask ourselves this question: 'What social gains can we expect out of this war?' It would also be well to add: 'How can these gains be made permanent?' We can obviously expect no gains unless we win the war, and it is not enough to buy war bonds, donate to the Red Cross, applaud the exploits of our boys at the front and complain about the income tax and the rubber shortage. There are two words which must always be remembered when thinking of this war. These are, 'global' and 'total.' It is well for us to keep them in mind when considering our own problems."

The speaker went on to declare that "we should be on the alert for the kind of reactionary, short-sighted movements which, given impetus, could destroy what progress we have made in the last two decades. For instance, I read in the newspapers about two weeks ago that a high ranking Army officer, purportedly speaking for the War Department, stated that no ex-prisoners should be permitted to join the Army under any circumstances; that 'they could not rise above their present level.' That statement is pure and unadulterated bunkum. Such careless statements sometimes cause irreparable damage, and steps should be taken immediately to counteract their effect on public thinking."

Many Inmates Served

Contending that because a man has served as a prisoner should not mean that he cannot serve his country as a patriot, Mr. Lawes declared: "If this is total war, then why should the man who has served a prison sentence be forbidden to fight in it, if he is physically, mentally and morally healthy? To my knowledge, in the last war hundreds of former inmates of prisons served overseas, some with distinction. The right to fight and the obligation to do so should be granted men formerly convicted who have the right personality make-up and who have been approved by intelligent Americans whose recommendations are based on common sense and not on maudlin sentimentality."

Turning to a discussion of how these men can make other contributions to America's war effort, Mr. Lawes said:

"There is a grave national shortage of skilled mechanics, while there are many capable inmates of prisons who could safely be released under parole supervision to help in this work, were it not for the timidity of public officials, adherents to tradition and, in some states, because of antiquated laws. The correctional institutions can train and some of them are capably training men for mechanical jobs, such as welding, machine work, steam-fitting and automobile and radio repair work. If it has been found practical on the outside to institute three to six months training periods for workers, why cannot our institutions concentrate on training more men who are to be released within the next two years? Such a program would serve a three-fold purpose. It would provide industry with manpower; it would go a long way toward rehabilitating the inmate by teaching him a trade and making him self-sufficient, and most certainly it would ease the burden of the institutional executive, for we all know that unemployment of our inmate population is one of our gravest problems."

Chemist Predicts 100,000 Car Miles On 'Synthetic' Tires of Future

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Synthetic rubber tires good for at least 100,000 miles were predicted last night by Dr. Gustav Egloff, of Chicago, in an address prepared for the American Institute of Chemists.

These postwar tires, outgrowth of America's present synthetic rubber effort, may well outlast the motorcar on which they are bought, he said.

They are likely to cost no more. Dr. Egloff estimated mass production of synthetic rubber will bring its cost to about 15 cents a pound. For several years natural rubber has cost about 20 cents a pound.

Already in some things synthetic tires have surpassed natural rubber, he asserted.

"Some trucks using synthetic rubber," he said, "have gone over 53,000 miles. Sidewall tire strength is greater, meaning greater safety and road gripability.

"Gripability has been tested on wet and muddy roads. Tests on hills with different trucks have shown that the synthetic rubber tire vehicle goes uphill with very little side-slipping, whereas tires of natural rubber slipped all over the road."

Dr. Egloff is Director of Research of the Universal Oil Products Company.

Echoes of the Wars Long Since Past To Be Heard on Scrap Piles of Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The foretop of the Battleship Maine, long displayed as an historic relic at Annapolis, is going on the scrap heap.

The Navy announced today that trophies and relics of five wars would be collected at the Naval Academy to be sold and melted down to provide weapons for this war as part of the nation-wide scrap salvage campaign.

In addition to the Maine's foretop, the historic trophies being scrapped include a British 24-pounder gun from a ship captured by Commodore Thomas MacDonough at the Battle of Lake Champlain, two torpedoes from the German Gunboat Geier, the first German ship interned by the United States in the first World War, the searchlight and gun taken from Spanish cruisers in 1898; and 242 engraved brass destroyer nameplates.

The Navy said the Academy scrap collection was expected to yield 462,000 pounds of iron and steel and 41,000 pounds of brass and bronze. In addition, miscellaneous equipment formerly used at the Academy for training was expected to yield about 300 tons of assorted metal scrap.

Selection of the material to be scrapped was made by a board of officers appointed by Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, Academy Superintendent, and this board, said the Navy, weighed carefully the urgent need for scrap and the historic value of the trophies in deciding which relics should be scrapped.

The metal will be sold by negotiation to selected scrap dealers.

Ex-Policeman Inherits $100,000 For Efficient Work on His Beat

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Henry O. Larson looked out of his porthole at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station today and saw—a pot of gold, and probably a rainbow across Lake Michigan.

The former Chicago policeman, now in the Navy, didn't have to pinch himself for it was no dream that he had been left $100,000—just because he was a faithful "cop."

Lots of things have happened to Mr. Larson in the last six months to change his manner of living and what happened yesterday probably will bring about further changes—after the war.

For 15 years Mr. Larson was on the police force and walked a beat in the Hyde Park and Kenwood districts on the South Side where there are many large homes. In one of them lived his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mix.

Mr. Mix who was a real estate broker passed on in 1935. His wife passed on yesterday, and her will was filed for probate. It directed that Mr. Larson, who was described "as my very good friend," should receive $75,000 cash and the $25,000 Mix home.

Attorney Henry V. McCurren, executor, said that after Mr. Mix's passing, Mr. Larson kept a close watch on the Mix home, knowing that Mrs. Mix feared prowlers. Sometimes, while off duty, he acted as her chauffeur.

"Mrs. Mix appreciated his watchfulness, good nature and his kindness to stray dogs and horses," Mr. McCurren said.

Mrs. Mix's estate was estimated at $300,000 and other bequests were made to relatives and friends.

Mr. Larson, who joined the Navy a month ago as a second class boatswain's mate, could not be reached for comment. Neither could his wife, whom he married last summer.

Nazi Fliers' 'Jitters' Made Bombs Bounce

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The mystery of Germany's new "bouncing bombs" was dissipated yesterday—explained as merely a case of Nazi jitters.

Eyewitnesses of a German attack on the southeast coast of England Oct. 22 said the raiders' bombs hit a street and bounced 200 yards over a row of cottages.

Yesterday the London Daily Mail's air correspondent said the Nazis were not using rubber-coated bombs or any springing device.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Broadway Report

The Theater of War—III

By John Beaufort

New York

Maxwell Anderson's war drama, "The Eve of St. Mark," is clearly the play with which to open a report on the current stage of Broadway. Whereas most other recent plays with a martial angle merely utilize the war for the sake of its obvious topicality, "The Eve of St. Mark" reflects a genuine appreciation for the nature of the life for which the U. S. soldier is fighting and an affectionate respect for the character of the soldier himself.

The total achievement of "The Eve of St. Mark" exists in terms of its truth as well as of its realism. Last Spring, in preparation for writing his play, Mr. Anderson visited Fort Bragg, observed some of its young soldiers by getting to know them. With that experience as a basis, he has written candid, lusty, boisterous, comic episodes. The truth, the core of integrity, the significance to himself of what he was writing speaks through the dedication of his play "to Sergeant Lee Chambers, one of the first to go, one of the first to die that we may keep this earth for free men."

One likes to think that the best of "The Eve of St. Mark" was inspired by Sergeant Chambers. Its best is also its simplest. It is immaterial whether the drama is biographical in any specific sense. It draws upon a total contemporary biography by recording familiar incidents in the lives of this country's young men and their families. It studies the effect of war and the draft not only upon Private Quizz West, its farm boy hero, but upon his home, his mother, father, and brothers, upon his sweetheart, the men he meets at camp, and the girls they encounter at a town near by.

* * *

The most vital thoughts in Mr. Anderson's play are implied, not spoken. If only the author had been willing to trust the power of the unspoken word, he might have had a great play instead of merely an effective and a frequently moving one. Quizz West does not make an ideological speech about his heroism. He acts as he feels intuitively he must act. And that is his strength. The strength of his mother and his sweetheart is their refusal to deceive themselves with false hopes that Quizz will return.

Having implied everything, Mr. Anderson still felt it necessary to intrude an inappropriate scene of poetic fantasy, thus perhaps fulfilling what he considered his obligation to a Keatsian title which seems to bear only remotely on the central theme of the play. "On St. Mark's Eve," it is said, "if a virgin stand at the church door at dusk she will see entering the church all those of the parish who are to die that year. If her lover should enter among the others he will turn and look at her, may perhaps speak." Adapting the idea to his design, Mr. Anderson has Quizz, on a Jap-besieged island, speak to his mother and his sweetheart in their respective dreams. Their conversation adds nothing to what the play as a whole says: that because of a faith which he may be unable to analyze, a man will of his own strength perform an act which others will recognize and honor as heroism.

* * *

As produced by the Playwrights' Company at the Cort Theater, "The Eve of St. Mark" is a well mounted and well directed play. I have been wondering whether the arch in which Raymond Sovey framed the impressionistic settings is meant to suggest a church window. There is a quality which might be interpreted as American Gothic about Lem Ward's direction. Mr. Ward's players move through Mose Hack's poetically lighted scenes with a conviction that responds to Mr. Anderson's best writing and is even sustained when he becomes pretentious or sounds like a recruiting poster. Aline McMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, Matt Crowley, Eddie O'Shea, and James Monks are the principal players.

In addition to being one of the best of Mr. Anderson's recent plays, "The Eve of St. Mark" is the most important new theater work of the season. The only other serious war play, Emlyn Williams' "The Morning Star," closed abruptly after 24 performances. The genuine passages and observations of Mr. Williams' war drama—a success in London—were not able to redeem the play for U. S. critics from its hokum. Under Guthrie McClintic's direction, "The Morning Star" was excellently acted by Gladys Cooper, Cecil Humphreys, Brenda Forbes, and Rhys Williams.

The other war plays look upon the less serious side of things. "Janie" (Henry Miller's) is a fairly amusing little farce in which a youngster, prettily played by Gwen Anderson, entertains a large company of new soldiers who park their jeeps on her irate father's front lawn. "Vickie" (Plymouth) pokes—with both fists—fun at women in uniform. Charles Butterworth, as a wistful family head who feels lonely out of the scrap, stars in a rather too wistful musical comedy, "Count Me In" (Barrymore). "Strip for Action" (National) is notable principally for reliable comic performances by Keenan Wynn, Ed's son, and several burlesque veterans.

The removal of burlesque into legitimate theaters has accounted for two dull and smutty shows. The revival of vaudeville, on the other hand, continues to justify itself with "Showtime" (Broadhurst) in which George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, and others do themselves and the big time proud.

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Monteverdi's 'Combattimento'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

A day later than Arturo Toscanini's third and final thunderous projection of the Shostakovich Seventh Symphony with the Philharmonic-Symphony, there took place in a hall of vest-pocket size an engrossing performance of music that once was just as new, though that time was more than 300 years ago. There may be no unfairness in wondering if the magnu mopus of the Leningrad fire-watcher will be at all engrossing as many centuries from now, since the kernel of the reflection has less to do with the particular deficiencies of the contemporary Russian work than with the astonishing strength and unfading beauty of an Italian masterpiece of the last days of the belated musical Renaissance.

Undoubtedly Claudio Monteverdi's "Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" was barely a name to most of those who heard it sung and saw it mimed in the latter part of a program of old music presented almost as a recital by Yves Tinayre. Though it was not completely new either to America or to New York, a performance having been given of it in this city soon after it was undertaken at Smith College in 1928, the compact small audience included musicologists of international repute who were as free as the humblest of other music lovers to confess that opportunity to hear the celebrated score had never come their way before. Clearly they relished what they experienced.

* * *

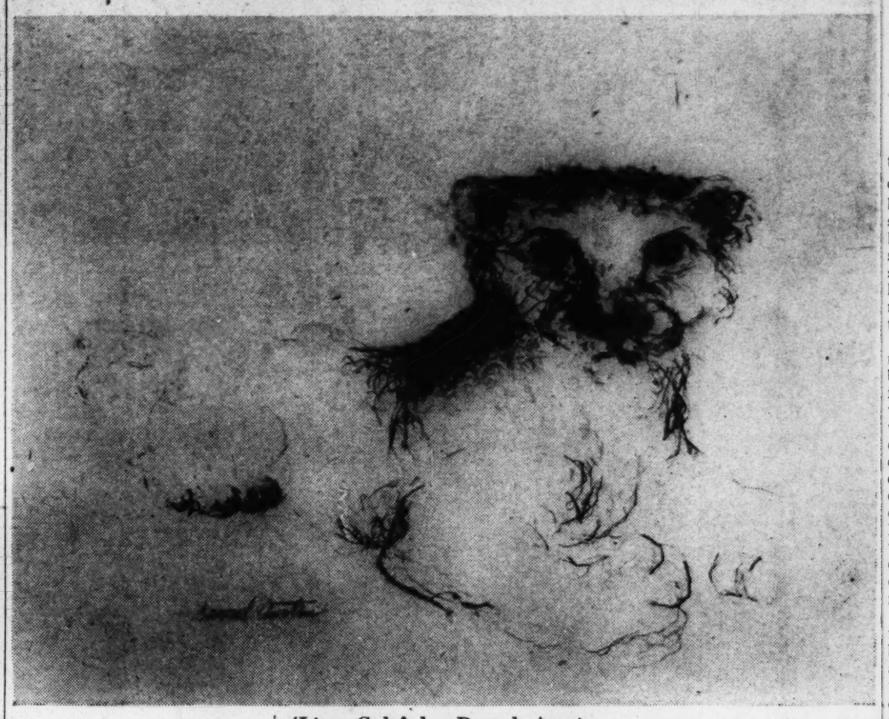
For want of a better designation, "Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" has been classified by most authorities as a chamber opera. Certainly Monteverdi intended it for a kind of dramatic performance, but without a stage. The two characters were to come suddenly into a room where the audience was assembled, and without any theatrical trappings other than their swords, shields and costumes—for presumably they would have been attired in knightly armor in 1624 as well as today—go about the business of a battle to a finish while Monteverdi's descriptive and dramatic music was sung and played. The playing was intended to be done by a handful of musicians, and there were just five, a pianist and a string quartet, in the performance under review.

The singing was preponderantly that of the narrator—in this instance Mr. Tinayre—with only a few brief solo passages for the voices of the combatants, Tancredi and Clorinda. These singers were placed off stage by our modern master of ceremonies, and the action was presented by two dancers, who, however, confined themselves to dramatic pantomime. Olga Paul and Bruce Boyce did their small vocal parts acceptably. Nona Schurman and William Bales had much more difficult tasks to essay in visualizing for the audience the long combat between the Crusader and the Saracen maiden of Tasso's story, a fragment of "Jerusalem Liberated." That there was nothing disturbing or disillusioning in what the eye beheld while the ear drank in the noble and genuinely moving music was vastly to the credit of these young stylists.

* * *

Still, it was Mr. Tinayre, with his fervor, his intensity, his frequent beauty of tone and his unfailingly poetic approach who made the listener feel the poignance of the story and the score. He vitalized the long narrative with masterly skill and he converted the musical mood into a fascinating drama. Though his is a curious and often unorthodox production of a rather peculiar voice—he styles himself a baritone now, though when he came to this country from France he was a tenor—many tones and frequent phrases were of rare beauty, just as sound. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of a singer of our time meeting so completely and so persuasively the requirements of this enthralling work of an art grave but never pompous, brave but never vainglorious.

Much will be found in books of the beauty of the close of the little "opera," when Clorinda, overcome by the Christian warrior who has not known that the helmet of his foe hid the face of the Saracen maiden to whom he had lost his heart, tells him that he has conquered and asks for pardon and "the baptism that effaces all sin." For those who can hear this music with something like the requisite sympathy for its times, its spirit and the particular melodic cast of its "concitato" style, there is something heart-shaking in its lofty yet sorrowing appeal. Tasso has not been betrayed; those who may never happen to read his tale will feel the pulsing of his genius in the music of the younger master whose life story was well advanced before that of the poet was closed.



'Lion Cub,' by Darrel Austin

Shown at the Perls Galleries, New York

Dance in Show Business

III—Chester Hale

By Margaret Lloyd

"Musical comedy is a land of make-believe, and musical comedy dancing is make-believe, too. And now more than ever, I think, audiences want make-believe on the stage to offset the news of the day."

It was over a year ago that Chester Hale said that, before the United States was actually in the war. It was at a rehearsal in Boston of a new musical he was working on as co-producer as well as dance director, a show that flopped ("Viva O'Brien" was its name), having as its chief star and impediment a real live swimming pool, and other impedimenta. But that doesn't matter since he has a long record of successes, his subsequent "Ice-capades" among them. It is what Chester Hale stands for as a dance director, the kinds of dance he uses, that we are getting after. And so the show that flopped (but not because of the dancing) will serve as an example of the dance content of his choice.

"What distinguishes musical comedy dancing from other kinds of dancing?" was the question in my mind. "How can we make this a better show before it gets to New York?" was the problem evidently preoccupying him, together with his co-producers, all seated in a row.

* * *

With a pleasant voice and kindly manner Mr. Hale was inducting a little Mexican singer in the ways of chorus dancing. He has friendly blue eyes and a warm, generous smile. A very likable person, boyish still, in spite of over 20 years in show business.

At the opening night the dancing had looked like good precision work, with a little tap and a little toe thrown in, and a hint of modern (or primitive) movement in the jungle scene.

"You watch this afternoon (at the matinee)," he said, when I told him this. "There's jazz-tap, there's modern work, classical ballet, Spanish heel work, and character dancing."

I watched hard and saw more. The opening chorus was jazz-tap in slacks, well done. There was an eccentric bit by a little comedy professor, imitating monkey movements, an attenuated morsel of Irish jig for the comedy hero, O'Brien, a pale whiff of rug-cutting by the juvenile leads (who specialized in singing), a Mexican flavor that was mostly in the costumes in a Mexican scene, and in the Yucatan jungle some of the torsions and extensions of modern dance, well bolstered by jungle rhythms and other primitive sound effects, all couched in terms of musical comedy dancing.

* * *

"This is phony modern, this is phony Spanish, or Mexican," I decided, "and there is no ballet anywhere at all." Observing Mr. Hale leaning against the back row balustrade, I rushed up the aisle to lay the accusation before him.

"There's only a suggestion of the various kinds of dance you mentioned," I complained, "and that's adapted. It's all just musical comedy dancing."

"That's right," he agreed affably, with his warm, friendly smile. "The real thing would have no place, no meaning in this kind of a show. You can't present a serious dance concert in musical comedy. But you'll see some real ballet, some real Spanish heel and toe work, in the second act."

I did. The chorus, which consisted wholly of girls, (the choral singing was done by a male ensemble) performed in a romantic interlude called "The Floating Gardens of Xochimilco," bourrées, brisés, fouettés, pirouettes and other turns, in waltz time and mood, and in ballet style. They wore floating gray nymph-like garments, were separated into groups of contrary motion, and all was quite in keeping with the scene.

The act had opened with a repetition of the jazz-tap number with slight variations, to a reprise of the theme song. Followed another Mexican scene, with the girls dressed as matadors in red and yellow, marching as matadors might march if they were girls in a dancing chorus, swinging their capes and engaging in a certain amount of stamping that could have been of Spanish derivation, adventitiously bringing out the interesting kinship between Spanish heel and toe work and American tap. The Mexican number ended in a precision line, with high kicks.

There were other oddments of dance—a little figure signifying joy built around the time-step for hero O'Brien, the Russian presatki (kicks striking out from a squatting position), back somersaults and other acrobatic dance effects from a low comedy trio—all in fragments, all in little pieces of different kinds of dancing, blended into one tonality, that of musical comedy dancing. It had pep but no satirical punch, animation but not emotion.

Just the same there is a lot of background to this dance in lighter vein, as staged by Chester Hale. Years of experience in serious forms, a thorough working knowledge of them, base the conceptions that turn out the light, lively stepping of a musical show in his hands, as will be seen in the following flash-back.

It was through a gorgeous Bakst poster advertising "Schéhérazade" that young Chester Hale, then an American athlete and student of physical education, jumped into Russian Ballet. That is, the poster (and the performance) so kindled his imagination that all things looked possible in the magic realm of ballet, and he went back stage and demanded a job.

This was during the first World War, when the Diaghileff Ballet was visiting New York, Vaslav Nijinsky presiding. Chester got an audition, and the job—in this way. He performed a few gymnastic exercises with the back of a chair for bar, and when asked to do some ballet figures, said, all right, show me some. Nijinsky appointed two of his assistants to show the techniques, Chester copied them successfully, and was in.

He carried a spear in "Cleopatra," a bowl of fruit in "Schéhérazade," meanwhile studying with Nijinsky, then danced in the corps de ballet. War had drained the company of men dancers, and young Chester with his fine physique and ready aptitude was welcome. Nijinsky, even then under the cloud of a persecution complex, and not trusting his compatriots, depended on Chester to do all the personal stabbing called for in the librettos, and to stand offstage to receive him in his arms at the end of the famous final leap in "Spectre de la Rose."

* * *

Chester traveled with the company to South America, to Europe. In Spain he met Cecchetti and had lessons with him. In Germany he studied with Rudolf von Laban, and Mary Wigman. Later he joined Pavlova's company in South America, and before long was staging ballets for New York and London shows. "As You Were" and the first "Music Box Revue" were among the early productions. He had picked up tap steps on the way.

Today his name stands for excellence in training, real precision in a precision chorus, for high grade performance in musical comedy dancing. More than one stage celebrity has studied at the Chester Hale School of Ballet in New York.

Mr. Hale's make-believe musical comedy dancing has one major requisite. It must be well done. And he sees that it is.

(This is the third of a series of articles on Dance in Show Business. The first two appeared on Oct. 3 and 10.)

One That Shaw Missed

By Harold Hobson

London

As I listened the other evening to Miss Marion Wilsons' singing "When We Are Married" to Mr. Billy Tasker in "The Belle of New York" at the Coliseum, I could not help wondering what Mr. Bernard Shaw was doing in the second week of April, 1898. On the 12th of that month, "The Belle of New York" was produced in London for the first time, beginning a run of 697 consecutive performances. Mr. Shaw should certainly have seen it on that occasion, for he was then a working dramatic critic, devoted to the exploding of Shakespeare and Sir Henry Irving, and the booming of Ibsen and obscure playhouses set in odd corners of London that no one but himself had ever heard of.

As a matter of fact, three nights before Edna May made her first sensational appearance as the Salvation Army Belle, Mr. Shaw went to a pantomime. He was accompanied by "a vigorously democratic clergyman," who took him to the Britannia Theater in Hoxton.

Mr. Shaw reveals that at one stage in the evening a Mr. Lupino was hurled through a trap door, but otherwise he is reticent as to the nature of the performance. However, he enjoyed meeting the stage manager, Mr. Bigwood, with whom he was able to talk "on unembarrassed human terms as one capable man to another," and he noticed with approval an absence of those "congenital liars and imposters" who, he assures us blandly, are so common in the more fashionable theaters.

Fortified by this exhilarating experience, Mr. Shaw might have been expected to feel equal to sitting out even something so antipathetic to his tastes as an American musical comedy. He did, in fact, immediately afterwards go to an American melodrama called "The Heart of Maryland," at the Adelphi. This play, which was about the Civil War, naturally inspired Mr. Shaw to many reflections on the Boers, bicycle races, the French in 1870, hostile drums, Dervishes, and so on.

His attention was, however, effectively engaged by the big moment of the play, which worked up to a climax in which the villain, a Southerner, shouted "Down with the United States!" The patriotic hero instantly sprang at his throat, crying "Take that back! Take that back!" Mr. Shaw appears to have found this magnificent moment less diverting than might have been expected.

Perhaps "The Heart of Maryland" satisfied his dramatic appetite for the week; perhaps he turned to the writing of a Fabian pamphlet. At any rate, I can find no record of his visiting the "Belle of New York." The pantomime was giving its last performance when Mr. Shaw saw it: "The Heart of Maryland" is unlikely ever to have been revived: but "The Belle of New York ran for two years, has been played off and on in the provinces more or less ever since, and now is presented with all the personal glamour and vocal resource of Miss Evelyn Laye in the title role. It has, in a way, made a quite notable contribution to theatrical history. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw seems to have missed it, and the world is thereby the poorer, by a couple of pages of incomparable vituperation.

For I have little hope that he would have enjoyed the piece; its Salvation Army heroine is not in the least like Major Barbara; the tiny soprano songs she sings do not in any way recall the thunderous ride of the Valkyries: there is no evidence that the author of the play had read Ibsen, and the sole object any of its three heroines pursue is to get married as quickly and wealthily as possible. That would have annoyed Mr. Shaw intensely.

For in April, 1898 he was particularly proud of being a bachelor. He left the pantomime at Hoxton vowing that if ever he married, he would "resort to some country where the marriage law is somewhat less than five centuries out of date." But alas for manly resolution. Before the year was out, Mr. Shaw was himself a married man; and, far from going abroad, he did not even leave London.

How Britain Encourages Art

By Jan Gordon

London

First of all, C.E.M.A. stands for the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts. It has been hiring musicians and actors, and sending plays, concerts and exhibitions of painting round the small towns of Britain. And slowly the consciences of C.E.M.A. have been disturbed because the musicians and actors got paid but the artists drew no profits.

Yet, though the pen may be mightier than the sword, the paint brush seems able to outlive in immediacy its fellow arts. Today we are unable to read Chaucer with any natural ease, the songs of the Troubadours sound really distressing in our ears, but medieval painting and drawing still can convey pleasure and a quaint charm even to the uneducated. For that reason some of us feel that if culture is to be upheld during this catastrophe the arts of painting, sculpture, etc., should not be forgotten.

Our debt to the future includes not only the preservation of art but the stimulation of present creation. If we accept the definition that "art is the analysis of an experience (conscious, subconscious or blended) conveyed by a visual medium (in other words, something you have thought about or felt made into a picture)," we must believe that in such times of extraordinary experience, real and spiritual, works worth the while should be produced, although not of necessity directly concerned with the war. What I mean is that if a worth-while artist thinks it worth while to paint pictures at the present moment, then the only excuse he needs is that they should be worth while.

> When cruel Nero played
> While Rome so fiercely burned,
> Was it a tune in frenzy made
> Or something he had learned?

This thought has been suggested by an exhibition just opened in London of Pictures Bought by C.E.M.A. The many fine exhibitions of contemporary paintings now touring the small towns of Britain have hitherto depended largely upon generous loans from important collectors. This source is now drying up. The C.E.M.A. (which is an official body) has therefore decided to have a collection of characteristic works of its own. The money has come through the generosity of the American Pilgrim Trust. Anyway, C.E.M.A. has bought at cut prices, no picture costing more than £20, 75 works by living artists not engaged in painting records of the war. These are now on show at the London National Gallery.

* * *

As an exhibition, it is a good review of the artists selected, and it does not pretend to be a collection of masterpieces. Frances Hodgkins has a vivid example of her ecstatic improvisation; Edward Burra, with a blasted tree, conveys that hint of horror at which he is so successful; Edward Le Bas gaily combines a gamut of crimsons, orange, and greens which is entirely satisfying; Ginner uses his paint like a maniable mosiac; Anthony Devas has a recumbent portrait, quite daring and strongly painted; Victor Passmore has a rather bilious "Portrait of a Girl" in which the feeling of discomfort caused may be deliberate; and the German sculptor, George Ehrlich, has a simple but effective study in water colors of a snow scene. The Scottish artists, Robert Colquhoun and John Maxwell, seem to be straining to plumb depths, and John Armstrong has found just the right proportion between medium, method, and idea.

But I feel that a number of the paintings, though many are as good examples of the particular artist as I have seen, fail somehow to suggest that the artist was striving in spirit against the war. They somehow fail to hint at that excuse of inspiration that alone can permit a man to continue being only himself as long as the war lasts.

* * *

Too often I had a queer sense of unreality, that there was perhaps a little too much of art for art's sake and not quite enough of art for life's sake. And I felt that if I had to guide-lecture this exhibition to some of the uneducated small towns and encountered much acute criticism, there were pictures before which I might be a little at a loss to make my point clear, that art in its way is still as important as the war in its way.

From a practical point of view, even more interesting perhaps are the hiring schemes now being organized by C.E.M.A. and the Artists International Association. This really is the first occasion on which the Government has agreed to subsidize living artists. The paintings are to be hung in factory canteens and British restaurants, and the artists are to be paid at an annual flat rate of £5 for a single picture. Already some 500 works have been chosen, and C.E.M.A. is planning to enlarge the scope of the plan as time goes on. This undoubtedly is a very real step towards getting the artist back into his proper place in the social scheme.

Gaelic at the Abbey

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

There are two schools of culture in Ireland, the Anglo-Irish and the Gaelic. The latter aims at the revival of the Gaelic language and its restoration as the everyday speech of the people. It is consequently opposed to everything that tends to maintain the outlook which has resulted from 750 years of alien occupation.

Notwithstanding its proscription in the penal days, the native language of Ireland never died out. It was kept alive in the cabins of Connaught and Munster and it was the language of the poets who were the medieval upholders of the bardic traditions. Towards the end of the last century, when times had grown more tolerant, the Gaelic League, which later spread to every country where there was an Irish population, was founded for the revival of the old tongue. One of the most enthusiastic members of the League was Dr. Douglas Hyde, who, while he was a student at Trinity College, had become interested in the language which was then officially recognized as Celtic or Keltic. Another was Edward Gwynn, also a Trinity student and, later, Provost of Trinity College.

* * *

The schools thus founded made steady progress and when political independence was achieved, the new Irish Government pledged itself to a policy of fostering the language. To this end, Gaelic was made an obligatory subject for entrance into the National University and the Civil Service. In certain professions a knowledge of the language became essential, and it was given a very important place in the general scheme of education. Finally, as part of the plan, groups of players for the presentation of drama in Gaelic were formed, notably in Galway and Dublin.

Among the foremost of those interested in the development of the Gaelic theater was Ernest Blythe, Minister for Finance in the Cosgrave Administration. In addition to being responsible for the annual grant to the Abbey from Government funds, Blythe also obtained a subsidy for drama in Gaelic. Under his aegis, the Galway theater made rapid progress and its proximity to the Gaelic-speaking district of Connemara secured for it a large and appreciative audience. Some seven years ago, Blythe became a director of the Abbey and in him, as well as in Dr. Richard Hayes, the Government's representative on the Abbey Board, the Gaelic dramatic movement found advocates for plays in Irish as part of the Abbey scheme.

* * *

It was not, however, until last season that, following Blythe's appointment as Managing Director in succession to Fred Higgins, the Abbey made a definite gesture in the direction of Gaelic drama. With a cast that included several members of the regular company, the Morality play, "Everyman," was successfully presented. And now comes the announcement that a Gaelic dramatic school is to be established in connection with the Abbey, and that a Government grant has been made to that theater for the presentation of Gaelic drama, and also to the school. The school will be run on the same lines as the school of acting which has produced most of the present Abbey company. The director will be Frank Dermody, who was for seven years producer at the Gaelic Theater in Galway, and who has filled a similar position at the Abbey for the past three years.

While plays have been done in Gaelic since the early days of the movement to revive the language, most of the works chosen for presentation were those of Dr. Douglas Hyde and other authors who were not professional dramatists. The remainder were translations of Continental works, or of Anglo-Irish plays such as Lennox Robinson's "The Whiteheaded Boy"; Synge's "Deirdre"; O'Casey's "The Shadow of a Gunman," and some of Lady Gregory's plays. One or two plays by British authors, such as Sherriff's "Journey's End," have also been done. The latest additions to the list of translations are several plays by George Shiels, the Ulster playwright, who contributes a new play to the Abbey at least once each season.

It is the opinion of Ernest Blythe that the large number of Continental plays staged in the Gaelic theater tended to militate against the building up of a good acting tradition. The setting of a new acting standard is therefore one of the first tasks to be faced in the effort to put new life into the Gaelic theater movement. It is believed that the task will be considerably facilitated if the plays presented contain characters and settings of a kind familiar to the actors, and that plays by Irish authors are therefore more suitable than translations of Continental, American, and London West End plays.

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It is stated that the number of productions at the Abbey in Gaelic during the coming season will constitute an important feature of the theater's plans. A large number of the English-speaking Abbey players are also Gaelic speakers. In the casting of plays, they will be given important roles, and will be supported by members of the Dublin Gaelic Theater group as well as by promising pupils of the Gaelic school of acting.

Whether this is a definite step in the history of the Abbey, indicating a gradual change over from an English-speaking to a Gaelic theater, is a matter of conjecture. Undoubtedly, the Gaelic language is steadily gaining ground and in time it probably will be universally spoken in that part of Ireland internationally known as Eire, but whether or not it will entirely replace English all over Ireland is another matter. The Anglo-Irish form a large part of the population and, while they have become Irish, and would resent being described as anything other than native Irish, there is a difference between them and the Gaelic-speaking Irish, whether the latter have spoken the language from infancy or have acquired it later in life.

Show Brings Back Genteel Day

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Figures of yesterday, with Victorian charm and pose, pass in review in the exhibition of oils, pastels, water colors, and drawings by Thomas Pollock Anschutz, who, after 30 years (he lived from 1851 to 1912) is being accorded a memorial exhibition at the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

For those who knew Anshutz and his times, and who knew the seriousness of his work and the staying qualities of his teaching, the exhibition is somehow the saga of an era that has passed into history, an era more graceful than our own for appreciation of leisure and for the sort of good living that builds family and home.

In the Anshutz self-portrait you catch the man in his full maturity; in a study of earlier date by Robert Henri, a lean but vital young man faces the challenge of his future; while in a portrait bust, executed from memory shortly after Anshutz's passing by Charles Grafly, youth and maturity seem to join.

A majority of the portraits in this first showing of collected works deals with women or women and children. There is slim, brunette elegance, with long-flowing, pink-dotted white dress set off by black ribbons from a picture hat in "Summer Time," a portrait of Ethel Hanis. And again in "Mrs. Ira J. Williams," a pastel, the painter uses black to accent the frilly elegance of a 1905 mode as worn by a woman whose plain but wholesome face, forthright but undramatized, sustains the painter's own preoccupation with basic worth.

As was characteristic of the era, there are Anshutz portraits that are pictures rather than characterizations, although almost always the character of the model shows through.

More of exhibition type are "A Bird" (pastel of Rebecca Whelen), in which a young woman in a picture hat and ornate red-and-white dress surveys a green parrot with red-topped wings (Whistler, Chase and others of their time painted in much the same style), and "Becky Sharp" (Katherine Rice), a study of a young, full-bodied woman in soft red dress with band of gold and blue in her hair.

Anshutz gained richness for his portraits by playing the shimmer of colors and textures against a deeply toned but ingeniously varied background woven from such at-hand material as a bit of Persian rug in a study, a copper jar, or a fine piece of furniture. For he found his sitters in cultured environments; and again like other artists of his time, Eakins included, he used family and friends for subject matter. Thus there are several studies of Mrs. Thomas Anshutz—one, a pastel, titled "The Yellow Gown," painted in 1893, a year after his marriage; another, also a pastel, but more formal and posed, the product of a much later date, showing his wife in black, her long head pointedly elongated by the upsweep of a black hat, her hands and arms strangely foreshortened, a compositional mannerism that may be traced in several other portraits.

Symphony Concert—'The Pirate' and 'Junior Miss' Due Monday

Rachmaninoff's 'Toteninsel' Revived by Dr. Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

The third program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season (Oct. 23-24) was dedicated to the late Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for 37 years and one of the most significant figures in American musical history. The dedication was a graceful tribute from one great conductor to the memory of another.

The program was made up of Rachmaninoff's "Die Toteninsel," Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" Suite, and Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

Rachmaninoff's symphonic poem, after Arnold Böcklin's picture, "The Island of the Dead," had gone unheard here since Dr. Koussevitzky last performed it in his first Boston season. It was written in 1906, when the composer, 33 years old, had been much impressed by Böcklin's painting.

The picture itself has a considerable history, as revealed by the account Philip Hale wrote for the program notes of the Boston orchestra. The artist, who was born in 1827, began work on it in 1880. Obviously, he belonged to the period of unrestrained romanticism in all the arts. The odd thing is that a quarter of a century later a man should have been impelled by his work to write music that belongs also to the earlier time. The score is an attempt to describe in tones the picture, which was suggested by some remote islands north of the Gulf of Naples, where "the sea is still, there is no cry of bird, no fluttering, no voice."

Rachmaninoff is a great pianist, and a composer of considerable stature, as is proved by his symphonies and his piano concertos. But he is very conservative, and this symphonic poem was out of date before it was written. Only think that five years after its composition, Stravinsky had already written "The Fire-Bird" and "Petrouchka" and had started on "Le Sacre." The "Petrouchka" Suite brought much relief from the languors of "Die Toteninsel," and its bold colors were brilliantly painted by Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra.

But the high light of the concert could only be the glorious Beethoven symphony. Other composers abide our question. Beethoven, like Shakespeare, is free, outtopping knowledge. Dr. Koussevitzky clearly loves this symphony, and yesterday he again made us understand that it is timeless.

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Concert Calendar

Nicolas Miaskovski, composer of the Soviet school, is chosen for special notice at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 6, and Saturday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall. His Symphony No. 21, op. 51, will have its first American presentation. Matters of another period to be considered along with the novelty are Debussy's "Ibéria" and Sibelius' Symphony No. 2 in D major.

At the opening of the Monday evening series of concerts on Nov. 2, and the Tuesday afternoon series on Nov. 3, the program will comprise the Symphony No. 7, "Leningrad," of Shostakovitch, and the Symphony in G major, No. 88, of Haydn.

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Mme. Stoska Returning

Polyna Stoska, soprano, one of last season's new singers, is announced for appearance in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 22.

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At Request

Mr. Rachmaninoff's manager notes that the pianist will probably comply with requests for his own C sharp minor Prelude, Liszt's "Liebestraum," and Chopin's A major Polonaise at his recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

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Don Cossacks on Road

Folk tunes, soldier songs and liturgies are on the program of the Don Cossacks male chorus, visiting Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 8, with Serge Jaroff directing. The men sing in six and eight parts, their voices covering a range both high and low considerably beyond that of the usual male chorus. Their pieces are arranged from the works of such composers as Gretchaninoff, Liadoff, Knipper, and Tchesnokoff.

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Elman Coming

Mischa Elman, violinist, brings to Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 1, a program of pieces typical of his recitals, the composers comprising Tartini, Grieg, Mendelssohn (Concerto), Bach (Chaconne), Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Rode-Elman, Smetana, and Wienawski.

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Trapp Family Tour

Folk songs, yodels, and mountain calls, along with chorales and music for ancient instruments, figure again in the programs of the Trapp family (Agatha, Johanna, Maria, Martina, Hedwig, Baroness von Trapp, Werner, and Rupert), appearing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 15, and the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 17, under the direction of Franz Wasner.

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Mary Becker

Mary Becker, violinist, makes her debut in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 28, presenting the Tchaikovsky Concerto, the Chausson "Poème," and works by Vivaldi, Cassado, Boulanger, Prokofieff-Heifetz, Rimsky-Korsakoff-Hartman, and Szymanowski.

Lucas-Pritchard

Cora Sue Collins

In "Junior Miss," which a company new to Boston will bring to the Wilbur Theater for an indefinite engagement beginning Monday evening.

Eileen Darby

Lynn Fontanne

In S. N. Behrman's new comedy, "The Pirate," coming to the Colonial Monday evening in the subscription series of plays.

Dance Film Festival

Dance programs on the screen have advantages and disadvantages. If in ballet the camera seems to present only a partial view of the stage, for compensation it can focus on an individual dancer or even on a pair of feet to offer a close-up view of detail sometimes difficult to distinguish in the theater. And if movie dance programs sometimes assemble strangely assorted terpsichorean companions, it is also true that film dance audiences are not bothered by the lengthy intermissions which interrupt performances in person.

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Both these handicaps and assets are to be observed in the Dance Film Festival, which opened on the screen at the Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. The program is a lengthy one, that runs some two hours. Not all of the items are presented for the first time here. "Gaîté Parisienne," done in a Technicolor featurette by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, was shown some months ago at the Exeter on the same program with the film version of "Major Barbara." Carmen Amaya in her Spanish Gypsy Flamenco dances has been seen previously, unless memory errs, at the Fine Arts. And "La Cucaracha," made in the earlier days of Steffi Duna's career, dates back to the period when Technicolor was still something of a novelty. Indeed more of the emphasis in this film is on the Robert Edmond Jones color patterns than on Miss Duna's dancing.

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Though there is no intermission the program is divided into two parts. One of them contains two items by the Monte Carlo Ballet, in which "Capriccio Espanol" is paired with "Gaîté Parisienne." Both of these are handsomely done in color, and together they are the most pretentious entries in the entertainment. Though they may leave something to be desired for admirers of full-fledged ballet they are lively spectacle and pleasant diversion.

The second half of the program bears the title of "The Album of the Dance." Here are gathered together varied items such as "Spring Night" with David Lichine, done more in the manner of the movies than of the conventional dance; fragmentary glimpses of Josephine Baker; Galina Ulanova and K. M. Sergeyev in a pas-de-deux from Thaikovsky's "Swan Lake"; Carmen Amaya and Steffi Duna; and a lengthy collection of Russian folk dances, which run all the way from a White Russian number to improvisations by soldiers in the Red Army. Included in the "Album" is an animated cartoon in dance style, "Joie de Vivre," by the French artist, Gross.

Perhaps two hours of dancing even on the screen seems a rather large order. But the styles are varied. The music is pleasant. And the program as a whole offers something different from the usual run of screen fare. **E. F. M.**

In Concert Room

The Boston Conservatory String Quartet (Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, and Langendoen) is in the calendar for three Sunday concerts, dates of Nov. 1, Jan. 31, and March 28, to be held in the Conservatory Concert Room at No. 26 The Fenway, the programs to include works by Mozart, Schumann, Verdi, Glazounoff, Debussy, Turina, Piston, Bloch, and Holden. The hour set for the meetings is 3:30 p. m.

Screen News

Cameras have begun rolling on Paramount's production of "China" with a second unit company on location in Tujunga Canyon in the foothills of the Rockies to film scenes depicting the flight of Chinese refugees from Japanese bombing attacks. Two hundred Chinese extras will be used. Hal Walker is directing the second unit. The main company, headed by Loretta Young, Alan Ladd and William Bendix, begins work Monday under the direction of John Farrow.

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The second unit of the Monogram ice spectacle, "Silver Skates," has begun work on dramatic sequences, with Patricia Morison and Kenny Baker in leading roles, and Leslie Goodwins directing. Belita, Eugene Turner, Irene Dare, Danny Shaw and the skating chorus continue at work in ice numbers under the direction of Dave Gould. Ted Fio Rito's orchestra is also taking part in the activities of the latter unit.

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Raymond Massey has been granted a postponement of the time for him to report for duty as a major in the Canadian Army because of his role in "Action in the North Atlantic" will not be completed by Nov. 1.

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Sam Wood has acquired "Jubal Troop," an unpublished novel by Paul Wellman, and will use it as a basis for his second production for Columbia Pictures. The story takes place in the West during the period from 1885 to 1913.

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With John Wayne signed to co-star with Jean Arthur, Frank Ross announces that "Free for All," his next production for RKO Radio release, will be ready for the cameras on Nov. 21. The screen play by Robert Ardrey is a romance with accent on comedy.

At Wellesley

Olga Averino, soprano, with Margaret Macdonald as accompanist, appears at Billings Hall, Wellesley College, in a faculty recital on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, presenting old Italian airs, French songs of the time just gone, and Russian songs of yesterday and today. A free recital, open to the public.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Pirate—At the Colonial, beginning Monday evening. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in a new extravaganza by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild, as the second in the current series of subscription plays. The setting is early nineteenth century Santo Domingo. Mr. Lunt has the role of a strolling player; Miss Fontanne, that of the wife of an ex-pirate who had settled down under an assumed name. The company will include Estelle Winwood, Jack Smart, Lea Penman, Clarence Derwent, Maurice Ellis, Muriel Rahn, James O'Neill, and a chorus of 20 Negro singers and dancers.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday evening. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on Sally Benson's stories, returning with a new company which will include Cora Sue Collins as Judy Graves, Peggy Romano as Fuffy Adams, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Lynne Arlen, and Marion Edwards. Indefinite engagement.

Further Ahead

Sweet Charity—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Nov. 2. New comedy by Irving Brecker and Manney Seff, presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert, with a cast that includes Lucille Gleason, Philip Loeb, June Walker, Brenda Forbes, Harlan Briggs, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, and William J. Kelly. The play is being directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

Angel Street—At the Plymouth beginning Wednesday, Nov. 4. Melodrama with Victorian setting, which opened in New York last December and is still running there. The traveling company, which brings it to Boston, will include Ernest Cossart, Byron McGrath, Lynn Phillips, and Daisy Belmore. Patrick Hamilton wrote the play, and Lemuel Ayers provided the setting. Shepard Traube and Alexander H. Cohen are the producers.

The Great Big Doorstep—Beginning on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Colonial. New play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett presented by Herman Shumlin, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern to head the cast. Nine days' engagement preliminary to New York.

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nationwide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

The Sun Field—Probably at the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player. The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, and Katherine Meskil.

Something for the Boys—Reported to arrive at the Shubert during the week of Dec. 13. New Cole Porter musical comedy, produced by Michael Todd and starring Ethel Merman. Herbert and Dorothy Fields are writing the book, and Howard Bay will design the scenery.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Plymouth—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Funson. Starring Nancy Kelly. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)

Wilbur—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Colonial — "Mr. Sycamore," by Kettie Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 2:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic — "Patience," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company, R. H. Burnside, director. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Joy Street Playhouse — "Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse — "Much Ado About Nothing" by Shakespeare. Presented by the Tributory Theater. 8:30.

Dance

Symphony Hall — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Morton Bowe, tenor; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Rachmaninoff. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

Exeter—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key." Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts." William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:20. "Bambi." in Technicolor. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:45.

Kenmore—"Eagle Squadron." Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "Maisie Gets Her Man." Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1, 4:25, 8.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway." Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Desperate Journey." Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Modern—"The Pied Piper." Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation." 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. "Mi. Neighbor." 1, 3:45, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Sky." "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary" cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton." Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad." Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key." Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Big Street." Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:50, 6:25, 7:55, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater — "Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth." "Information Please." "Our Last Frontier." "A Miniature Feature." "Life at a Dude Ranch." "Florida's Marine Studio," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Yank at Eton." Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 1:04, 4:06, 7:08, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 11:45 a. m., 2:47, 5:49, 8:51.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Target for Tonight." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40.

Telepix—"Saroyan's 'The Good Job.'" "Information Please." "Divide and Conquer." "Lowell Thomas Travelogue." "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb." Lon Chaney, Jr. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman. 9 a. m., 12:15, 4:05, 8:05. "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin. 1:48, 5:08, 8:20. "Pardon My Sarong." Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway." MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway." MacDonald Carey. Continuous 1:45 to 11. **Allston**: "Moonlight Masquerade." E. Foy, Jr., Dennis O'Keefe. "Law of the Timber," Monte Blue, M. Reynolds. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters." Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Men of Texas." Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "Broadway." George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "They Raid by Night," June Depres. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. "Broadway." George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Gay Sisters." Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Men of Texas." 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "To the Shores of Tripoli." John Payne. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong." Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway." MacDonald Carey. Continuous 2 to 11.

University: "The Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Sweater Girl." Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Duke of the Navy." Ralph Byrd. 2, 7.

Strand: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:52, 6:19, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway." M. Carey, J. Phillips. 1:38, 5:05, 8:16.

Codman: "Crossroads." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:04, 3:50, 6:36, 9:24. "Little Tokio, U.S.A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:28, 5:14, 8:02.

Upham Corner: "Harvard Here I Come." 2, 5, 8. "Captain of the Clouds." 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Invisible Agent." Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 5:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle." Ann Sheridan. 3:34, 6:38, 9:37. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2, 5:04, 8:03.

Park: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2, 7:36.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Men of Texas." Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:08, 6:15, 9:30. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 4:50, 8:10.

Hyde Park: "To the Shores of Tripoli." John Payne. 3:02, 6:13, 9:24. "Secrets of Wintertime," Bill Boyd. 1:46, 4:46, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:30, 6, 9. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Fools of Desire." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong." Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

MYSTIC: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Riding the Wind." Tim Holt. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "King Kong." Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Come on Danger." Tim Holt. 3:41, 6:40, 9:39. "Mystery of Marie Roget." Patric Knowles. 2:35, 5:34, 8:33. "Sea Raiders Serial." Dead End Kids. 2:15, 5:14, 8:13.

Strand: "Jackass Mail." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Sweethearts of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Broadway." Macdonald Carey. 1:35, 4:35, 7:45. "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point." George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "I Was Framed." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Invisable Agent." Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Men of Texas," R. Stack, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Larceny, Inc." 3:10, 7:08. "Mister V." 1:05, 5, 8:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring." Richard Travis, Branda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pardon My Sarong." Abott and Costello. "Spy Ship." Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face." William Tracy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wings for the Eagle." Ann Sheridan. "Twin Beds." George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hello Annapolis." Tom Brown, Jean Parker. "Man from Headquarters." Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Strand: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway." M. Carey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The General Died at Dawn." Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Yokel Boy." Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The General Died at Dawn." Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Yokel Boy." Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sing Your Worries Away." Bert Lahr, Dorothy Lovett. "The Reluctant Dragon." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kid Glove Killer." Van Heflin. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joe Allen. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Yokel Boy." Albert Dekker. "Rubber Racketeers." R. Hudson, R. Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda. "Hello, Annapolis." Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point." George Montgomery. "The Lady Has Plans." Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "It Happened in Flatbush." Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:00, 7:54. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 3:43, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway." MacDonald Carey. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn. "Prisoner of Japan." Alan Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Eagle Squadron." Robert Black, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jenny." Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face." William Tracy. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45. Continuous show Sunday, Oct. 25, beginning at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face." William Tracy. 1:36, 8:00. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:18, 6:00, 9:41.

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The Home Forum

"Holy ground"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO LIVE in safety, protected from the influences of sin, sickness, and death, one must live in accord with the truths of real, spiritual being. This means to live in accord with the law of God, Spirit, to seek and express goodness and holiness. For **"the things of the Spirit of God . . . are spiritually discerned,"** says Paul in his first epistle to the Corinthians.

"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground," was the demand of God, Spirit, to Moses, as is related in the third chapter of Exodus. This command came to Moses, who at that time was keeping "the flock of Jethro his father in law," when he had "led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb." Moses, communing with God, Spirit, saw a "great sight": he saw a "bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." As a result, he realized in some measure the superiority of Spirit over matter. This communion with God, Spirit, was the beginning of Moses' leadership in bringing the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage and unrighteousness into freedom and harmony.

* * *

To bring freedom and harmony to all the world and to prove that man and the universe are perfect and untouched by materiality, was the life purpose of Christ Jesus. The great Metaphysician was conscious of the universe and man, as created by a perfect God, and expressing perfect harmony. Through his understanding of divine being, Christ Jesus realized the impossibility of imperfection in God's universe, and he healed leprosy, palsy, and even death. He accompanied his healings with many wise and helpful lessons, all based on the same divine Principle. After he had healed the impotent man, he said (John 5:14), **"Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee."** Here the Master clearly indicated that a purification of thoughts and deeds is necessary in order to manifest one's real being. This means that material concepts of existence must be exchanged for the spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe, if we wish to find comfort and protection from the delusions of material sense—sin, disease, and death.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, declares in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341): **"Do human hopes deceive? is joy a trembler? Then, weary pilgrim, unloose the latchet of thy sandals; for the place whereon thou standest is sacred. By that, you may know you are parting with a material sense of life and happiness to win the spiritual sense of good."** Our turning point, the recognition of our opportunity to stand on "holy ground," may come when "human hopes deceive," when we see how unfruitful has been our endeavor to succeed in a material way, and when we begin to look to our real spiritual being.

Christian Science, which is the Science of Christ, turns the thought of its students to the purely spiritual teachings of the Master. This Science brings to light the spiritual fact that God, Spirit, is the only creator of man and the universe, and that here and now He protects His children from the seeming influences of evil. The sincere student of Christian Science constantly looks to God, so that his thoughts may be clear, good, pure, and unafraid. In this way he finds God, Spirit, to be ever present and begins to realize his real, spiritual selfhood, as the reflection of God, Spirit. He begins to understand Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 522), **"Existence, separate from divinity, Science explains as impossible."**

* * *

During the sudden invasion of Holland, a student of Christian Science looked out of his window early one morning. As he gazed astonished at the first fighting in the air, a bullet suddenly flew through the window, shattering the glass. With his thoughts filled with love for God and firm in the conviction of his spiritual being, he found himself on "holy ground," safe and protected in God's loving care.

Perhaps never before in human history has there been a greater need for standing on "holy ground" than today, for a place where one may find safety, peace, health, harmony, supply, and comfort. We shall find this place right where we are if we listen to God, Spirit, if we live in brotherly love, rejecting the false and accepting the real. Let us part "with a material sense of life and happiness," that we may "win the spiritual sense of good." Thus we shall find protection from danger, shelter from the attacks of evil, comfort in sorrow, and healing for disease.

The Psalmist asks (Psalms 24:3), **"Who shall stand in his holy place?"** And the answer follows (24:4, 5): **"He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

The Heart Has Little Room

The heart has little room
For many things,
But space is there to hold
A poem that sings,
A memory sweet and clear
Of lovely springs,
A bit of laughter, and the joy
That kindness brings.

The heart has little room,
The wise may say,
Its limits are the dawn
And dusk of day,
But love can fill the room
With treasure gay
That neither time or tears
Can take away!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE PLAINS OF THINGVELLIR": *A Photograph by William McGreal*

THINGVELLIR IS A VAST LAVA PLAIN some three miles wide and five long which, due to volcanic action aeons ago, dropped hundreds of feet below the level of the surrounding country. The lava is old now, covered with heather and moss and brushwood. Small gay wild-flowers, of which Iceland has over three hundred varieties, star the green. In the deep recesses of the moss, birds make their homes. One end of the plain is bounded by the waters of a lake, the other by snow-streaked walls of mountains. From their heights the turbulent Oxará river draws its waters, plunging over rocks and down a narrow chasm to wind through the plain and lose itself in the lake. The eastern side of the plain is marked by wide rifts in the rock which are filled with depthless water, so cold that a touch of it will make one shiver, so clear that one looks through it as one looks through air. On the western side of the plain is the Almannagjá, the Great Rift. Here a road runs between high walls of wind-hewn, time-molded rock. Over this road, in the year 930 A. D., the chieftains of the land and their families passed to the plains below; on these plains the first of all parliaments was formed and here, for centuries after, its yearly meetings were held. It was not only affairs of state that were discussed—athletic tournaments were held, friends were greeted, marriages arranged, news exchanged: perhaps from a traveler to Europe, perhaps from the latest Viking journey to the Western World, perhaps from a chieftain urging settlement of Greenland and giving the icy promontory a tempting name to lure people there from the rich green valleys and fruitful rivers of Iceland.

In the year 1000, a traveler recently come from Europe brought news of a new religion —Christianity. He told the chieftains assembled at Thingvellir about it, of its tenderness and practicality. The chieftains nodded their heads, for the news was good, and appointed one Thorgeir to think on the matter. Thorgeir retired into his tent for three days. When he came forth, his decision was that the question of accepting Christianity should be put to the people. It was, and by majority vote the people decreed that Christianity should be their national religion. Idolatry was abolished and the names of the days of the week were altered so the Norse gods would no longer be honored.

The highest rock, the Logberg, can be seen from all over the plain. From it the laws were proclaimed, as yearly the Althing went on meeting, sowing seeds for all law-giving bodies. Century after century, the Saga-men would tell before the Althing the deeds that previous generations had done, stimulating great desires among present leaders. It was only in the middle part of the last century that the Althing began convening in the parliament buildings of Reykjavik instead of on the open plains of Thingvellir. But in 1930 Thingvellir had a renascence of its one-time splendor. For the space of a long light summer, it became a tent city, housing many thousands of Icelanders from all over the world, who returned to celebrate Iceland's thousand years.

ELIZABETH YATES

Swan in Autumn

We saw a white swan floating
Under the autumn sky.
The last leaves were thin
Upon the summer tree.
The wind's voice spoke
As you turned to me.
What you said is forgotten
But I remember how like a flower
Folded petal on petal
The swan passed by.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Augury

No goldenrod, no asters, flourish here,
Conventional exponents of the times;
Although the rising sun now daily climbs
Farther to southward with the waning year.
No note of migrant bird disturbs the ear,
But the returning gulls' discordant chimes;
Only the foam of endless breakers rimes
The beach, as tides recede and reappear.

And yet the blueness of this empty sea
Is sharper than it was a month ago;
The sunlight is more crystal, now, and thinned.
Although this night can frost no tender tree,
The salt air breathes a hint of future snow,
Nostalgic perfume on the sunset wind.

BARBARA OVERTON

"Heilög jörð"

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

Til þess að lifa í öryggi, varðveittur frá áhrifum syndar, sjúkdóms og dauða, verðum vjer að lifa í samhljóðan við sannleik raunverulegrar, andlegrar tilveru. Það er að segja: að lifa í samhljóðan við lög Guðs, Anda, að leita og sýna góðsemi og heilagleik. Vegna þess að það "sem Guðs anda er . . . það dæmist andlega", segir Páll í fyrra brjefinu til Korintumanna.

"Drag skó þína af fótum þér, því að sá staður, er þú stendur á, er heilög jörð" var krafa Guðs, Anda, til Mósesar, eins og segir í þriðja kapitula Annarar Mósebókar. Skipun þessi kom til Mósesar, sem í þann tíð "gætti sauða Jetró tengdaföður síns", þegar hann hafði haldið fénu "vestur yfir eyðimörkina og kom til Guðs fjalls, til Hóreb". Móses, er hann talaði við Guð, Anda, sá "mikla sýn", hann sá "að þyrnirunnurinn stóð í ljósum loga, en brann ekki". Af því leiddi, að hann skildi, að nokkru leyti, yfirburð Andans yfir efninu. Þetta samneyti við Guð, Anda, var byrjunin á forystu Mósesar til að leiða Ísraelsmenn úr egypzkri ánauð og örjettvísi inn í frelsi og samræmi.

Að færa veröld allri frelsi og samræmi, og að sanna það, að maðurinn og alheimurinn eru fullkomnir og ósnertir af efnisleika, var tilgangur hjerveru Krists Jesú. Hinn mikli Frumspekingur var gæddur meðvitund um alheiminn og manninn, eins og þeir voru skapaðir af alfullkomnum Guði og obinberuðu fullkomið samræmi. Vegna skilnings hans á guðlegri tilveru, var Kristur Jesús sjer þess vitandi, að ófullkomnun væri óhugsanleg í Guðs alheimi, og hann læknaði líkþrá, vísnun, og jafnvel yfirvann dauðann. Jafnframt og hann læknaði, kendi hann mörg viturleg og gagnleg fræði, öll byggð á hinum sama guðlega Grundvelli. Eftir að hann læknaði vísna manninn sagði hann (Jóhannes 5:14), "Sjá, þú ert orðinn heill, syndga þú ekki framar, til þess að þér vilji ekki annað verra til". Hjer bendir Meistarinn ljóslega á, að hreinsun hugsana og verka er nauðsynleg, svo að vort rjetta eðli komi fram. Það er að segja: að skipta verður á efnislegri hyggju á tilverunni fyrir andlegan skilning á Guði, manninum og alheimi, ef vjer viljum öðlast hugsvölun og vernd frá blekkingum þess efnislega—synd, sjúkdómi og dauða.

Mary Baker Eddy, sem uppgötvaði og stofnaði Kristileg Vísindi, tekur svo til orða í "Miscellaneous Writings" (bls. 341): "Draga mannlegar vonir á tálar? er gleðin skjálfandi? þá, þreytti pílagrímur, leys þvengi ilskóa þinna; því staðurinn, sem þú stendur á, er heilagur. Með því getið þjer vitað, að þjer eru að skilja við efnislega hyggju á lífi og hamingju, til að vinna andlega hyggju á því góða". Vor vendipúnktur—viðurkenningin á því, að vjer höfum tækifæri til að standa á "heilagri jörðu"—kemur máske þegar "mannlegar vonir draga á tálar", þegar vjer sjáum hversu ófrjósöm verið hefur öll vor viðleytni til ávinninga á efnislegan hátt, og þegar vjer byrjum að snúa oss að vorri raunverulegu, andlegu tilveru.

Kristileg Vísindi, sem eru Vísindi Krists, snúa hugum lærisveina sinna að hinum algjörlega andlegu kenningum Meistarans. Þau Vísindi leiða í ljós þá andlegu sannreynd, að Guð, Andi, er aleina skapari manna og alheims, og að hann, hjer og nú, verndar sín börn frá því, sem virðist vera áhrif þess illa. Hinn einlægi lærisveinn Kristilegra Vísinda hefur Guð fyrir augum, svo að hugsanir hans sjeu jafnan skírar, hreinar, og án ótta. Á þennan hátt finnur hann, að Guð, Andi, er ætið nálægur, og byrjar að gjöra sjer grein fyrir sinni sönnu andlegu sjálfsveru, sem endurspeglun Guðs, Anda. Hann byrjar að skilja orð frú Eddys (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, bls. 522), "Tilvera, fráskilin guðdómnum, skýra Vísindin að sje óhugsanleg".

Á meðan stóð á hinni skyndilegu innrás í Holland, leit einn lærisveinn Kristilegra Vísinda út um gluggann sinn snemma morguns. Meðan hann starði með undrun á byrjun bardagans í loftinu, flaug kúla alt í einu gegnum gluggann og mölbraut rúðurnar. Með hugann fullan af elsku til Guðs, og staðfastur í sannfæringunni um andlega tilveru sína, fann hann sig á "heilagri jörðu", heilan á hófi, verndaðan af Guðs ástar örmum.

Ef til vill hefur aldrei fyr í sögu mannkynsins verið meiri þörf að standa á "heilagri jörðu" heldur en nú—meiri þörf á stað, þar sem vjer getum fundið öryggi, frið, heilsu, samræmi, birgðir og huggun. Vjer munum finna þann stað rjett þar, sem vjer erum, ef vjer hlustum á Guð, Anda, ef vjer lifum í bræðrabandi kærleikans, hrindum því falska frá oss, og móttökum það sanna. Látum oss "skilja við efnislega hyggju á lífi og hamingju", til að "vinna andlega hyggju á því góða". Á þann hátt munum vjer finna verndun frá hættu, skjól gegn árásum þess illa, huggun í sorg, og lækning á sjúkdómi.

Sálmaskáldið spyr (Sálmarnir 24:3): "Hver fær að dveljast á hans helga stað?" Og svarið fylgir (24:4, 5): "Sá, er hefir óflekkaðar hendur og hreint hjarta, eigi sækist eftir hégóma og eigi vinnur rangan eið. Hann mun blessun hljóta frá Drotni og rjettlætingu frá Guði hjálpræðis síns".

September Survey

TO THE COUNTRY DWELLER whose eye and ear are alert to the changes so constantly going on about him, the approach of the autumnal equinox stirs many emotions. His first inclination is to turn backward for a survey of the seasons that have gone: spring with its abundance of vernal joys, implicit in the great awakening that marks its advent; the promises of spring merging into summer, which at full tide offers a largess of beauty and brilliancy unsurpassed, we believe, here in the heart of New England.

* * *

By mid-August, there steals upon the landscape a subtle something difficult to define; a sort of mystical touch falls upon the countryside that changes the whole aspect. The brilliant sunlight becomes mellow and more golden, mist creeps up from the meadow in the moonlight like a wreath from fairyland in which the mysterious nymphs love to dance. The summer flowers are at the full. Along the brook joe-pye and meadow rue and goldenrod lift their heads conspicuously. In the little eddies where the current runs by, sagittaria (arrowhead) and Pontederia cordata (pickerel weed) decorate their waxy stalks with heads of blue and pearly white. To the observer the season is making progress, silently, stealthily though it be, toward the advent of autumn; which in turn suddenly and rather ruthlessly, it seems, changes the whole face of the earth.

* * *

The summer season has been different than any that has gone before in the ten years of our sojourn at Rock Bottom. Much rain has fallen, but only to freshen and bless all growing things. No tumultuous downpours, no cloudbursts to ravage field and garden; but copious rainfalls almost at regular intervals and so abundant as to keep vegetation in its vernal greenness. Now at the turn of the season the countryside shows little evidence of waning summer. The foliage is still green and lush, the summer flowers still in the fullness of bloom, and the meadows are clad in a thick blanket of green, more like the end of May than early autumn.

The signs of the season, however, are not wanting. The orchards, hanging heavy with red and golden fruit, are yielding up their bounty to the hand of the wistful gatherers. The corn fields, now stripped of their tasseled crop, are thickset with golden pumpkins. Along the roadside fall asters in numerous variety are in full bloom. It is one of those situations sometimes, but rarely, observed when summer and fall blend so harmoniously as to conceal the departure of one and the advent of the other.

* * *

Last year, by contrast, at this season the earth was parched to a crisp, the leaves were yellow and sere, and the flowers had drooped from excessive heat and sharp and prolonged drouth. Who shall say that the seasons are dull in their monotonous sameness?

The bird life about us, too, has been different than in former years. The orioles built at the end of a swinging elm bough, but soon abandoned their nest; for what reason we do not know. Rarely have we caught the flash of yellow and gold about, which usually has constantly gladdened our vision during the long days of summer. But once have I seen an oriole at the bird bath, and not once has there reached our ears the cheery notes of the youngsters which, in former years, have enlivened the songless August days. The wren, which for several years has chosen to rent the rustic house in the apple tree near the porch, came and examined the situation; but rejected the prospect and went elsewhere. They have, however, been about the lawns all summer with their noisy, always welcome chatter.

* * *

This does not imply, however, a scarcity of bird life about us. More robins, catbirds, sparrows and cedar waxwings than we have known before have occupied our grounds. Robins built their second nests, one in the apple tree beside the wren houses, the other in the trellis over my study door. The builder in the apple tree went at the job with a fervor which seemed almost abnormal. She brought the material so rapidly that it seemed the urge must be great. Then, all at once, the nests in both sites were abandoned.

The robin population of the place, larger than usual, disappeared, and for nearly three weeks they were wholly absent. No doubt, the molting season took them into seclusion. Like persons, birds change their suits in privacy. The first of September saw them back again, but much less tame, more wild and wary than during the period of their domestic life. Now they are free to roam at will, and how happy they are.

* * *

Bluebirds, which had been notably absent in the recent warm days, have come to the baths at almost a precise hour each day. Four o'clock is their bathing time, and how they enjoy it. Sparrows in numbers share the baths with them, and occasionally a goldfinch appears, adding a lively note of gold and black to the blue and brown of their fellow bathers.

Strangers drop in upon us now and again, giving us sheer delight. One evening at twilight, standing by the bridge over the brook, our eyes turned upward to behold a great blue heron scarcely forty feet above us, apparently slowing down to make a landing by the pondside. Slowly he let down his landing gear, lessened the vibrations of his ponderous wings, and came to rest near the outlet of the pond. It was an inspiring sight. The plumage of this great bird is most attractive and to have him halt in our dooryard, as it were, was indeed a thrilling experience. His stay, however, was all too short. As we cautiously moved to gain a better view, out went the great wings, up went the long legs, and away went our welcome visitor.

* * *

Shortly before this evening event, as I was returning from my early morning trip to the brook, on nearing the porch, suddenly, just above the chimney top, appeared five green herons to land on the far side of the pond, but in plain sight. To say I was thrilled is unnecessary. There they were, a whole family of these attractively groomed birds, right before my eyes! Reluctantly did the breakfast call. Only the urge of the timetable took me inside. After breakfast they were still there, and a call to the gardener brought ready response. But, as we gazed, a thrill of alarm reached them; and away they went, their yellow legs drawn close under their slender bodies, disappearing southward directly over neighbor's house. How quickly do birds become aware of peering eyes!

It would be useless to attempt to delay the steady march of the seasons. They are both orderly and insistent in their grand procession. Why should they delay, for invariably each offers something unique and charming, something unusual and unexpected, as they go on their majestic courses.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Kipling Was the Link

BEFORE LITERARY ENGLAND had quite recovered from a surfeit of Victorian priggishness and Pre-Raphaelite preciosity, the young Kipling came out of India with high spirits and a great tide of life, sweeping all before him. An obscure Anglo-Indian journalist, the publication of his *Barrack-room Ballads* in 1892 brought him sudden notice. By 1895, he was internationally famous. Plunging through the past as through a withered underbrush, he sprang into the open field of the present. Its mechanical obstacles did not deter him. . . . He pierced the tough exteriors of seemingly prosaic things—things like machinery, bridge-building, cockney soldiers, slang, steam, the dirty by-products of science (witness "M'Andrews Hymn" and "The Bell Buoy")—and uncovered their hidden glamor. "Romance is gone," sighed most of his contemporaries, whereupon Kipling countered:

. . . and all unseen
Romance brought up the nine-fifteen. . . .

Kipling, with his perception of ordinary people in terms of ordinary life, is one of the strongest links between the Wordsworth-Browning era and the apostles of vigor, beginning with Masefield. There are serious defects in Kipling's work, particularly in his more facile poetry. He falls with a journalistic ease into a tendency to jingle; he is fond of a militaristic drum-banging as blatant as the insularity he condemns. His best work vibrates with an intensity that transforms the tawdry, that lifts the vulgar and incidental to the universal.—From Preface by Louis Untermeyer to "Modern British Poetry; a Critical Anthology," edited by LOUIS UNTERMEYER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Mrs. Roosevelt and Britain to Discover Each Other.....By Mary Hornaday

Washington and London are busy surmising just what the "something useful" is behind Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's determination to visit the British Isles at this time.

It can't be just wanderlust that sent the President's wife off on a mission to Britain. Even though she had never minded breaking precedents, Mrs. Roosevelt would not take off for a foreign country without express approval of the United States Government. That doesn't mean just an O. K. from her husband—the President and Commander-in-Chief—either.

About a year ago, Mrs. Roosevelt had a trip all fixed up to go to South America. She planned to visit every Latin-American country in behalf of hemispheric good will. Somewhere along the line in the State Department, the plan struck a snag. Reason given in hush-hush tones by Department officials was that they feared some Axis agent might threaten or harm the President's wife, thus causing international complications. Another factor in the adverse decision undoubtedly was the feeling that the Latin temperament might not receive a woman of Mrs. Roosevelt's independence with the grace she deserves.

No such obstacles lay in the way of Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to England. London newspapers were already hailing the President's wife as "America's favorite aunt" and recalling her early associations with their country as a student at Allenswood, fashionable girls' school formerly located near London, and later as a newlywed who had difficulty persuading Brown's Hotel that she and her husband could not afford the royal suite even though they were relatives of Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States.

An Expert Questioner

Just because the Roosevelts served hot dogs to the British Monarch and his Queen, much to the displeasure of their English butler, doesn't mean that they are the kind of brash Americans who annoy the British.

The British will be amazed and delighted at Mrs. Roosevelt. She will tirelessly ask to see day care centers, women at work in factories, ATS, WRENS, and WAAFS on duty and in between will probably visit American and other United Nations soldiers waiting for the opening of a second front.

The latter may be special objects of her attention. Reports have come back to this country of American soldiers trained to the nth degree and in the pink of physical condition growing restless in their inactivity.

A letter received here the other day told of armored troops tired after a week's maneuvers but bored with the prospect of an idle week end in Ireland. They decided to give a party, but something went wrong with their arrangements and none of the girls invited arrived. So the soldiers decided to go to town and kidnap enough "dates" for their party. The Irish girls thought the escapade was a lot of fun, but not their parents. They were quite upset by the soldiers' behavior.

How Not to Act

A returning traveler tells how she saw an American soldier come into a "pub" in England, saunter up to the proprietor and boast, "Well, we had to come over to win your war for you."

Fortunately, she recounts, the Britisher had the presence of mind to reply, "It's about time somebody was beginning to win it."

Mrs. Roosevelt, suddenly appearing at an American Army base or at a Red Cross recreation club, may be able to give some useful advice to restless or homesick boys.

When she comes home she will probably bring home with her a first-hand report on Britain's latest ventures in social reform, which will put the Government into the field of furnishing security to the individual on a far wider scale than in the United States under the New Deal.

It may be difficult to get from Mrs. Roosevelt the exact purpose and accomplishments of her British visit even after the censorship on her trip is lifted. She has a way of belittling her achievements.

Works Behind the Scenes

Once when it was reported that a telephone call she had made to Henry Wallace had led directly to the establishment of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, we asked her: "Was the AAA your idea?"

"Nothing," she replied, "is ever one person's idea."

More recently when she was credited with getting the new government hotel for girls under way in Washington, we asked her whether she had proposed such a project to the Housing Administrator. "No," she answered, "I just warned him that if something wasn't done, he might have some tragedies on his hands."

Mrs. Roosevelt has had much more success working behind the scenes this way than she had when she made her formal debut into a Government position as Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The President's wife has a clear sense of the common interests and common problems of Britain and America in the war. For instance, she knows that many persons in the United States blame her for much of the present unrest among the Negroes. She replies that this war has brought the race problem for the British in the Indian crisis just as it has brought the Negro problem to the forefront in the United States. It can't be met merely by shifting the responsibility onto any one individual.

The Country Speaks: Colorado

Evening in the Rockies.....By Bert Bemis

If you have never stood on a mountain, near timberline, 11,000 feet up in clear October air, and listened to the bugling of wild elk flinging challenge after challenge at one another—then an unforgettable thrill awaits you.

Of course, just to climb the slopes of Colorado's mountains, and look up at shining granite crags all red and gold in evening's light, is an experience no one could forget; but when there comes to the climber from across a little alpine meadow, the strange, high pitched, whistling call of a wild elk, and it is answered from a near-by ridge—well, yesterday all this came to me, and the turmoil of my usual world seemed very far away; the deep changeless peace of the heights was mine, and the contentment of all the living things which make such places home. The calling of the elk, far reaching though it was, somehow seemed a part of the stillness, so perfectly did it blend with the environment.

Where Hundreds of Elk Come to Drink

It came about in this way. Early in the afternoon our little family group was called together by one who had to drive at once to Estes Park. Would we go? And if we didn't mind returning home a bit late, we could go on to a place he knew about, near timberline, where hundreds of elk came down each evening to drink from a lake and to bed down for the night.

We went, carefully paced at 35 miles an hour, through the warm amber sunshine of mid-October, up the steep canyon of the North St. Vrain River, and paused in the famous little village of Estes Park. Then upward on a winding road until the last foothills fell behind and below us, and our tires crunched the granite of the Continental Divide.

We watched the 14,000-foot pinnacles flame in the sunset, and it was then we heard the first of the elk, calling clear and high. Their call is not like that of any other animal; it is utterly distinctive. Starting on a low pitch it rises rapidly in crescendo to a near scream, which sometimes approaches a whistle in shrillness.

Our conductor, who knows well the ways of wild things, told us that the larger elk are more nearly perfect in their technique, and their calling includes tones as clear and true as those of a bugle. Soon we heard such a call, a long strain of primitive, wild music. In the frosty, crystalline air it echoed from crag to crag in strange, almost unearthly beauty. We agreed that no better name than "bugling" could be found for the long cry of these splendid animals.

Antlers Crowning Glory of High-Borne Head

Again it came, that fearless challenge, this time startlingly near. Then from behind a clump of stunted spruces, the bugler appeared. He saw us, hesitated, and came proudly on, passing within 50 feet or so.

A tall, powerful animal, as large as a horse. His coat was colored dark gray, brown and light tan, and when he passed near a small aspen grove, we saw that he was perfectly camouflaged. There was strength in every line of his body, strength in his swinging stride. His crowning glory was his high-borne head with its incredible spread of antlers, the points of which we could only begin to count. Yes, this superb animal was the bugler, for as we watched, he stopped and half turned about; then he extended his neck, opened his mouth, and sounder the clarion notes we had heard before. Evidently this was a summons, for from behind the spruces came other elk, females these, stepping rather daintily, and with antlerless heads bearing large, broad ears. They crossed the clearing before us, following the bugler confidently. They came in a long line, to gather in a compact group a half-mile from us near the shore of the lake. Not less than 75 elk passed in review, showing little concern about our presence. They seemed to know that this national park was a sanctuary for all their kind.

At the rear of the column walked two males, smaller than the magnificent leader. Their antlers seemed like toys. Their job apparently was to round up stragglers and serve as guard. Other buglers, seemingly dozens of them, called from nearby hills, but none dared actually to challenge the big fellow on the lake shore.

We drove away in the deepening darkness, and far down the winding road we heard the bugling of the elk; it was music, primitive, wild and unforgettable.

To Change the Subject:

Children in Wartime.....By Ethel C. Ince

It was only a small back-page item—the editor who broke me into newspaper work would have called it "just a couple of sticks"—but it flashed a signal that, even in these days of stern demands and sacrifices, should be noted. "Use of Children Predicted to Ease Labor Shortage" ran the head, and the item quoted a prominent executive of juvenile agencies as saying that the acute labor shortage caused by the war would mean setting aside of child labor laws in the United States, for the duration.

In contrast, I recalled another short item that appeared recently under the head "Chinese University Reopens." The Chinese Central Government, it quoted the official Chinese Radio as announcing, had appropriated $3,500,000 to reopen at Chungking, the National Chiao Tung University, which was described in 1936 as comprising seven colleges. The Chinese, torn and depleted by years of war and famine, almost decimated in some provinces, are still holding loyally to their democratic ideal of opportunities for youth.

In Britain, despite the vast disruption in bombed cities and towns, 98 per cent of the children are receiving full-time schooling, according to information in a recent exhibit on Education in Britain, at Columbia University. The older ones are also making a valuable contribution to winning the war; besides attending school, 77½ per cent of the boys and 67½ per cent of the girls between the ages of 14 and 16 were reported to be engaged in about 90 kinds of war work.

"Today, what we all want is victory, and beyond victory a world in which free men may fulfill their aspirations," said President Roosevelt, in a message to educators of the United States not long ago. The aspirations of free men have brought many beneficent influences to the society of which they were a part. It is in youth, most frequently, that these aspirations have been formed and nurtured, and that is a compelling reason for protecting girls and boys in their impressionable years from the treadmill of industry that would grind them into mere cogs of the machine.

The Commission on Children in Wartime, of the Children's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labor, has recognized this peril to the future of America and adopted recommendations that every state and community would do well to heed.

In its Children's Charter in Wartime, the commission says:

"We are fighting again for human freedom and especially for the future of our children in a free world.

"Children must be safeguarded—and they can be safeguarded in the midst of this total war so that they can live and share in that future. They must be nourished, sheltered, and protected, even in the stress of war production, so that they will be strong to carry forward a just and lasting peace.

"Demands for the employment of children as a necessary war measure should be analyzed to determine whether full use has been made of available adult manpower and to distinguish between actual labor shortage and the desire to obtain cheap labor. The education and wholesome development of boys and girls should be the first consideration in making decisions with regard to their employment or other contribution to our war effort."

The commission's recommendations show wide vision and deep wisdom. Let us hope they will prevail.

Costa du Rels: South American Internationalist

'The World We Want' Series — **Twenty-first of 30 Articles**

It is a significant token of Latin America's part in the future peace that the President of the League of Nations Council today is a Bolivian. Dr. Costa du Rels therefore combines in his broad experience both the Geneva tradition, with whatever it has of lessons and guides to the future, and the more recently flowering Pan Americanism, which has developed an internationalism all its own. In the next issue, Dr. Costa du Rels will discuss what he terms the trajectory of Pan Americanism into the world of the future. Today the author and his subject are presented by the Organizer of this Series.

Dr. Costa Du Rels
Distinguished Bolivian Diplomat and Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations

As celebrated for his writings as for his skill in diplomacy, Dr. Costa Du Rels is one of the ablest and best-liked of South American statesmen. He has represented Bolivia in the League of Nations for a number of years—also at the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels. He is at present Bolivian Ambassador to the Argentine and Acting President of the League of Nations Council.

Dr. Du Rels was born in Sucre Bolivia [in 1893] of French parentage—which accounts for the ease and beauty of his writings in that language. He pursued his secondary studies in Paris where he obtained his diploma as Bachelor at Law and the Social Sciences. Coming back to his native country after graduation, he turned his back on books and threw himself into the strenuous mining life of Bolivia. This gave him profound knowledge of the country and the varied and fascinating types of humankind that people it.

He worked in the silver mines of Huanchaca which had belonged to his maternal grandfather and where his father had been chief engineer. He was also one of the Bolivian pioneers in petroleum. At one period he formed part of an exploratory mission to Chaco. While there he sent a poem to the famous French magazine Femina—using his wife's name as pseudonym. The poem was awarded first prize.

Later he became a favorite collaborator of the French papers L'Illustration and Le Temps. He has published a number of exquisitely written books in French such as "La Hantise de l'Or," "Terres Embrasées," and "Coronel" which have been translated into Spanish. His latest book, "The Spiritual Task of France," published in Lyons, received a prize of 10,000 francs from the French Academy, according to private dispatches that have come from Paris.

Varied Public Career

He entered his diplomatic career in 1918 as Secretary of Legation in Chile. Thence he was transferred to become Councilor of Legation in Paris—where he spent the major part of his diplomatic and literary life. In 1932 he was named delegate to the League, and has been closely associated with its councils and activities ever since.

We miss from this series other great internationalists and familiar figures from the Geneva scene—Eden, as one used to watch him so often, chatting with a colleague on the steps of the Hotel Beau Rivage; Litvinoff, with his quick smile and amazing energy, springing up on every occasion to defend collective security; Salter—walking along the quai to the Secretariat to deliver one of his momentous decisions—such as the day when England went off the gold standard; Beneš—presiding with dry incisiveness and parliamentary precision; Cecil and Rappard walking round the old Reformation building during an "intermission"; Sandler, Prime Minister of Sweden, in his little round black hat; De Valera . . . Motta . . . Te Water . . .

Some of these are too occupied today with war posts, some are in too dangerous or too delicate positions to permit collaboration in these articles. Theirs will be for another story. But they flit across our minds as their figures ranged across historic days, and we cannot but pause to salute them.

A Contrast With War

"Yes," people say, "but what did it all amount to—all those meetings and conferences, all this so-called 'internationalism' of those 22 years? After all, what good did it do—what happened—what was it all about?"

I'll tell you. Out in the street this morning I hear the newsboys calling: "Extra—Extra—War Extra! Fierce fighting in Africa . . . Chinese suffer terrible attack in the North . . . Russians mowed down near Stalingrad . . . Americans battle Japs in Solomons . . . Brazil arming . . . West Coast Americans barricading their homes . . . Suez threatened . . . England loses 40 planes . . . Riots in India . . . Second Front over Dieppe. One after the other—a world gone mad—wholesale massacre.

I close my eyes. Another picture: a gray building beside a shining blue lake (the old building where the great things happened); men of 50 countries coming into the Assembly, arms round each others shoulders, laughing and chatting—brown, black, white, yellow; the Chinese delegate mounts the tribunal and casts his vote for 400,000,000 people: the Indian delegate for 360,000,000; the young Liberian delegate, coal-black, tall and straight in his correct morning coat and striped trousers, goes proudly up and drops his vote in the box; later—men and women of 50 countries sitting round a table in the Commission—men and women of Sweden, Spain, Holland, Hungary, profoundly concerned with conditions of men and women in Africa and Peru, insisting on action with regard to these and other pressing human problems.

That's internationalism. That's what happened—amid all the strife and turmoil and disappointment of those years. That—whatever temporary defeat and failure—is the greatest event in human history. If it never happened but once, we could hope. But it happened 20 times. I myself saw 12 of them, and never without being profoundly stirred.

There Was a Table

At this moment when so much seems dark and discouraging we may well look back at the real high spots and outstanding events of those yeears. The great fact of the negotiations on the Ethiopian question was not the sorry betrayal of Ethiopia at the Council Table, but that for the first time in history there was a table where the oppressed and attacked of the earth could come and state their case. When the President gave that historic invitation, "I now therefore call Ethiopia to the Council Table"—and the Ethiopian delegate came forward and took his place—all the oppressed and downtrodden of the earth seemed to stand there in that one small dark figure.

The great fact in the Manchurian affair was not the abandonment and betrayal of China, terrible as that was; but that historic Roll Call when 48 nations voted one after the other—"yes, yes, oui, oui" giving the overwhelming and unanimous decision of the world as to who was in the right and who was the aggressor.

As the years roll on, the failures and mistakes will be forgotten, the miseries and disillusions and regrets. But this new sense of unity and brotherhood will remain. In years to come the Council Table will redeem itself. All this wonderful machinery and equipment will be used well instead of badly. And this consciousness of oneness and interdependence among the peoples of the world will inevitably organize itself in an outer system of law and order.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Costa du Rels

Distinguished Bolivian Diplomat, drawn during a League session by Plachte.

On Public Opinion

Without impediment to the fullest prosecution of the war—indeed, for its most effective prosecution—the United Nations should from time to time, as they did in adopting the Atlantic Charter, formulate and proclaim their common views regarding fundamental policies which will chart for mankind a wise course based on enduring spiritual values.

In support of such policies, an informed public opinion must be developed. This is a task of intensive study, hard thinking, broad vision and leadership—not for governments alone, but for parents and teachers and clergymen, and all those within each nation who provide spiritual, moral and intellectual guidance. Never did so great and so compelling a duty in this respect devolve upon those who are in positions of responsibility, public and private.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a radiocast address, July 23, 1942.

Japan's New Order: The World We Do Not Want

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By Randall Gould

The Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of this newspaper has access to all sources of information on the new order which Japan is trying, apparently with baffling lack of success, to construct in the Far East. His latest survey of the Japanese effort is a useful supplemental contribution to this Series by the contrast it offers to the peace aims of the United Nations.

Japan is experiencing only slightly more success, if any, than Germany in its efforts to "coordinate" conquered peoples into its plans for a "new order."

The inability of the Japanese to set up a "Quisling Government" in the Netherlands East Indies provides trenchant testimony that Japan has failed to win the cooperation of the peoples it has subdued.

Only in a few cases have its puppet regimes met with any degree of success.

The general situation in the principal territories now under Japanese military hegemony is as follows:

Philippines:

In the Philippines the Japanese walked into a ready-made Filipino governing regime at Manila and they have since kept it running. The outgoing Philippines Commonwealth Government, in fact, itself named Jorge Vargas to be Mayor of Manila and action by the Japanese to install him in that capacity early in January was merely a confirmation.

It was hoped by President Quezon, who regarded Mr. Vargas as a loyal subordinate, that the Japanese would be restrained if they found the city calm and under a firmly established government, and this seems to have been the case in considerable degree.

Manchukuo:

Manchuria was occupied in late 1931 and Japan had a ruler ready-made and in cold storage—the one-time Manchu "Boy Emperor" of China, Henry Pu Yi. Mr. Pu Yi went up to Changchun without conspicuous demur and was installed in the renamed and new capital city of Hsinking as the Emperor Kang Teh on March 1, 1934, after two years as "Chief Executive" of the new "Empire of Manchukuo."

Here we have the first and, from Japanese viewpoint, most nearly satisfactory puppet regime in the record of Japan's current imperialistic campaign—just as the case of the Netherlands East Indies is at once the most recent and the most imperfect. The record has been one of progressive deterioration and in this first instance of Manchukuo it becomes possible to see why.

Manchuria had long been misgoverned by Chinese who were under the Japanese thumb. The regime of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin was practically gangster rule, and Chang himself came up from banditry to pseudo-respectability under Japanese auspices—only to be assassinated when he became too ambitious and extended his power to Peking.

His son Chang Hsueh-liang tried to give more modern government and to adhere to China's new Nationalist rulers, but his effort was brief and frustrated. Japan was always on top, economically, in Manchuria, and the economic aspect is the important thing to watch in this problem. When Manchuria was conquered, Japan was able to provide more satisfactory rule for the people, to improve their economic condition along with its own (despite a good many setbacks), and to install a man with historic background.

Occupied China:

China proper was a harder nut to crack from the outset. Various unsuccessful efforts to set up a Peiping regime were made by the Japanese, but about all that happened was that the Peiping group felt it had precedent for declining to accept much control by the Wang Ching-wei "Central Government" later set up at Nanking. At the same time, Japan has never been able to spare many good administrators of its own for work in China or later conquests.

The present state of the Wang Ching-wei group seems to be poor in every respect. Neither the Japanese nor the Chinese respect it. Neither will give it either political or economic support. Apparently the Japanese have declined to honor their own pledges to give back China's seized government railways, various municipal electric plants, and similar public utilities. Efforts by Wang's cohorts to wrest control of Chinese mills of the lower Yangtze area from Japanese hands in order to induce Chinese capitalists to adhere to the New Order have failed, and any apparent collaboration of the influential moneyed elements is fictitious and forced.

French Indo-China:

French officials and civilians remain in Indo-China only because they cannot get away. Nominally the French are in control and the Japanese "accept" French sovereignty, but no French official would dare to refuse to carry out an order from the military authorities. The actual governing authority in Indo-China is the Japanese Ambassador, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, a former Foreign Minister who has been generally regarded as a liberal opposed to military dominance. His presence in Indo-China is indicative of Japanese efforts to win over the Indo-Chinese natives. Thus far these efforts appear to have made little progress. A repatriated Associated Press reporter who was interned in Indo-China says the natives do not even fraternize with the Japanese except under pressure.

Malaya:

Little authentic news of developments in Malaya has come to light since the fall of Singapore. However, it is known that a strict military rule has been imposed under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Tomayuki Yamashita. Apparently an effort has been made—or is going to be made—to set up a civil regime under Prince Regent Tong Abdur Rahman, son of the Sultan. Sir Abdul Hamid Halim. According to Axis sources, the Prince had been imprisoned in Penang by the British for his activities in "the Malayan independence movement" and was released by the Japanese.

Netherlands East Indies:

The Dutch and natives alike in the East Indies apparently have disdained to co-operate in any way with the Japanese in the establishment of a puppet regime. That the Japanese will set up some sort of a regime, if only for purposes of photography, seems certain. But the actual power is likely to remain in the hands of the military commander, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, former War Minister, until the islands are reconquered by the United Nations. Under Count Terauchi a rigid military administration with innumerable decrees and restrictions has been imposed upon the Indies.

Burma:

A puppet government has been set up in Rangoon with Dr. Ba Maw, a Cambridge trained lawyer, as Premier. Dr. Maw was Burma's first Premier after its separation from India in 1937, but later was imprisoned by the British because of his nationalist views. His appointment is plainly an effort to woo the native Burmese with hints of eventual independence. The real power in Burma is centered in the hands of the Japanese army and Dr. Suzuki, Japanese Civil governor.

Thailand:

This state's civil administration has been allowed to function without change, presumably as a reward for its "co-operation" with Japan before the attack on Pearl Harbor and Malaya. Little is known about the extent of the willingness of the Thailand natives to carry out Japanese decrees. The controlling power in Thailand is in the hands of Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, a little known diplomat.

Just what the Japanese have been able to extract economically from the newest conquered territories, such as the Philippines, Indo-China, and Malaya, it is difficult to learn, but the best reports indicate scanty returns which are based on the reluctance of the local populations to work for the invader.

Japan has looked upon its captive territories as machines, which should promptly turn at the master's touch and pour forth riches. The human element has been honored only in propaganda, which no farmer can eat. Therefore the plan has been to monopolize purchases of the peasants' produce and to pay low prices—prices so poor, in fact, as to yield a quite insufficient return for the labor expended. Therefore the Manchuria grower of soybeans, or the North China grower of wheat and cotton, or the Central and South China grower of rice, has found that it was no longer expedient to grow for the market.

This economic problem has balked and baffled the Japanese consistently. Even where they effect an apparent conquest of the political problem, as in Hsinking, Nanking, and Manila, it becomes a mockery if not backed by a solid support of the producing population.

The Japanese like to capitalize any semblance of native co-operation for one extremely sound reason. This is that the people of Japan have been hoodwinked and bamboozled by their newspapers ever since and before the war began. The excursion into China was represented as a crusade of deliverance, winning the grateful welcome of a people anxious to revolt against such "warlords" as Chiang Kai-shek, who, in Japanese propaganda, has always been indiscriminately lumped in with such genuine and usually unscrupulous warlords as Chang Chung-chang of Shantung and Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria.

Tokyo Papers Take Over in New Areas

By the Associated Press

Berlin. From German Broadcasts

Leading Tokyo newspapers will begin shortly the publication of newspapers in various territories occupied by Japan, dispatches from Tokyo say.

Asahi will take over the entire press of Java. Yomiuri-Hochi will publish the papers in Burma. Nichi Nichi will begin in November the publication of newspapers in the Philippines in the Japanese, Spanish, English and native Tagalog languages. Domei, Japanese news agency, will publish newspapers in Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Nichi Nichi already has taken over the "TVT" group of newspapers in Manila, consisting of the Tribune, Vanguardia, and Taliba.

Nye Scores Luce, Willkie for Attack On British Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota took Wendell Willkie and Henry Luce to task in the Senate Oct. 23 for "harshly criticizing, severely prodding, bluntly and ungenerously threatening" the British "in a way that could destroy their will to win with us."

"The quicker our allies and our enemies know these Willkie and Luce birds, the quicker they will understand that their scolding and their screaming does not emanate from the American eagle," Senator Nye declared, referring especially to an editorial on a second front in Life magazine, edited by Mr. Luce.

Mr. Willkie has called out for a second front to aid Russia but Senator Nye proposed instead that Mr. Willkie, "as an executive of a great moving picture production firm, give a little of his energy to determining just how the movie and radio stars are being treated under the draft."

As a "noninterventionist," Senator Nye said, he had criticized Britain and "shall probably criticize Britain again when we are free to plan and shape our place in a world that shall have finished with this war."

"I, too, may and do believe that the British make a terrible mistake when they fail to recognize the claims of India, but I'm not slyly suggesting to England that if she doesn't do thus and so about India, the people of America are going to quit the war and leave our allies out on a limb," he said.

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The Postmaster says to keep gifts small, particularly in the case of overseas gifts, for shipping space is priceless. However, even in camps at home, small gifts are better—it seems they can be tucked away more easily when inspection time comes around. At any rate, forget your old gift-buying habits. Get sound information and gifts to gladden their hearts at the local stores advertised in the Monitor.

Follow the Rules About Gifts to Our Overseas Forces

If you want the gift to reach its destination for the holidays, mail it between October 1 and November 1. The Navy recommends gifts that are easily portable and useful in any climate, particularly toilet kits, watches, notebooks, wallets, pens or pencils, photographs, and the like. Electrical apparatus may be useless. Send no perishable foods. No box should weigh over six pounds. Lighter weight, smaller packages are preferable. Don't seal them. NEVER include the location of the unit or the ship in the address even if you know it. Only two post addresses should be used. They are c/o Postmaster, New York, and c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, whichever is nearer the man addressed. Send no currency—only money orders.

Note: Different rules apply to mail for occupied or unoccupied Europe.

When in doubt, ask the post office

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

How Schools of Seattle Linked the War Bond Campaign to the School Thrift Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Seattle school children have shown that they have a part in the war effort, for to date they have purchased thousands of dollars' worth of war bonds. This story tells how they did it, and also suggests how parents may enable their children to have a part by saving regularly, and at the same time profit immeasurably by the habit of saving that will be developed.

In 1941 the Washington Mutual Savings Bank of Seattle started a War Fund Campaign among the children in Seattle schools. The schools co-operated with the bank, the children were greatly enthused, and the nation was amazed at what a school system could do in carrying on the war effort; for by the end of October, 2,600 school children had purchased $100,000 worth of bonds. The demand for bonds was so great that it was necessary for them to be flown from San Francisco!

When Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau learned of the volume of defense bonds being purchased by Seattle children, he sent the following wire: "We of the Treasury Department are very pleased to learn that 1,700 school children will become owners of defense bonds on Tuesday next, and that many others are on the way to ownership of the finest investment in the world. Please convey my sincere congratulations to these boys and girls and to their teachers and parents . . . "

Since this last successful campaign, the amount of bonds purchased has more than doubled, and at the end of June, 1942, Seattle children had bought 9,270 bonds costing $233,371.25.

Bank Co-operated

This is how the campaign was organized. The School Savings Department of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank in Seattle, which has been in operation for 19 years and which has 19,000 weekly depositors who are school children, provides a plan whereby children may bring any amount of money from five cents up, to school on Tuesday of each week. The teachers make a record for the bank, of who deposits how much, and a bank messenger collects the money which is deposited in the child's name at the bank. Interest is paid at the regular bank rate, and withdrawals can be made by any child at the bank if he has an Identification Withdrawal Order from his teacher. High school students do not need Identification Orders, and they can withdraw any amount up to ten dollars without their parents' consent. When the child has accumulated enough for a bond, the bank issues one to the child himself or takes care of it for him at the bank, which is usually the case.

At the school section of the bank there are small tables and chairs where the young depositors may transact business. It is very much like the regular adult banking section except for possibly a few extra pets, toys, school books, and lunch boxes. Few parents accompany their children because part of the value lies in the plan that children take over full charge of their transactions. However, one Eastern bank executive said:

"Our school savings department in itself has not been profitable for us. It has been our aim to break even each year, for the extra salaries, space, overhead, and supplies have about equaled the small deposits of children. Nevertheless, the value to us lies in the fact that a child owning a savings account soon has his parents interested, and it's not long before the parents are saving more than before. Another value is that children who have accounts usually keep them when they become adults."

Budgeting Involved

The value of this plan or of any savings plan for children cannot be overestimated. We learn to save by saving, and by saving regularly. And a child assumes responsibility when he has a savings account.

Besides giving the child responsibility, another value of savings is that one learns more of the value of money. Budgeting in simple form is involved in saving. Eventually a child will learn to think a bit before asking to buy a toy.

An incentive is necessary for enthusiastic saving. Saving for college was an incentive for many children in Seattle, for numerous accounts have been transferred to the University Bank when the boy or girl graduated from high school.

Whatever plan is used, the important fact is that the child is saving. A friend of mine recently had a new baby, and I went to see the newcomer and his extensive array of gifts. I have never seen such a display—it was like walking in a department at a store, but can you guess which gift the mother prized the most? She showed me a bank book—it was the opening of a savings account with a one-dollar deposit for her son!

Undoubtedly defense bonds held the lead in popularity as gifts to graduates last June. And can you think of a gift which appeals to all ages as much as do defense stamps?

Parents are co-operating in the war effort. That there is still another way for them to co-operate is evident. They can get their children to help win the war and at the same time prepare the children for responsibilities that will be theirs in the future.

Nationwide Plans for Tending Babies of War Workers Urged

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Nation-wide training of "foster parents," to care for tiny babies of war-working mothers was suggested today by Dr. Dorothy B. Nyswander, New York Regional Supervisor of the Federal Works Agency's War Public Services.

She also advocated further expansion of present "group" care for older children of war workers because, she said, "the practice is growing with sinister speed of eighteen or twenty youngsters being 'bedded down' in a neighbor's slovenly kitchen until parents return from the shift at the war plant."

Declaring that approximately 6,000,000 women were expected to be engaged in direct or related war work by the end of 1943, she told the American Dietetic Association that many of those workers would be mothers of babies under two years of age.

One means of caring for these children, she said, would be to place them in carefully selected homes in the neighborhood, and another means would be to have a "housekeeping aide service" available.

"But it should be remembered," she warned, "that foster home parents and housekeeping aides must be trained for these jobs. No mother wants to hand her child over to the dubious mercies of an untrained worker."

Foster day care, she said, must be supervised by good social agencies in communities throughout the nation "else the dangers of 'kitchen nurseries' for babies will vie with those associated with 'latch-key' care for older children."

Dr. Nyswander asserted that while many communities, either with or without Federal Aid, had started day nurseries or children's service centers for youngsters over two years of age, far too many communities still lacked such facilities.

She said there were instances of "eight and nine-year-olds who bring younger brothers and sisters to school with them," and of "youngsters, frightened and bewildered, loitering around locked schoolhouse doors."

Communities lacking means for "group" care of children of preschool age, she said, should seek help from the WPA or the Federal Works Agency which is charged with meeting community needs caused by the war.

Raising the School Leaving Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

One of Victoria's postwar social moves is certain to be the raising of the age for compulsory education. Present leaving age is 14, but there is a growing feeling in favor of 16, both to benefit the children and to assist the postwar employment problem.

Urging the raising of the school age by at least one year, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. John Cain, in the Legislative Assembly, said it should become operative at the end of the war. By keeping large numbers of children off the labor market for that period, the postwar employment problem would be substantially relieved.

Majority opinion throughout Australia, as revealed by a Gallup poll, is that free education for boys and girls should continue until they are at least 16.

The Melbourne Herald, in a leading article, stated: "Our American Allies have long set us an example we might emulate. In seven of the 48 American States the school-leaving age is 18, and in several others it is 16 or 17. New South Wales is raising its school-leaving age by stages to 15; and Tasmania has lately passed legislation accepting the principle of a school-leaving age of 16 as a postwar measure.

"One immediate merit of the reform is that by keeping many thousands of children at school during the vital year immediately following the conclusion of peace, it would immensely facilitate the restoration to civil life of an equivalent number of returned soldiers. But the arguments for it go much deeper than that. How can we hope that our democratic system, so immensely dependent upon the individual, can survive, not to say work effectually, while six of every seven of our children are thrown on the world at 14? What kind of democracy can possibly be fashioned by a people, over 70 per cent of whom finish their schooling at 14? If Australia can find hundreds of millions a year for war, surely she can find a million or two for this reform as part of the postwar reconstruction and as a guarantee of her own security."

The Pan American Junior Review

"The Pan American Junior Review" is a new semi-monthly paper intended for the use of upper elementary grades. It contains feature stories on Latin America, news items, photographs, and an elementary introduction to Spanish vocabulary. Address: Pan American Educational Center, 518 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Single subscriptions are 75 cents; orders of 25 or more, 40 cents per year.

Among Us

H. Armstrong Roberts

Bobbing for Apples on Halloween

What is more fun than Halloween with the frolic and the dressing up and the games and whimsical contests. Informal jolly parties at school or at home are the modern ways of spending this holiday and keeping the children off the streets. This year, too, more than ever, youthful vandalism must be discouraged; for broken parts cannot be replaced. As for apples, even when bobbed for they will probably later on show up in pies.

Churches Join to Meet Needs of Children in Defense Centers

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Uprooted, neglected children living in shacks and trailers and makeshift homes in several hundred war industrial areas are finding friends to help them in a new co-operative activity of the Protestant churches.

Here, at the office of the International Council of Religious Education, Dr. Mary Alice Jones, director of children's work for the Council, is now formulating a program which is aimed to co-ordinate the work of some 40 Protestant denominations in areas where children now lack opportunities not only for recreation but for religious guidance.

Dr. Jones is acting as specialist in children's work, co-operating with the Christian Commission on Camp and Defense Activities, which includes in its membership the International Council, the Federal Council of Churches, and the Home Missions Council. This work is therefore interdenominational, although the staffs of the different denominations take over different phases of the work.

The immediate task before Dr. Jones and her associates is the writing of a manual to guide church workers in the war industrial areas. Problems that never before have faced church workers now call for solution. Some 200 communities which have suddenly sprung up or expanded are designated as in critical need of help, while 200 more are found to need some assistance, according to surveys made by the Christian Commission.

In many of these, church services are either inadequate or not in existence, the survey makers find. Little rural or small town churches have not been able to take over the responsibilities of serving large new war industry organizations, according to the studies made. In some communities there isn't even a room for holding a Sunday school, and the U. S. O. has had to provide a meeting place.

Yet children in these communities are probably more in need of the church than those in most others. In the first place they are transplanted children—away from familiar surroundings and friends. They have difficulties in making adjustments to new schools and schoolmates. Their homes are no longer normal. Many have mothers working in industry. Many live in homes so crowded that there is no play space for the little ones. Father, too, may be working on a night shift and children must be quiet when he sleeps in the daytime.

The result is that many youngsters feel left out. To provide these boys and girls recreation centers as well as Sunday school instruction is an important function of the church, Dr. Jones and others working with her believe.

Needs of these children in mushroom communities are pretty well understood by the church workers, and now they are attempting to find practical means of meeting them. The International Council has employed a special field worker to visit defense communities, find out what churches are doing there, and how their work can be expanded and strengthened. Miss Ruth Elizabeth Murphy, formerly of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, has traveled from Maine to California this year making this investigation, and is now helping Dr. Jones prepare a manual for guidance of church workers in organizing activities for children under church leadership in the places where they are most needed.

Church organizations already in the field or nearest the defense center are to be used as the nucleus for whatever is done, Dr. Jones explains. So far as possible, resident church workers who have formerly been church school teachers are to be enlisted and trained so that the program of the defense community will be in the hands of the people themselves.

So far as possible, the parents of the children will be recruited also in the children's program. Many of them had church connections in the communities they came from, but have simply not made new ones, due perhaps to a feeling of "temporariness." The church people hope to draw them into community life and so enable them to feel less like transients.

Co-operating denominations are lending their staff workers to help organize this work. The plan now is to send field workers into these war industry communities to guide the local people for from two to four months—until they get organized. Then the local people will be expected to carry on with aid from the organized churches where it is needed.

A Good Start in the Morning

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A very important thing if a child is to do well in school is that good sleeping habits be established. He should be in bed early with punctilious regularity. And he should be up early so there need be no sense of hurry or strain in the morning.

Yes, many children dress with aggravating slowness. One mother overcame this by showing her youngster where the hands of the clock would be when he must be dressed. A child might be given his own clock. How much better than wearing out both mother and child by continually telling him to hurry.

The family should be up in time for an interesting, happy breakfast. Then, if Mother can find time for a few moments' pleasant, confident conversation with him before he leaves, how well prepared is he for the day—really expectant of a good day.

It helped in one family to make it a regularly observed rule that anything which would be needed in the morning must be laid out the night before in a designated place. The child who is wakened at eight or after, hastily dressed, rushed through breakfast, and started for school with a warning that he will be late unless he walks fast—that child is handicapped at the start.

M. M. V.

A Saturday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

Teamwork of Subjects and Verbs

Seventh of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT:

	THIS	OR	THIS?
1.	Cecil, as well as his parents, *was* here.	1.	Cecil, as well as his parents, *were* here.
2.	Mary, accompanied by several friends, *was* going to class.	2.	Mary, accompanied by several friends, *were* going to class.

The correct sentences are at the left. In this lesson we shall see why these sentences are correct.

1. My brother (as well as my cousins) is coming home.

2. Father (accompanied by several men) is leaving the office.

By putting in parentheses the words that separate the subject and the verb, we notice that these words (although they give extra information) are no part of the main subject; therefore, these extra words do not affect the verb.

Now we are ready for this rule:

A subject is not affected by such expressions as these: *and not, as well as, accompanied by, but not, including, no less than,* and *together with.*

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct verb.

1. My brother, as well as my cousins, (are, is) coming.

2. Father, accompanied by Doris, (is, are) visiting friends.

3. The recent showers, but not this heavy rain, (has, have) helped the garden.

4. Jeanette, but not the twins, (are, is) in Alaska.

5. Mr. White's latest book, as well as his others, (has, have) been favorably reviewed.

OTHER WORDS SEPARATING SUBJECT AND VERB

Often the subject and its verb are separated by many intervening words that are not introduced by any of the expressions just given (as *and not, as well as, . . .*). If you mistake these intervening words for your subject, you may use an incorrect verb. Notice these examples:

1. The force that promoted his many successes (is, are) tenacity. The force (that promoted his many successes) is tenacity. Notice that when we put in parentheses these intervening words—*that promoted his many successes*—, we see that these words are no part of the main subject; therefore, these intervening words do not affect the verb, *force*, singular subject; *is*, singular verb.

Thus we say: The force that promoted his many successes is tenacity.

Sometimes the subject does not appear so important as the intervening words. Let us be alert to this situation:

2. One reason for his many African trips (is, are) that he enjoys adventure.

One reason (for his many African trips) is that . . . (*reason*, singular subject; *is*, singular verb).

What are the subjects in the following sentences?

3. The cause of his failures (is, are) lack of discipline.

The cause (of his failures) is lack of discipline.

4. The causes of his failure (is, are) many.

The causes (of his failure) are many.

Exercise 2

Strike out the incorrect verb.

1. The best way to keep secrets and confidences (is, are) to say nothing.

2. The plots for his short stories and his novel (are, is) given him by his friends.

3. The scene of his pleasurable and of his difficult experiences (are, is) along the coast of India.

4. The setting for all of his adventures (is, are) in Australia.

5. The cause of his many trials and hardships (is, are) his impatience.

6. The perfection of all arts (is, are) to conceal art.

7. Both ways of expressing the idea (is, are) correct.

Exercise 3 (A Review)

Underscore the correct word.

1. This book, together with these magazines, (was, were) found on the porch.

2. Chemistry, as well as Latin, (is, are) easy for Stanley.

3. The inspiration for many of his articles and novels (is, are) his interest in China.

4. The aviator, accompanied by several friends, (is, are) here.

CONCLUSION: You have learned the teamwork of subjects and verbs. Indeed, there must always exist an honest relationship between every subject and verb.

Do you know what verb to use not only when asking questions but also when the word *there* introduces the sentence? This is explained in the next lesson.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—is (subject brother); 2—is (subject Father); 3—have (subject showers); 4—is (subject Jeanette); 5—has (subject book).

Exercise 2: 1—is (subject way); 2—are (subject plots); 3—is (subject scene); 4—is (subject setting); 5—is (subject cause); 6—is (subject perfection); 7—are (subject ways).

Exercise 3: 1—was (subject book); 2—is (subject Chemistry); 3—is (subject inspiration); 4—is (subject aviator).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

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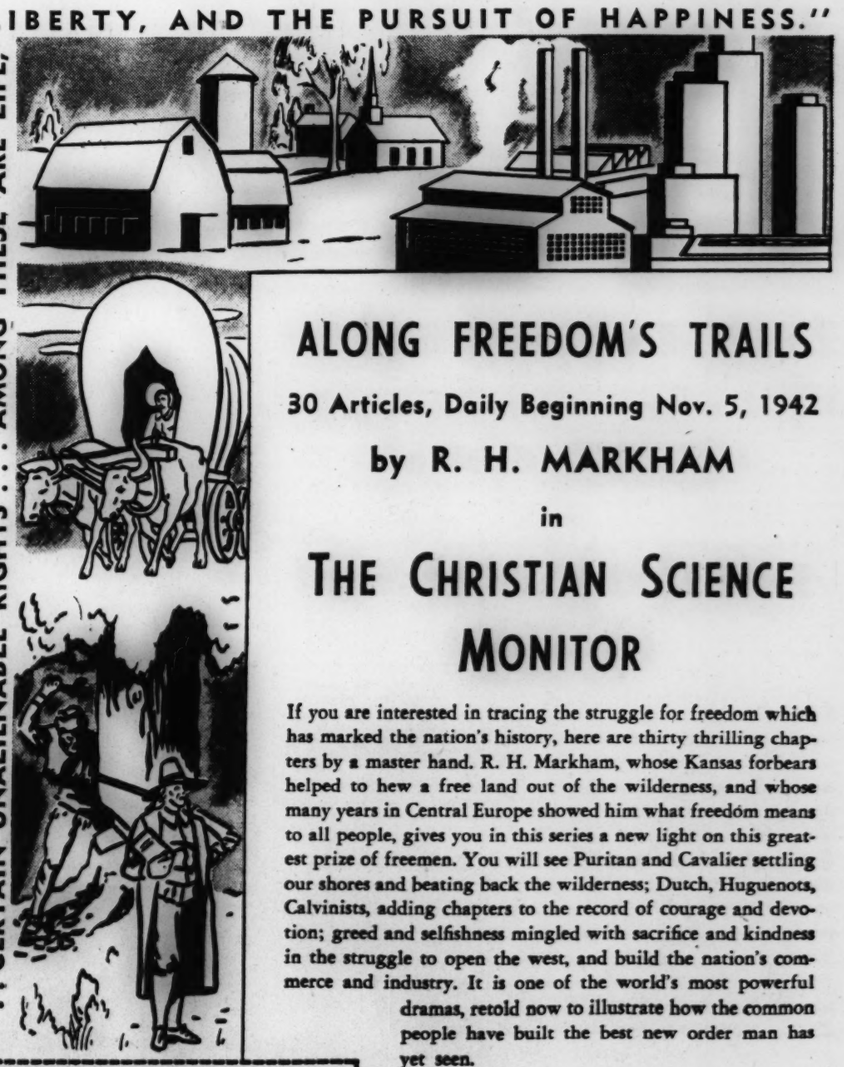

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30 Articles, Daily Beginning Nov. 5, 1942
by R. H. MARKHAM
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AFT-1

Golf Manufacturer Declares Equipment Will Be No Problem in 1943 Season

Supply of Balls and Clubs Is Adequate for Next Year

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association a delegate wanted to know if there was any information available as to the outlook for balls and clubs next year. The newly-elected President, W. O. Blaney, thereupon asked Francis Ouimet if he could answer the question, which he did in a general way. He could have answered in much greater detail if he had had with him, at the time, a letter from L. B. Icely, head of a big golf merchandising company, to Ed Dudley, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Mr. Dudley had been seeking the selfsame information as this M. G. A. delegate, and Mr. Icely had gone to much trouble and expense to collect the desired data and, the subject being of so much interest to golfers in general, it would seem highly appropriate to quote the letter pretty much in its entirety, for it deals not only with golfing merchandise, but also expresses opinions on the outlook for golf, formed by a man whose business it is to know what is going on and formulate plans for the future.

The letter follows:

"There are probably 1,000,000 clubs now in the hands of manufacturers and dealers which can be used for sales next year and in the hands of the 3,000,000 golfers of the country there is at least an average of one to two dozen golf balls, and it is probably near the highest figure among these 3,000,000 players. You can see that that means there are out in the field now among golfers probably about 72,000,000 gilf balls. As these are used from time to time and can be gotten back by the manufacturers, they can be reprocessed. We have that backlog available of golf balls ahead of us. Our job is to get back as many as we can through the pros this fall and winter so they can be reprocessed when the factories have the time to do it, having them ready for next year's use.

"Beyond the above figures there are probably 50,000 dozen golf balls still in the hands of the manufacturers which will be delivered to certain pros and dealers during the rest of this fall and winter and next spring That is well over half a million balls. I would say that in the pro shops and on the dealers' shelves throughout the country there are probably 150,000 dozen balls at this time, which means 1,800,000 more added to the above.

"In our best heyday times of golf the total number of rounds that were played in 1929 and 1930 was about $90,000,000, including those on public links and fee courses, so you can see with something like 80,000,000 golf balls or more in the field now, there is no danger of not having enough balls to play as much golf as was played in the Klondike days of golf.

"Now, that is my personal analysis of the golf ball situation and why I believe that the golf clubs of the country have nothing to be concerned about with respect to the available supply of balls and clubs with which to play.

"As to what effect the national gasoline rationing will have next April and May when golf opens up it, the North nobody can guess. Personally, I believe through the share-the-car plan and other programs that will be developed through the ingenuity of the pros and management and directors of golf clubs, that golf (private) clubs will continue to operate next year. Some that are far away from transportation may be affected, but in the main I believe the casualties will be relatively small among golf clubs, if there is a determination on the part of the leaders in golf—and I mean in your field and the officers and directors of clubs—to do their part in preaching to the golf players of the country, that we need to keep golf alive during this war and not have the greatest organized sport institution in the United States collapse through defeatism or inactivity in finding a way to keep it alive. It is estimated there is from half a billion to a billion dollars invested in golf clubs, golf club property, including club houses, golf clubs from the real estate standpoint, machinery, and equipment. The number of employees in the 5,000 or 6,000 golf clubs is large. I suppose an inventory of employees would run into several million people, including caddies, and that is big business."

Clapper Starts 16th Season As Bruins Player

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 24 (CP)—Dit Clapper is shaping up to be one of Art Ross' chief aides with the Boston Bruins. Dit is a veteran with the Bruins and is starting his 16th season with the National Hockey League club.

Last season, Clapper was injured and forced out of play for some time, but now he's back and is setting a whirlwind pace for the rest of his teammates Dit is fairly galloping as the club swings through its training routine here and is showing no loss of speed as the result of his injury.

Dit is dealing out some solid bodychecks around the Bruins' defense line. He has an outstanding record of All-Star team bids in his record.

Rookie players have been holding the scoring spotlight in the training sessions, with the young line of Armand Guidolin, Don Gallenger, and Bill Shill making a good showing. The Bruins' veterans are coming on as well and soon will be up to their former pace.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis approved Brooklyn's division of World Series shares in which only 20 players received full cuts of $4,829.40.

Three Years Ago

Joe Di Maggio of New York Yankees was voted most valuable player in American League by Baseball Writer Association of America.

Five Years Ag

New York Giants defeated Brooklyn Dodgers, 21-0, and remained in first place in Eastern Division of National Football League

One Way to Solve Gasoline Problem

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24

Transportation of athletic teams has been solved by the students in the Mechanical Engineering Department at Worcester Tech.

Forty-three football and cross-country athletes were scheduled to go to meet Massachusetts State at Amherst today in 10 motorcars which have been tinkered with so all burn plain, unrationed kerosene.

Travel Cut Has Boosted Pro Crowds

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gasoline rationing and tire conservation—factors contributing to a decrease in college football attendance—are having a reverse effect on the turnstiles at pro parks.

The reason? Most of the college stadia are located away from urban centers while pro parks are close to city transportation lines.

"The public doesn't care to sit home Sunday afternoons," observed George Strickler, keeper of records for the National Football League, "but the family bus is usually stowed away in the garage. So they take a 10-cent ride to the pro football game."

Helped in East

He believes gasoline rationing in the East has buoyed pro attendance figures, and when over-all rationing comes Nov. 22 it will help the Western Division clubs.

"The public will spend Sunday afternoon in the cities—at the games," he said. "Eleven pro contests throughout the league are scheduled on or after Nov. 22."

Despite poor weather conditions, particularly in the East, for at least 12 of 24 pro games played this season, attendance has dropped off only 6,993 over a corresponding time in 1941, when weather was unusually good.

May Set Record

"With any break in the weather," Strickler forecast, "the league will hang up a new attendance record for the 12th consecutive season. Record season ticket sales were reported for the Green Bay Packers, Washington Redskins, and the Chicago Bears."

During the first 24 games last year, the pros played before 495,947 customers. This fall 24 games have drawn 488,954, an average of nearly 20,400. The Bears' attendance is up 40 per cent, showing what help good game conditions can give.

Strickler also believes that emphasis placed on body contact sports by the Army and Navy has stirred new interest in pro football.

Sports Around The Hub

Harvard Dinner

The major principles of football are synonymous wit hthose of warfare, maintained Col. Philip Hayes, Chief of Staff of the First Service Command, at the annual dinner of the Harvard Varsity Club last night.

Col. Hayes listed those principles as follows: never losing sight of one's objective, assuming the offensive whenever possible, moving in a mass, attacking quickly and without confusion, making one's plan simply and easily understandable, co-operation the will to win, and security.

Other speakers included Dick Floyd, President of the club; William Rand, toastmaster; Dick Harlow, Harvard's football coach; and Dr. James Baxter, President of Williams College.

The Boston Olympics began their 1942-43 season last night when the roll was called for the first practice session at the Boston Arena. In the absence of Coach Hago Harrington, who is with the Bruins in Canada in an attempt to secure experienced players, the session was conducted by Manager Howie McHugh, former Dartmouth goalie. Among the Olympic veterans reporting in the squad of 35 were Eddie Barry, Bob Jeremiah, Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers, and Johnny Byrne, former Northeastern hockey captain and Olympic wing.

Three Harvard crews defeated M. I. T., Boston University, and Dartmouth in an informal regatta on the Charles River yesterday afternoon. The race over the Henley distance was won by the Crimson varsity, with the Harvard freshmen surprising by coming in second ahead of the Harvard 150's. The other three crews finished in the above order.

Rhode Island State's national collegiate cross country champions defeated previously unbeaten Northeastern yesterday in a meet at Franklin Park. Led by Ken Taylor, the Rams took the first six places for a perfect score of 15-48. First Husky finisher in seventh position was Walter Crowly, freshman standout.

At Hanover, Dartmouth's cross country harriers, paced by Don Burnham and Sophomore Johnny Watkins, defeated Harvard 24-34, while at Medford, Tufts varsity harriers defeated M. I. T. 21-34, while the Jumbo yearlings lost to Harvard and M. I. T.

Steelers' Star —By Pap'

Bill DUDLEY
—THE FORMER ALL-AMERICA ACE FROM VIRGINIA IS A FRESHMAN STAR WITH THE PITTSBURGH STEELERS !!
THE OLD COLLEGE TRY
DID YOU BRING ALONG YOUR SCRAP BOOK?
BILL LED THE COLLEGE ACES IN SCORING LAST FALL WITH 184 POINTS
NO, BUT HERE'S A SAMPLE OF MY LINE
HE HAS SPARKED PITTSBURGH TO VICTORIES OVER THE GIANTS, DODGERS and EAGLES
PAP'

Wide World Features

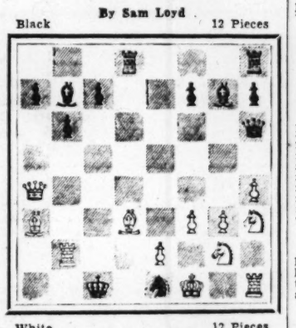
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

October 24, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2497

By Sam Loyd

Black 12 Pieces

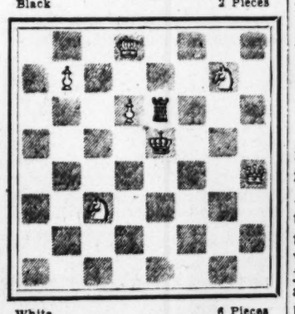


White 12 Pieces
3r3r/pbp2pbp/1p5q/8/Q7/B2B1PPK1/-1R2P1Kt1/2k1ktK1R
White to play and mate in two
(New York Sunday Herald, 1889. Frontispiece problem in the "Sketchbook.")

Problem No. 2498

By G. Dobbs

Black 2 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
3K4/1P4Kt1/3Pr3/4k3/7Q/2Kt5/8/8/
White to play and mate in three
(The Problemist, 1937. Final problem in Volume I of the "Sketchbook.")

Solutions to Problems

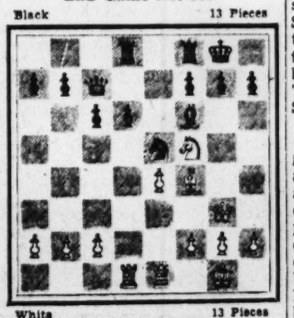
No. 2495. R-B4

No. 2496. 1. Kt-Kt5 B-K7
2. KtxQPch
1. Q-K7
2. KtxBPch
1. R(Kt)-Kt2
2. Kt-B7ch
1. R(R2)-Kt2
2. KtxKtPch

End-Game No. 636 White wins: 1 PxP, KtxP; 2 BxKt, PxB; 3 Q-Kt4, K-R; 4 RxKt, Resigns.

End-Game No. 637

Black 13 Pieces



White White to play and win
(Capablanca-Fonaroff, New York, 1916.)

Problem "Sketchbook"

The Overbrook Press, Stamford, Conn., has just published "A Sketchbook of American Chess Problemists," compiled by Alain White, Edgar W. Allen, and Burney M. Marshall. The title explains the contents very well. From the mid-nineteenth century, when the first American problem composers began to show their efforts in newly established newspaper columns and magazines to contemporary composers, the authors give sketches that personalize names long familiar to problem solvers.

A sentence or two about each composer makes the reader feel that the composer, one or two of whose problems are also given, was also a part of the workaday world from which he took a few moments, or more, for his great hobby.

Like the two earlier books: "A Century of Two Movers" and "F. Gamage, Artist in Chess Problems," this work, in two volumes, is also a typographical masterpiece. Frank Altschul's Overbrook Press once again gives the best in printing to the best in problem literature.

Match Game

Here is the first game of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match played at Governor's Island, New York, under USO auspices. A highly critical mid-game caused Kashdan to use up so much time he exceeded the time limit, but his position was then hopeless! Kashdan evened the score, however, in the second game, score of which will be published next week. He lost the third, however, and now trails 1-2.

King's Indian Defense

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-K2	KPxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 KtPxP	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 BxP	Kt-Q2
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	22 Castles	QR-K
5 P-K3	Castles	23 B-Q4	Kt-Kt4
6 Q-Kt3	P-B4	24 K-R	P-QR3
7 PxBP	Kt-K5	25 P-Q6	K-R
8 PxP	Q-R4	26 P-Kt4	Q-Q
9 Kt-K2	KtxP	27 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4
10 Q-Q	P-K4	28 Kt-B7	PxP
11 B-Kt5	P-B3	29 BxP	KtxB
12 P-QR3	Kt-K5	30 BxBch	KxB
13 B-R4	P-KKt4	31 KtxRch	QxKt
14 B-Kt3	P-B4	32 R-B7ch	K-Kt
15 P-B3	KtxKt	33 R-K7	Q-Kt3
16 KtxKt	P-B5	34 Q-Q5ch	K-R
17 B-B2	P-K5	35 RxKt	Resigns
18 R-B	B-B4		

Hazleton Game

William H. Steckel of Allentown won the Pennsylvania championship tournament held over the Labor Day holiday at Hazleton. Here is the game between the winner and the runner-up.

Blumenfield Counter-Gambit

Steckel White	Yatron Black	Steckel White	Yatron Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 R-Q	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 B-KB4	Kt-Kt3
3 P-B4	P-B4	14 B-Kt3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q5	P-QKt4	15 Kt-K5	R-B
5 PxKtP	KtxP	16 QR-B	Q-R4
6 P-K4	Kt-B2	17 Q-Kt	KR-Q
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	18 B-B	P-Q5
8 Kt-B3	P-Q4	19 Kt-B4	Q-Kt5
9 PxP	PxP	20 P-QR3	Q-Kt4
10 Castles	B-K2	21 Kt-R5	Resigns
11 Q-B2	Castles		

Even as an undergraduate at the University of Virginia, Bill Dudley had a sense of values. When asked by a sportswriter what it took to be an All-American football player shortly after he had been singled out for that honor, Dudley replied, "Good fortune—and a break in publicity." That, mind you, from a lad who led the nation's collegiate scorers with a total of 134 points.

Until Dudley joined Pittsburgh this season, the Steelers were rated one of the weakest teams in the National Football League. It was something of a surprise, then, when paced by Dudley, the Steelers came from behind to snatch victory from the Giants just when it appeared that the New Yorkers had the game sewed up. He was the outstanding player in the Steelers-Dodgers game which saw him spark the Pittsburgh team to a 7-0 triumph with a 75-yard march that ended when he dashed over the goal line for the only score of the game. He didn't figure in the scoring in the Steelers' triumph over the Philadelphia Eagles, but it was his efforts that set up the winning scores and established the Pittsburgh team as one of the eastern contenders.

Briefs From Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct 24 (AP)—Confidentially, we don't know any more about the shifting of the Army-Navy game to Annapolis than has been announced, but if transportation is the only reason, we can't see why it wouldn't be just as good to keep it in Philly and sell tickets only to Philadelphians. . . . It's about time they got a break on those Army-Navy pasteboards and it certainly would be more profitable that way, if that means anything. . . . And if the situation is so serious as to require this action on the Nation's No. 1 grid game (especially to service men), why shouldn't the same restrictions be put on all other football games? . . . To pick one example, the Yale-Princeton game, recently shifted to New York so more folks could see it, should be returned to Palmer Stadium and ticket sales limited to residents of Princeton, Princeton Junction, Penn's Neck, Plainsboro, Kingston, and Rocky Hill. They'd all be in town doing their Saturday shopping, anyway.

Besides playing a pretty good game at guard for Harvard, being an honor student in anthropology and serving on a half dozen student organizations, Wally Kemp picks up a little change selling corsages to the boys who have dates for football games . . . When the Navy moved into the Harvard yard, Wally found his business falling off because the sailors didn't know many girls . . . So Kemp added a sideline. Instead of merely ringing up "no sale," he gets on the telephone and shortly the Navy man has both a date and a corsage.

Lieut. Charles E. Norton of the Tucson, Ariz., Naval Training School—you probably know him better as Pete Norton of the Tampa Tribune—postcards an admonition to put Bob Ruman, Arizona U. back, on your All-America check list . . . And from Philadelphia, Marine Lieut. Lem Houston types a terrific plug for Joe Muha of V. M. I., whom he rates ahead of such stars as Cliff Battles, Tuffy Leemans, Bill Dudley, Beattie Feathers, and Joe Savoldi . . . Harking back to the late unlamented (except by the Yanks) World Series, Deak Morse of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian-Record suggests that the American Leaguers were so confused as to the Cards' whereabouts at times that they thought of appealing to the draft boards to learn whether the St. Louis players hadn't changed their addresses without giving notice.

Lou Bachman, Bristol (Conn.) Press, writes that "George Halas is not satisfied with the play of his Chicago Bears so far this year. Well, neither are any of the other teams in the National Pro League."

Warning to Japs: Don't come within 180 feet, four inches of Navy Cadet Charlie Zachritz. That's the distance he heaved a hand grenade to set the record at the Iowa Pre-Flight School. Most Cadets toss them about 150 feet. When Corp. Bob Wade, former Albany Eastern League pitcher, reported at Camp Polk, La., one of the first people he encountered was Lieut. Arnold (Doc) Greene, who used to room with Wade when they both played for Gloversville, N. Y., in the Can-Am League . . . The Pasco, Wash., Naval Air Base finally will get its football season started tomorrow against the Walla Walla Air Base. It's another outfit that didn't think of having a team until someone discovered that such guys as Marv Harshman, the Little All-America player from Pacific Lutheran, Ensign Thomas Hunt of Whittier, Carey Brewbaker of North Carolina and Art Ahonen of Washington were on hand.

Football Scores

Results Oct. 23
By the Associated Press

East

St. Vincent 6, Morris Harvey 0.
North Carolina Pre-Flight 34, Temple 0.
Glenville 12, West Virginia Tech 6.
West Liberty 20, Fairmont State 13
Albright 14, Moravian 13.
West Chester Teach. 20 Indiana (Pa) Teachers 0.

Middle West

John Carroll 12, Case 0.
Ohio Northern 62, Bluffton 6.
Augustana 52, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Bemidji Teachers 27, Winona Teachers 0.
Tulsa 41, St. Louis 0.
Alma College 20, Grand Rapids 0.
Baker 30, Bethel 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 21, Midland 7.
Dubuque 46, Buena Vista 0.
York 27, Concordia Teachers 12.
Grosse Illinois Naval Air Base 14 Otterbein 0.
Kearney Teachers 53, Sterling Kansas 0.
Central 18, Kemper 0.
Doane 21, Hastings 7.
Bethany 12, McPherson 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 21, Col. of Emporia 0.
William Jewell 46, Tarkio 7
Pittsburg (Kan.) 13, Southwestern 0.

Southwest

East Texas State 34, Austin College 0.

South

Auburn 14, Villanova 6.
Chattanooga 44, Memphis State 19.
Newberry 12, Newport Naval Appren. 6.
High Point College 50, Guilford 0.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute 62, Camp Beauregard 6.

Rocky Mountain

Utah State College 45, Fort Douglas 7.

Football Teams of 1917 Compiling Similar Marks

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—That periodic mumbling you hear is just history repeating itself, and having a hard time remembering just what happened 25 years ago, particularly in that topsy-turvy football season of 1917.

It is repeating accurately the exploits of some of the leading elevens of that era, however. Four teams—Georgia Tech, Ohio State, Pittsburgh and Williams—were undefeated the first year of the first World War.

Three of those same schools again have undefeated clubs. Only Pittsburgh is not living up to its role of repeater.

There was considerable argument at the close of the 1917 season as to which eleven should be rated tops. Williams played a minor schedule, so was counted out. Pittsburgh maintained that at the close of the season it was unbeatable. Ohio State lost some prestige in being held to a scoreless tie by Alabama Poly.

Georgia Tech, however, could put up a pretty fair argument in that the week after Alabama Poly had tied the Buckeyes it was walloped by Tech, 68 to 7.

And the way the Rambling Wrecks have been rambling this year it looks like they might be ready to put up another argument.

* * *

Among other things we'll probably have to do without in the coming winter are baseball holdouts. Not only because a holdout at a time like this would bring down the wrath of the fans, regardless of the merits of his case, but because it would look rather silly to be holding out for more money from a club that isn't sure it will operate.

Those were pretty good days, at that, when all we had to be concerned about during the winter was whether Joe Doakes was going to get the $40,000 he was asking or whether he would quit the game, a threat always faithfully and seriously passed on to the public although everyone knew Joe Doakes would no more quit the game than he would quit eating. In fact, if he quit the game, he might quit eating.

About the only chance a holdout has right now is to hold out for less money, and when that happens we want to be around with a camera. Posterity wouldn't believe it without some visual proof.

* * *

The Rev. W. B. Millard of Merritt Island, Fla., is a baseball fan who knows his baseball, which means he knows more than what he sees on the field and that it's not always the best policy to walk Joe Di Maggio to get at Charley Keller, or vice versa.

Mr. Millard sends us a list of what he considers "unbeatable" records, with the notation that the list includes only a few in that category and that a record bookworm probably could add many more.

As a starter he suggests:

Cy Young's 511 pitching victories; Lou Gehrig's 2,130 consecutive games; Ty Cobb's 4,191 hits; Hugh Duffy's .438 season's batting average; Babe Ruth's 60 home runs, and Johnny Vander Meer's two consecutive no-hit games.

Most of these seem to be practically bomb-proof, as they are so far ahead of the marks of all rivals, past and present, that you could list them as all-time marks with some degree of assurance. It is conceivable that someone might better Ruth's mark, as it has been approached a couple of times.

And when you get tired of that game, you might start listing some unbeatable negative records, such as Ruth's total of 1,330 strike-outs and Ernie Lombardi's 30 double-play pokes in one season.

Army and Penn Will Meet For Fourth Time Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Army's powerful football team, rated one of the strongest in the East, will meet Pennsylvania on Franklin Field next Saturday afternoon in what promises to be one of the outstanding games of the season.

The game will be the fourth between the Cadets and the Red and Blue. In their first meeting the Army won on the Plains in 1901 by a 25-to-0 score. The series was resumed in 1940 when Pennsylvania won 48-to-0. Last year Army lost for the second time in a tight struggle, 14-to-7.

Two and three deep in veteran and new material that has varsity ability, the Cadets have what Pennsylvania scouts regard and what coaches who have opposed Army believe, one of the best rounded squads in recent West Point history.

Army Favorite

The addition of a number of freshmen with previous experience in college football, plus the large number of veterans among whom is the inimitable Hank Mazur, makes Army the favorite to win from George Munger's eleven.

Pennsylvania scouts who have watched the Army in several of its games stamp the starting Cadet backfield as one of the best in the country. In addition to Mazur, Red Blaik, Army coach, has Red Jarrell, an experienced field general; Ralph Hill, one of the speediest backs on any gridiron, and George Troxell, whose home is in near-by Swarthmore. The last named can hit a line with the Stiffs and other hard-hitting fullbacks

Army Backs

Carl Anderson and Bob Woods, the latter a former Naval Academy player, are other backs Pennsylvania will have to watch next Saturday.

Along the line Army has four the freshmen Lester Salzer and good ends in the veterans Jim Kelleher and John Hennessy, and Dean Crowell; strong tackles in Francis Merritt and John Olds, the latter a veteran; husky guards in Bill Wilson and Tom Mesereau, and a capable center in Casimir Myslinski.

Pennsylvania hopes to be at full strength to meet the invasion of the future generals. Herb Nelson, veteran end, who was injured in the Princeton game, is expected to be ready for active duty against the visitors. Don Bitler, who lost over three weeks because of an injury, is another veteran Munger hopes to have available for the game.

Kane in Form

Joe Kane, the fleet wingback who started most of the games last season, and who is rapidly returning to form after losing the first four weeks of practice, may see more action against Army than he has in any other game this fall.

The line-up is fairly set for the start of the game with Bert Kuczynski at left end; John Donaldson, left tackle; Mort Shiekman, left guard; Bitler, center; Ed. Grain, right guard; Cleo Calcagni, right tackle; Herb Nelson, if he is ready, right end; Dick Martin, quarterback; Bob Odell, tailback; either Jackie Welsh or Bill Miller, wingback, and Bert Stiff, fullback.

Wings Have Many Back

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP)—Since the Detroit Red Wings apparently have lost less strength to the armed forces of the United States and Canada than most other National Hockey League teams, they may be headed for the Stanley Cup, world championship trophy which they barely missed the past two seasons.

For two straight years the Red Wings have advanced to the Stanley Cup finals, only to lose out in the championship series. In 1941 they lost to the Boston Bruins, four games to one. Last spring they were nosed out by the Toronto Maple Leafs, four to three, after taking the first three games.

Six Missing

Only six players who wore Detroit uniforms at one time or another last season will be missing as the result of inductions into the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

They are Jerry Brown, Eddie Bush, Pat McReavy and Doug McCaig, all in the R.C.A.F., and Gus Giesbrecht and Kenny Kilrea, in the Army. None of them spent the entire season with the Wings. Most of them shuttled between Detroit and the Wings' Indianapolis farm in the American League.

In spite of these losses, Manager Jack Adams can present the goalie, three defensemen, three centers, three right wingers, and two left wingers who carried most of the load in Detroit's drive into the 1942 finals.

The holdovers are Goalie Johnny Mowers, Defensemen Jack Stewart, Jimmy Orlando and Alex Motter, Centers Don Grosso, Syd Howe, and Conny Brown, Right Wingers Eddie Wares, Muly Burneteau and Joe Carveth, and Left Wingers Sid Abel and Carl Liscombe. Abel has been chosen captain for the coming season.

This array of veterans will be aided by some newcomers, including Harry Watson, 18-year-old left winger from Saskatoon, Sask., obtained from the disbanded Brooklyn Americans.

Defense Candidates

Candidates for the fourth place on the defense are Cully Simon, former Verdun, Que., amateur who last year played with Indianapolis; and two amateurs, Gordon Sheritt from Moose Jaw and Bill Quackenbush from the Ontario Association's Junior Brantford Lions. Eddie Goodfellow, veteran coach, also has been getting into shape for a defense emergency.

As for the forward lines, the Wings have two veteran combinations intact—Grosso, Abel, and Wares in one, and Liscombe, Howe, and Bruneteau in the other. Carveth and Watson appear slated for third-line wing positions with Conny Brown, George Mara, or Less Douglas at center. Mara comes from the Toronto Marlboros and Douglas from Indianapolis.

Since Adams plans to carry 10 forwards, the losers in the scramble for the last center berth will fight it out with Joe Fisher for the squad's 15th spot. Fisher has played for the Wings but last season spent a lot of time with Indianapolis.

Frank Alams from Saskatoon will understudy Mowers in the nets.

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YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 726,930
1942 volume to date 89,561,096
1941 volume to date 115,343,696

Stock Prices Fairly Steady; Trends Narrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Steadier tendencies prevailed in today's stock market although there were scattered exceptions and buyers, at the best, displayed considerable timidity.

The war news, particularly the big allied defensive in Egypt, was on the side of bullish forces, but technicians were a bit uneasy in view of the triple-top established recently by the Associated Press 60-stock average and the failure Friday of leaders to follow through on the swing.

Prominence of low-priced issues at a speedy opening in which blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares changed hands while most pivotals acted rather sluggish brought the suggestion of observers that so-called distribution might have been taking place in the past few weeks.

Selected rails, steels, gold mines and blue chips did moderately well and, when the going was going, gains ranged from fractions to a point or so with new year's highs plentiful. Commitments were restricted or lightened in a number of cases for protection over the week-end and, near the close, there was anassortment of declines Transfers forthetwo hours were in the neighborhood of 250,000 shares.

Some market optimism was derived from the Federal Reserve Board's summary disclosing that its index of industrial production advanced more than seasonally in September. It was up two points at 185 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

Not so pleasing to analysts was the survey of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association indicating both production and shipments in this field during the week ended Oct. 17 were under the preceding week and the comparable period a year ago. New orders, though, registered a year-to-year increase of 7 per cent and were 1 per cent above the week before.

Selective Bond Rise

Reorganization rails and a scattering of medium-priced utility issues reached higher levels in today's generally steady bond market.

Rising fractionally were various loans of the Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and St. Paul.

Individual gainers included Boston & Maine 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Lehigh Valley 5s and Michigan Central 4½s.

Trading was light in U. S. Governments and foreign loans with prices showing negligible changes.

Wholesale Prices Show First Drop Since Mid-July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices in primary markets declined during the week ended Oct. 17 for the first time since mid-July, largely as a result of weakness of agricultural markets, the United States Department of Labor reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of wholesale prices dropped 0.2 per cent to 99.6 per cent of the 1926 average.

Prices of farm products and foods moved lower, following several weeks of steady advance, owing to anticipated extension of Federal price controls over agricultural products.

Price changes in industrial commodity markets were as usual comparatively few, continuing the stability prevailing since mid-May, when the General Maximum Price Regulation became effective..

(1926=100)	P.C. Changes to Oct. 17, '42 from			
Commodity grps	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
	1942	1942	1941	
All commodities	*99.6	*99.8	— 0.2	+ 8.6
Farm products	107.9	108.9	— 0.9	+ 20.2
Foods	103.1	103.3	— 0.2	+ 16.6
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 4.6
Textile products	96.5	96.5		+ 7.0
Fuel & light mtls	79.7	79.7		— 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 1.7
Bldg materials	110.2	110.5	— 0.3	+ 3.1
Chem & allied	96.1	96.2	— 0.1	+ 7.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 4.2
Misc commod	88.4	88.4		+ 3.3
Raw materials	102.0	102.6	— 0.6	+ 14.3
Semimnfd articls	92.5	92.8	— 0.3	+ 2.1
Manufact prods	*99.7	*99.7		+ 6.6
Com other than farm products	*97.8	*97.9	— 0.1	+ 6.1
Com other than farm and foods	*95.6	*95.7	— 0.1	+ 2.7

*Preliminary

$84,713,900 Home Loans Paid Off

WASHINGTON (AP) — Home mortgages totaling $84,713,900 in original principal amount were paid off in full before maturity during the first nine months of 1942 by families buying their homes under Federal Housing Administration arrangements, the FHA said.

Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson, noting that 900,000 homes are being financed under the FHA insured mortgage plan, said this represented an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Republic Steel Third Quarter Net $2,581,100

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consolidated net income of $2,581,100 for the third quarter, after all charges, was reported by Republic Steel Corp., compared with $4,378,379 in the same period a year ago.

For nine months consolidated net income was $10,653,221 compared with $17,997,095 in nine months of 1941.

A subsidiary, Truscon Steel Co., reported a net profit for the third quarter of $244,746 after deductions. In the third quarter of 1941 the net income after deductions was $302,062.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1942 High	1942 Low	1942 Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼Oct 23	
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	2	43½	43½	43½Oct 23	
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
24½	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	24	24½	24	24½Oct 22	
15¼	10	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	15	15¼Oct 23	
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Co	6	½	½	½Oct 23	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf 3a	2	5¼	5¼	5¼Oct 22	
6	3½	Alleg pf $3.50	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	13	13	13 Oct 23	
22¾	16	Alleg L 5 1.20a	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	143	142½	142½	—2
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10½	10¼	10½Oct 23	
15¾	11⅞	Allied Mi 1.20	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
6¼	4	Allied St .45a	12	6	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73 Oct 22	
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾a	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	3	18⅜	18½	18⅜Oct 21	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1 Oct 22	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½	1	13¼	13¼	13¼Oct 15	
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	69½	69	69½	+ ½
23⅜	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	22½	22½	22½	— ½
48¼	25¼	Am Arri 1½g	3	46	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Am B N (.40a)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼a	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95a	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
70½	56⅝	Am Can (3)	5	68	67½	67½	— ½
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170 Oct 23	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	27	27	27	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼a	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1½a	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾Oct	2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	93	93	93 Oct 22	
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6⅛	5¾	6⅛Oct 20	
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
15½	8⅞	Am Distill	15	15	14⅞	15 Oct 23	
1½	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5 Oct 7	
24	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	6	23½	23¼	23½Oct 23	
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	23	1	1	1 Oct 23	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	35½	35½	35½Oct 23	
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	40¼	40	40 Oct 23	
57⅛	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	5	4¾	4⅞Oct 23	
35	25½	Am-H SS 2¼a	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	3	2⅞	2⅞Oct 21	
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼Oct 16	
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜Oct 23	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	31½	31	31½Oct 21	
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	3	5	5	5 Oct 23	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	15	9⅛	8⅞	9 Oct 23	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 5¼k	3	83	83	83	— ¾
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞Oct 22	
7⅛	4	Am M & Met	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜Oct 23	
1¼	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
26¼	15¼	APL$6p33⅓k	4	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	1	17	17	17	
5⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	5	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R ½e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11	6¾	Am Seat ½e	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	Am Smelt (2)	4	40¾	40⅛	40½	
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	144	143½	144	+1½
36	29	Am Snuff 2.80	3	36	36	36 Oct 22	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1¾	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾a	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove1.20	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89	89	89	+1
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼Oct 22	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	127	126⅛	126⅞	+1⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	9	44	43	44 Oct 23	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132	131½	132	+ ¾
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	22	Am Visc (2)	9	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115	115	115	— ¾
3⅜	1⅞	Am Water Wks	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	50	50	50	+1
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜Oct 23	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	1	61½	61½	61½	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44½	44½	44½Oct 23	
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	10	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
12¼	7¼	Andes Cop 3ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½Oct 16	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	34	34	34 Oct 23	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106½	106½	106½Oct 23	
4½	2½	Armour III	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½Oct 21	
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	28⅞	28¾	28¾Oct 23	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞Oct 19	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾ Oct 19	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gd	3	6	5⅞	5⅞Oct 23	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅞
83	53	ADG2pf1.63k	1	72	72	72	
27⅛	20	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾Sep 29	
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	18	51½	51	51½	+ ½
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	1	69	69	69	— ½
34½	19¾	At Cst L 1g	1	33½	33½	33½	
34	16½	At Gulf&W 3g	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ½
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	2	45	44½	45	Oct 23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	8	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106	106	106	+1
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	Oct 23
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	57½	57½	57½	+1½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝Oct 22	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝Oct 17	
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	32	3½	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾Oct 21	
12⅜	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜Oct 23	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾Oct 23	
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	13	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	20½	20½	20½Oct 23	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜Oct 23	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝Oct 20	
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	+1
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾Oct 23	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	5	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
14¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13½	13½	13½Oct 23	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53¾	53¾	53¾Oct 20	
24½	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
50⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4pf6	9	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ⅞
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	113	113	113 Oct 23	
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	24½	24½	24½Oct 23	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	17½	17⅜	17½Oct 23	
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼Oct 21	
21¼	13⅛	Boeing Air 1a	2	18	17¾	17¾	
38¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅝
17¾	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜Oct 23	
22⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	4	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	3	26¾	26½	26¾	
3⅛	1¾	Boston&Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞Oct 23	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	2	30½	30¾	30⅝Oct 23	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½Oct 21	
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼Oct 23	
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	11	20⅝	20½	20¾	— ⅛
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½Oct 19	
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35 Oct 22	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	½	½	½Oct 22	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛Oct 23	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼Oct 23	
35	28¾	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾Oct 9	
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	9	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜Oct 23	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	3	7¼	7	7 — ⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(¼e)	46	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11¾	Buffalo 1.35e	1	15½	15½	15½Oct 23	
25	16¾	Bullard Co 2	2	24⅜	24¾	24¾	— ¼
26½	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	26½	26⅜	26½Oct 21	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾Oct 23	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½Oct 22	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add .60e	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅛	3	3 Oct 23	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19½	Butler pf 1¾	1	20½	20½	20½Oct 20	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	4	3¾	3½	3½Oct 23	
9¾	½	Byers (AM)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
C							
21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	6	21¾	21	21¾Oct 23	
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜A'g 13	
1¼	½	Calumet Z-Ld	1	¾	¾	¾	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13¼	9½	Canada Dr .60	2	13½	13½	13½Oct 23	
6	3⅜	Canadian Pac	96	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾Oct 20	
3⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜Oct 23	
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28 Oct 20	
2¼	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛Oct 23	
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
25¾	15	Celanese 1½e	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	1	16½	16½	16½Oct 23	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	2	13½	13¼	13½Oct 23	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	3	3	3 Oct 7	
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	14	35	34⅞	35 Oct 23	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Proc	3	2½	2½	2½Oct 23	
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	3	17½	17½	17½Oct 16	
18¼	14¾	Champ Pa (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼Oct 23	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝Oct 22	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	2	34	33¾	33¾	
198	89	Ches & O of 4	1	96	96	96 Oct 20	
2	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½Oct 23	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1942 High	1942 Low	1942 Close	Net Ch'ge
7¾	2¾	Ch&E Ill A	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2¾	1¾	Chi Gr West	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ¼a	4	13½	12⅞	13¼	
6¾	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	3	6½	6½	6½Oct 22	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38	38	38	— ¼
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	49	49	49 Oct 23	
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½Oct 22	
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	1	1 Oct 22	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11½	11½	11½Oct 23	
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	4	13½	13	13 Oct 23	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
66⅝	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	6	65⅞	65½	65⅞	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	3	3	3 Oct 19	
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼a	1	38¼	38¼	38¼Oct 23	
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜Oct 22	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	43¼	43	43¼	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	11	31	30¼	31	+1
81½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	81½	81¼	81¼Oct 23	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62 Oct 14	
16	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	7	16	16	16	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	5	104	104	104 Oct 21	
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	17½	17½	17½Oct 23	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	15⅜	15¼	15⅜Oct 22	
15	8½	Col Br A .90e	10	15	14½	14½Oct 23	
14¾	8¾	Col Br B .90e	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	3	38½	38	38½	+ ⅞
11¼	5½	Columbia Pict	5	11¼	11	11 Oct 23	
3¾	2¼	Colum Ppf2¾	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
77	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	4	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	2	101	101	101 Oct 15	
28¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	7	28	28	28	+ ⅛
105¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	105¼	105¼	105¼Oct 15	
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	29	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	8	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1.60a	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½Oct 20	
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	4	16½	16⅜	16½	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜Oct 22	
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
15½	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	15	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	87½	87¼	87½Oct 23	
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	5	½	½	½Oct 23	
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝Oct 22	
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼Oct 14	
7	4⅜	Consol Oil ¼a	8	7	7	7	
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5	5	5 Oct 19	
8½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
36½	22	Consol'n-C pf	5	34½	33½	34½Oct 23	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	84½	84½	84½	+1
16½	11⅜	Container 1½e	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2¼	Cont Baking	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½Oct 22	
28	21½	Cont Can 1e	4	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F 3½e	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾Oct 23	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
19⅛	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	4	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	10½	10½	10½Oct 21	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½Oct 21	
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	5	51¾	51¼	51½	+ ¼
⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	6	3¼	3¼	3¼Oct 23	
1¼	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝Oct 22	
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	4	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	12	9	9	9	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

C. & S. Asks For New Ruling On Holding Act

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Commonwealth & Southern, one of the nation's largest holding companies, has called for a new interpretation by Congress of "death sentence" provisions of the Holding Company Act.

George Roberts, corporation counsel, told the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that continued interpretation of the act by the Securities and Exchange Commission "will result in the loss of tremendous values to the security holders of this country."

Mr. Roberts specifically questioned the ability of the commission to determine what constitutes an "unduly or unnecessarily complicated structure" or "unfairly and inequitably distributed voting power" without Congress setting up a yardstick or standard to guide it.

Says Courts Should Rule

John F. Davis, of counsel for the SEC, replied that "whether this section is wise or unwise is not up to the commission. It is up to the courts. The courts should not send it back for reconsideration by Congress unless it is determined to be unconstitutional."

Commonwealth & Southern is contesting the SEC's order of April 9, which gave the holding company one year to recapitalize its preferred and common stock into a single class of common stock.

Mr. Roberts contended the SEC has no constitutional authority to alter the rights of Commonwealth's stockholders without their participation in the proceedings.

Robert M. Blair-Smith, also of SEC's staff, told the court that Commonwealth is $35,000,000 in arrears on dividends of its preferred stock. He said the ratio of preferred stock to common was 1,500,000 to 30,000,000 shares; that the preferred stockholders had about 4 per cent of the voting power, while holders of the common stock, which has paid no dividends in 10 years, had 96 per cent of the voting power.

Unduly Complicated

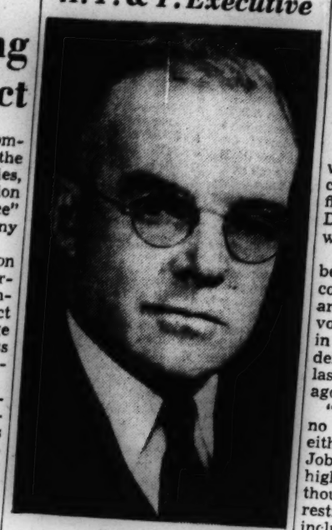
"Under the circumstances," Mr. Blair-Smith said, "I don't think there is any basis for argument about voting power distribution, and we submit that the corporate structure of Commonwealth & Southern is unduly and unnecessarily complicated."

Mr. Roberts stated that the preferred stock of the corporation totals $150,000,000 and the common stock $140,000,000, and that its assets are the common stock of six utility companies in the north and five in the south.

Charging that the SEC "put the cart before the horse" in ordering corporate simplification under section 11 (B) (2) without first taking up the matter of geographic integration under section 11 (B) (1), Mr. Roberts said Commonwealth submitted a plan to the commission last July which, in its view, met requirements of both sections.

Under this plan, he said, preferred stockholders would exchange their shares for common stock of the six northern companies, and common stockholders would take the common stock of the five southern companies.

A.T. & T. Executive



John H. Ray

Elected vice-president and general counsel of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Mr. Ray succeeds the late Charles M. Bracelen. Mr. Ray has been counsel of the company since 1936 and has nearly 20 years of service with the Bell System.

Price Control Act Held Constitutional In Rent Dispute

DENVER (AP)—A three-judge statutory court today ruled, in effect, that the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 was constitutional, but refused to pass on the validity of regulations fixing rent ceilings in defense areas.

In an opinion written by Judge Orie L. Phillips of the Tenth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the three-judge court held that a landlord could only challenge the constitutionality of the rent ceiling regulations through the Emergency Court of Appeals set up by the Price Control Act or through the United States Supreme Court.

The ruling was in connection with a Wichita, Kan., case in which Miss Temperance Kimmel, apartment operator, contended the rent ceiling regulations were unconstitutional.

A preliminary injunction granted the Office of Price Administration on August 28, restraining Miss Kimmel from evicting tenants or from collecting more rent than regulations permitted, will remain in effect until the court's final decision, Judge Phillips said.

The court will hand down its final decision following a hearing in Wichita early next month.

"The price control act is a statute born of the exigencies of war," said Circuit Judge Orie L. Phillips in his opinion.

"We are now engaged in a global war requiring a total effort to preserve our own nation and our freedom. No greater emergency has ever confronted our nation.

"In such a time a nation that may draft its young men into the armed forces to serve at modest pay most certainly can require its citizens on the home front to make financial and other sacrifices essential to the successful defense of our country."

Congress Told What Farms Need Is More Glamor to Attract Farmhands

WASHINGTON (AP) — What the farm needs, Congress was told, is some glamor.

And unless something is done to keep farmhands from seeking that elusive quality elsewhere, the House Agriculture Committee reported, there may be "a few million hungry stomachs" to awaken the people to a "better understanding and appreciation of those who till the soil."

Warning that a critical shortage of food may develop within another twelvemonth, the committee said:

"Industrial plants, managers and workers are very properly given public commendation for some special feat of production. But there is no glamor on the farm. . . . Is it any wonder that our young men seek the field of glory and glamor?"

There are ample food and fiber supplies on hand now due to accumulation of surpluses, a favorable farm season this year and "the wholehearted response" of farmers to pleas for increased production, the committee said, but it added:

"The present supplies will be rapidly consumed, by our armed forces, by our civilian population, and by the enormous requirements of our allies. Few people have any comprehension of the magnitude of shipments of food to our allies or the shipments which will be required in the future. The demands for our armed forces and allies will increase, rather than diminish."

Aside from glamor, the farmers could use higher prices for their products, the committee said, along with recognition by government agencies that food production is war production.

"Every item entering into the cost of production has increased by leaps and bounds," the report said, "yet it seems that our urban population expects the farmer to continue to produce at prewar prices."

Business Personals

Michael H. Froelich has just been appointed managing editor of Aero Digest, a leading aeronautical business magazine. Formerly associate editor of the magazine, Mr. Froelich has had more than 15 years of aviation experience. He is a member of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, and was winner of the 1939 TWA award given for the first time in the magazine field for the best-informed writing on air transportation.

Paul P. Hastings, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Santa Fe Railway at Chicago, has announced plans to retire Oct. 31. Mr. Hastings, who has been head of the traffic department since 1938, entered the railway's service Aug. 18, 1891, as rate clerk at Topeka, Kan.

Large Molybdenite Deposit Discovered

WASHINGTON (AP) — Discovery of a "large deposit" of molybdenite in Canada, helping solve one of the most critical steel alloying problems of the United Nations, was announced officially here.

The importance of the discovery was emphasized by the fact that the combined raw material board of American and English officials recently notified the United Nations that their future quarterly allocation of molybdenum would have to be cut because the metal was being used up for war purposes faster than it could be replenished. These allocations affected the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, Canada and Australia, particularly.

The new deposit was found about 400 miles northwest of Quebec in Preissac township, Province of Quebec, by a leading Canadian mining concern.

The discovery was announced after George C. Bateman, Canadian metals controller, came here to discuss it at a meeting yesterday of the combined raw material board and the Canadian-American materials co-ordinating committee.

Crucible Steel Earns $9.53

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Co. of America reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $5,471,379 after charges and federal taxes of $27,224,015. This was equal to $9.53 a share on the common stock and compared with $4,275,064, equal to $6.79 a share, in the first nine months of 1941 when federal taxes called for $10,-485,300.

Retail Sales Holding Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfavorable weather in many sections of the country exerted an adverse influence upon retail trade this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"Sales expansion which had been general throughout the country was limited to war boom areas," the agency said. "Total volume continued to surpass 1941 in response to record consumer demand, although the gain over last year was smaller than a week ago.

"Buying for future needs gave no indication of diminishing in either retail or wholesale markets. Jobbers reported activity at the highest level of the season, although shortages of some goods restricted sales of certain articles, including groceries, hardware and some house furnishings."

The agency estimated sales in the Southwest at 9 to 13 per cent ahead of last year and a national average of 5 to 9 per cent. In other areas the gains were estimated as follows: East, 2 to 6, New England, 6 to 10, Middle West, 6 to 11, North West, 3 to 7, South, 8 to 12, and Pacific Coast, 8 to 11.

Reserve Finds War Output Continuing Rise in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—War production continued to expand in September and the first half of October, the Federal Reserve Board reported, pushing the seasonally adjusted index of industrial activity up two points to 185 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

Armament output increased further and steel production advanced to 101 per cent of rated capacity at mid-October after maintaining a high level during September.

Cotton consumption remained at a high rate, output of manufactured food products rose more than seasonally because of greater activity in the meat-packing and canning industries, petroleum output showed little change after its sharp August increase, and coal production did not show the usual sharp seasonal rise, probably because of the large volume maintained during the summer.

Construction contracts were little changed from August, with publicly-financed work again accounting for more than 90 per cent of the total.

Department store sales showed less than the usual September rise after having been unusually large in August. Sales by department stores maintained their high early October level through the middle of the month.

Crowley Takes Over More Alien Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced that he had seized control of several American properties of foreign nationals.

The seized properties were listed as:

American Magnesium Metals Corporation, Pittsburgh, a patent holding company controlled by German interests: Jungman and Co., New York, importers of chemicals; Schenker and Co., Inc., and Draeger Shipping Co., Inc., New York, both agents of the same German firm of Schenker and Co.; Societa Anonima di Navigazione Paren, the Italian Line Paren, former large operator of passenger and freight ships with offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Los Angeles; Japan Cotton and Silk Trading Co., Taiyo Trading Co., Gunze Silk Corp., and Empire Import and Export Co., all New York firms owned by Japanese in the silk business.

In addition, Crowley seized two carloads of steel owned by an Italian concern.

CBS Officials

(Above) Frank K. White and (below) Joseph H. Ream, elected vice-presidents of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. White will retain the office of treasurer, which he has held since 1937, and Mr. Ream will retain the office of secretary, which he has held since 1938.

Palmer to Preside Over WPB Newspaper Advisory Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced the appointment of E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the printing and publishing branch, as government presiding officer of the newly created Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee.

At the same time two additional members of the committee were announced, raising the total membership to 21. They are Norman Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times, and Charles A. Stauffer, of the Arizona Republic, Phoenix.

Late arrival of acceptances from the two newspaper executives prevented their announcement with the rest of the committee on Wednesday, it was explained.

Cement Shipments, Output Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production and shipments of Portland cement last month were 8.7 and 10.2 per cent, respectively higher than in September, 1941, while stocks at the mills were up .01 per cent, the Bureau of Mines reported.

September production was listed as 17,527,000 barrels, shipments 20,150,000 barrels, and stocks 12,-656,000.

Total 1942 production for the nine months ended September 30 was 134,054,000 barrels, compared with 118,573,000 in the same period of 1941, and total shipments for the first three quarters of 1942 were 141,277,000 barrels against 124,440,000 in the same period of 1941.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, October 26

Acme Steel Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Rolling Mill Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Atlantic Refining Co (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Manhattan Shirt Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Phillips Petroleum Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Savage Arms Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Tuesday, October 27

Allied Kid Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
American & Foreign Power Co., Inc. ($7 and $6 Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Deere & Co. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Lane Bryant, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Monsanto Chemical Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
National Gypsum Co. (Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
National Lead Co. (7% "A" Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Com.) (10:45 a. m.)
Reading Co. (1st Pfd.) (12 m.)
Servel, Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
United Engineering & Foundry Co. (Com. and Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
United Gas Improvement Co. (Com. and Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
U. S. Steel Corp. (7% Pfd and Com.) (3 p. m.)
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.)

Wednesday, October 28

American Tobacco Co. (Com. and Class "B") (4:15 p. m.)
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
International Silver Co. (Com.) (10:15 a. m.)
Kinney (G. R.) Co., Inc., ($5 Prior Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. (Com. and Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Otis Elevator Co. (Com. and Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co. (Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.)
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Thursday, October 29

American Metal Co., Ltd. (Pfd. and Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
Barnsdall Oil Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (Pfd. and Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc. (Pfd. and Com. "A" and "B") (2 p. m.)
Hackensack Water Co. (Com. and 7% "A" Pfd.) (1 p. m.)
Tide Water Associated Oil Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, October 30

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Am. Woolen Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woolen Co. has declared a dividend of $2 a share on account of arrears on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 17 to stock of record Nov. 2. Dividends of the same amount were paid on account of arrears on April 15 and Aug. 12. Unpaid accumulations on the preferred stock amounted to $74.75 at the start of this year.

Texas Gulf Surplus

NEW YORK (AP)—The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. reported its net earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30 were $2,718,507 equal to 71 cents a share after charges and taxes based on rates in effect on Sept. 30. This compared with a net of $1,469,956, or 38 cents a share, in the September quarter of 1941.

Pere Marquette Net Off

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway net income in September was $322,388 on gross of $3,832,819, the road reported. In comparison with $338,636 on gross of $3,366,457 in the same month a year ago. For nine months net income was $2,-183,780 on gross of $31,554,775, compared with $3,628,196 and $29,107,241 last year.

Erie Net Income Higher

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported that September net income was $1,614,580 on operating revenues of $11,874,338, against $988,903 profit on $9,889,898 the same month of 1941. Nine months' net income totaled $11,114,000, against $6,-260,460.

Disbursement Of Dividends Off 8.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the nine months ended Sept. 30, common stock dividend disbursements were 8.8 per cent below the like period in 1941. They amounted to $1,341,-422,000 in cash, compared with $1,-470,124,000, according to The Exchange, monthly magazine published by the New York Stock Exchange.

A total of 591 listed corporations ordered the payments as shown, an increase of thirteen over the number represented in the dividends paid in the same period last year.

"Investors in common stocks who recently have discounted heavy reductions in dividend payments by issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and laid much emphasis on the purchase of equities in assets instead of stressing income, have stepped out considerably ahead of the statistical procession," the magazine says.

Corporate Picture

"In view of the vast production changes caused by war, plus high taxes, shortages of materials and reduced civilian markets for many kinds of goods, the corporate picture has been considered dismal by many who had not followed net earnings' records closely this year.

"One stock group which often receives small attention in statistical studies was the bellwether among those scoring gains in total disbursements: 'United States companies operating abroad' paid out nearly $30,000,000 to stockholders, against approximately $24,700,000 in the first nine months of 1941, an increase of 21 per cent.

"Oddly, a high percentage of the twenty-four concerns in this group are engaged in the sugar industry, including Cuban-American Sugar, Central Aguirre and South Puerto Rico Sugar—companies which figure in popular thought with the sugar shortage and the handicaps which producers have in getting supplies to market. Mining enterprises—Chile Copper, Howe Sound and others operating in Canada or South America—aided in holding the dividend front, and United Fruit also is counted in this group.

"The heaviest decreases in dividends occurred in the automobile and aviation industries."

Groups Listed

Of 591 listed issues on which dividends were paid this year, 47 per cent disbursed the same dividends as last year, 31 per cent reduced dividends and 22 per cent increased their payments. The following table gives the respective dollar values for each group, (000 omitted):

	Dividend Payment 1st 9 Mos., 1941.	1st 9 Mos., 1942
Amusement	$8,242	$7,889
Automobile	175,598	113,885
Aviation	12,275	6,712
Building	14,778	12,661
Business and Office Equipment	10,206	9,931
Chemical	179,721	152,564
Electrical Equipment	35,563	45,926
Farm Machinery	9,787	10,827
Financial	43,872	39,570
Food	80,542	74,197
Gasoline	1,640	1,636
Leather	1,598	8,399
Machinery and Metal Mining	52,024	48,118
Paper and Publishing	66,724	63,202
Petroleum	8,783	9,101
Railroad	128,059	126,187
Retail Merchandising	101,677	107,458
Rubber	83,144	78,596
Shipbuilding and Operating	5,448	5,119
Steel, Iron and Coke	4,228	8,003
Textile	71,728	71,494
Tobacco	13,424	11,771
U. S. Public Utilities	52,882	41,797
U. S. Cos. Operating Abroad	235,732	218,027
Foreign Companies	24,664	29,898
Other Companies	37,389	37,969
	4,396	3,491
Total	$1,470,124	$1,341,422

Some Job for Idle Higgins Yard Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission and War Production Board have received directives, President Roosevelt said, to find something for the idle Higgins Corporation shipyard at New Orleans to produce.

Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, saw the Chief Executive Wednesday and said he had touched on the possibility of building wooden cargo planes. This could be done, he said, by conversion of a shipyard into which his company put $11,000,000.

The Maritime Commission had placed with the Higgins Corporation an order for 200 freighters to be built in the yard, then cancelled it on grounds steel was needed more elsewhere.

Excess Reserves Drop $360,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of member banks decreased $360,000,000 to an estimated total of approximately $2,350,000,000 during the week ended October 21, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Principal change in holdings [illegible] during the week was an increase of $416,000,000 in U. S. Government securities. Bonds increased $185,000,000, notes $221,-000,000 and certificates $24,000,000, while bills decreased $14,000,000, the report said.

Loans to Brokers Rise $96,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $417,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 21, an increase of $96,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $378,000,000.

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
5	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	89	89
12	Am & For P 5s 2030	73½	73	73
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107½	107½
11	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107½	107½
6	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
7	Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
4	Arm Del 4s 56	103	102⅝	103
1	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	A C Line 1st 4s 52	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
46	A C Line cit 4s 52	77	77	77
1	A C Line 4½s 64	66	66	66
10	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
12	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	100	100	100
4	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
27	B&O 95 st A	30¼	30¼	30¼
27	B&O 95 st A	30¼	30¼	30¼
27	B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
20	B&O 2000 st D	30¼	30¼	30¼
15	B&O 96 st F	30¼	30	30¼
21	B&O cv 60 st	24½	24⅜	24½
6	B&O 4s 48	58⅝	58½	58½
1	Mang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
2	Beu I Loan 2¾s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
16	Boston&Me 4½s 70	100	100	100
10	Boston&Me 4s 60	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
9	Bkly Uun Gas 5s 45	73¼	73⅛	73¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	104¼	104	104
25	Buf R&P 57 st	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Bush Term 5s 55	36	35¾	36
3	Bush Term 4s 52	61½	61⅛	61⅛
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	81¼	81¼	81¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Can Pac 5s 44	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Can Pac 4½s 46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
11	Cen New Eng 4s 61	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
14	Cen Pac 5s 60	72½	72½	72½
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	58	58	58
10	C & O 3½s 96 D	82¾	82½	82¾
31	Chi & Alton 3s 49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
25	CB & Q 4½s 77	23	22⅞	23
5	Chi & E Ill 5s 63A	65½	65½	65½
2	Chi G West 4s 88	32	32	32
10	Chi I & L 5s 66	65¾	65¾	65¾
80	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5	CM & SP 4½s 89C	4½	4½	4½
6	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	44½	44½	44½
5	Chi & NW gm 5s 87	24¾	24¾	24¾
9	Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	35¼	34¾	34¾
8	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
14	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	23½	23⅜	23½
10	Chi & NW 4s 87	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
67	CRI & P 4½s 52A	33	32⅞	33
1	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	19½	19	19½
25	CRI & P 4s 88	4½	4½	4½
3	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	33	32¾	33
119	CRI & P rgf 4s 34	29½	29½	29½
3	CSL&NOMem 4s 51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	55	55	55
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108	108	108
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	101	100⅞	101
8	CCC&StL 4½s 77	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	50½	50¼	50¼
3	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	71½	71½	71½
2	Clev Sh Line 4½s 81	47	46¾	46¾
21	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	71¼	71¼	71¼
10	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78⅝	78½
11	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68¼	68	68
5	Col P & I 5s 70	62	62¼	62¼
11	Col So 4½s 80	86½	86	86½
60	Columbia G 5s 52 May	27	27	27
43	Columbia G 5s 1961	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
2	Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
1	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	104	104	104
1	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	35½	35½	35½
10	Dayton P&L 3s 70	32½	32½	32½
46	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	105⅞	105½	105½
11	D & R G 4½s 36	59¼	59¼	59¼
21	D & R G 4s 36	22	21¾	22
4	D & R G W 5s 55	21¼	20⅞	21¼
14	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	4	4	4
29	D & R G West 5s 78	3½	2⅞	3½
14	Erie 4½s 2015	18¾	18	18¾
3	Erie 4s 95	57½	57¼	57¼
2	Firestone T&R 3s 61	92	92	92
1	Fonda,J&G 2-4s 82 fld	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Ger Sti Cast 5½s 49	4½	4½	4½
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	97½	97¾	97½
12	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	82½	82½	82½
4	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	Gulf M & Nor 5s 50	74	73	73½
5	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	87½	87½	87½
3	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	70½	70½	70½
11	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	54½	54½	54½
7	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	48⅛	48	48⅛
11	Ill Cen 4s 52	20¾	20¼	20⅜
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	55	55	55
10	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	49¼	49¼	49¼
11	Ill Cen 5s 55	47½	47½	47½
1	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47	47	47
14	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51⅝	51½	51½
1	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	47¼	47¼	47⅛
32	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	81½	81½	81½
25	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	28	27¾	28
2	Int Paper 5s 47	27	26⅝	27
39	Int T&T 4½s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
38	Int T&T 5s 55	59	58½	58⅞
3	K C Southn 3s 50	61¾	61¼	61⅝
2	K C Term 4s 60	64	64	64
2	Koppers Co 3½s 61	109	109	109
2	Kresge Found 3s 50	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	100	100	100
12	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
10	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	87⅞	87½	87¾
6	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	38½	38½	38½
2	Leh Val Term 5s '51	32	32	32
2	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	59½	59½	59½
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	81¼	81¼	81¼
5	Manati Sug 4s 57	47¾	47¾	47¾
2	Marion St Shov 6s 47	51½	51½	51½
8	McKess & Robb 3½s 56	102	102	102
6	Mich Cen 4½ 79	107	107	107
5	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	61½	61½	61½
3	Midland RRNJ5s 40	106¾	106¾	106¾
22	MSP&SSM cm 4s 38	56	55⅞	56
74	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	16¼	16	16¼
15	M-K-Tex-aj 5s 67	42	41¾	41¾
47	M-K-T 4½s 78	23¼	23	23
88	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36	35¾	36
16	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	43½	43¼	43¼
10	Mo Pac cv 5½ 49	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
45	Mo Pac 5s 65	3½	3⅜	3½
66	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38	38	38
		38¼	37¾	38¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
10	Buen A 4½s Aug 78	63½	63½	63½
2	Buen A 4½s 76	64½	64½	64½
5	Canada 3¼s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Canada 3s 68	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Canada 2¾s 74	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4	Chile Mtg Bk 6s61asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb	19	19	19
15	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	20¼	20¼	20¼
9	Colomb 3s 70	49	49	49
2	Norway 4½s 65	34¾	34¾	34¾
6	Peru 7s 59	61	61	61
1	Sao Paul Cty5½s57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	16½	16½	16½
		64½	64½	64½

Bond Sales (in dollars). Total today, 2,676,100. Previous day, 1,999,800. Year ago, 758,000. Week ago, 2,945,500. Two years ago, 2,282,000. Two years ago, 475,950. Year ago, 1,713,950,775. Two years ago, 1,277,581,250.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Air Investors	2	2	2
100	Rirc Access	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	Alum Co Am	103	102	103
1	Alum Co Am pf (6)	108½	108½	108½
100	Am Box Board (1½g)	47¼	47¼	47¼
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	37¾	37¼	37¾
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	99½	98¾	99½
1200	Am Light&T (1.20)	12¼	11⅞	12¼
100	Am Maracaibo	3	3	3
100	Am Republics (.10e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Am Superpow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Am Superpow pf	25	25	25
10	AppalElPow pf (4½)	99¾	99¾	99¾
200	ArkNatGas A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1200	Baldwin Loco war	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	Beech Aire (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Bellanca Aire	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Bliss E W (.2)	3	3	3
500	Blue Rid Corp (3d)	13	13	13
200	Braz Tr L&U (1e)	38½	37½	38½
1200	Breeze Corp (1g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
200	Brewster Aero (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¾
100	Brill A	47¾	47¾	47¾
2300	Brown-F Dist	5¼	4⅞	5
30	BrownFDispf (1½k)	79	77½	77½
400	Buf N&EP pf	67	65½	67
150	Buf N&EP 5pf	67	65½	67
200	Cal El Pow	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Callite Tung (1¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Carrier Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Cen Hud G&E	6	6	6
50	Chesebrough (4a)	77	77	77
75	Childs pf	8½	8½	8½
300	Cities Service	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cit Svc pf (3g)	44	43¾	44
100	City&Sub Home (.60)	6½	6¼	6½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Clinch Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	Colon Develop	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Colonial Airl	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Colts Pat Fa	82¼	82¼	82¼
80	Colum G & E pf (5)	23½	23½

Rising Debt Seen Significant Factor in National Economy

(Excerpts from a talk given Tuesday at the University Club before the Boston Chapter National Institute of Credit on the subject "Place of Debt in our National Economy.")

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

All over the world today governmental debts are expanding, though national debt already was heavy before the present war. The United States was, of course, relatively the best off even prior to the First World War, when its debt was only 3.5 per cent of the national income. Last year this percentage stood at 53 per cent of national income, while today's debt is about 83 per cent of the people's income.

Debt in Other Nations

How do these percentages of debt to national income in the other nations stand? As of last year they were estimated by the Institute of International Finance as follows: Canada 84 per cent, Italy 100 per cent, Netherlands 115 per cent (1938), Germany 128 per cent, Japan 137 per cent, New Zealand 162 per cent, Great Britain 227 per cent, France 400 per cent. Those percentages are much heavier today, and at the close of the war will present one of the most difficult situations any nation has to face in time of peace. . . .

Since 1931 the United States has adopted a policy of deficit financing or debt expansion which bids fair to produce the world's greatest aggregate debt. Our venture into living more expansively on borrowed money was induced by the depression. Once we were pioneers and faced adversity squarely; now in a debt economy we face it obliquely. The critics call it borrowing oneself into prosperity; the advocates, merely that the ultimate beneficiaries, that is posterity, should be made to pay a part of the cost.

Well, what about the Federal debt? Surely there can be no question but what all United States securities will be paid in toto. That depends on what you mean by "paid." As a rule, public debts tend to become a permanent clinging vine on the wall of national income; they do not have to be repaid or even reduced. They are caused by depressions, wars and preparations for wars and hence are a permanent part of the picture, until the call of Mars is forever silenced.

There is one other possibility. We might have a war without further debt if the Administration would impose taxes equal to expenditures. But this is politically hazardous. People actually pay for the war as they go along, but since it can be made to appear that the unpaid bill is to be met in the future, that is so much more palatable.

Posterity Does Not Pay

People will say: We can't pay it all; those who follow us must pay some of it. But you can be sure they won't. Because we are the posterity of our predecessors; and we are not paying their debts, we are paying our own and creating more. We can be sure that our posterity will do the same. We are passing it along. They will pass it along. When it becomes too inconvenient, they will shrug it off. How? By repudiation, inflation, currency depreciation, or simply refunding at lower rates . . .

Internal debts will be boosted by the present war vastly, maybe to $200 or $300 billion, depending on the length of the war. During the present fiscal year the Government will require $77 billion of which some $26 billion will be raised in taxes. The balance of $51 billion must be borrowed. As much of this as possible must be borrowed from current income and as little as possible from commercial banks . . .

A $300 billion dollar debt looks like a crushing burden, with total assets of the country placed at between $350 and $400 billion. That doesn't mean that we would be bankrupt or on the brink of insolvency. Such a debt at the present rate of service would mean about $7 billion annually which is well above tax collections in the years just before this war.

President Roosevelt is reported to have said that he thinks that taxes can be maintained after the war at about $20 billions, that expenditures could be cut to $10 billion and that $10 billion could be used annually to retire debt. Thus $200 billion could be liquidated in 20 years and $300 billion in 30 years. The United States News, commenting on this possibility, says: "The catch is that it is to take $74 billion of government spending to help generate the necessary national income to produce a tax revenue of $20 billion." . . .

What of the Debt Burden?

The chief meaning of a $300 billion debt for you and me is in the burden it imposes on us, and what it may do to our democracy. We know that the heavier taxes we pay, the less debt we bear and consequently, the less interest we pay in the coming years. Taxes mean current sacrifices; interest on debt, future sacrifices. Of course, this interest will be added to the ordinary costs of Government when peace comes. The burden on the people will depend on other things besides size of debt. The rate of interest and the amount of national income are other factors. Say our debt is $100 billion and the interest rate averages 2½ per cent. Then, other things being equal, we as a people could stand a $200 billion debt as easily if the interest rate were lowered to 1¼ per cent and $300 billion if the rate were cut further to between ¾ and ⅞ of 1 per cent. . . .

Our leaders aim to keep the cost of money at a level where it serves the national economy best. To do so it will keep interest rates low, particularly when large amounts near maturity and refunding is in order. The Government, as the biggest borrower, benefits most from declining interest rates.

Of course there is another side to this policy. There are people who are disadvantaged by low or lower rates. They are the creditors or lenders. Institutions who have Federal issues and other high-grade obligations in their portfolios suffer. Individuals who depend on return from investment, experience decline in income which may reduce their standard of living. The policy of the Government does not take into account the expectations or even needs of hundreds of thousands who, when they buy a fixed income-bearing security, feel that they have some right to protection in their return. This presumed right is ignored if it runs counter to government policy.

Governments Favor Debtors

People must remember that creditors are those that governments discriminate against in favor of debtors. All throughout history, it is the lenders who get squeezed. But lenders and savers will lend and save till doomsday—unless, of course, we turn completely socialistic. In which case, individual bank accounts and free enterprise won't have much interest for us.

But to get back. Governments always must plan to finance war needs cheaply, let the chips fall where they may. The United States did it more cheaply than Britain in the First World War and it is doing it more cheaply in this one. We must expect these low rates to continue since Federal means to effect money policy has been strengthened.

Equally important with the rate is the size of the national income. A large and growing income would make the taxes easier to obtain, while a shrinking income would mean that the same taxes would be more onerous. It is therefore to the interest of the Government to prevent any undue decline in the price level because declining prices without a proportionate rise in production cuts down national income. Holders of bonds are in that case benefited at the expense of the greater group of borrowers. The relationship of the price level to the debt burden is therefore obvious. The burden of the debt service is lighter with a rising level and higher national income; it is heavier with a declining price level and lower national income. This follows simply because tax revenues expand and decline with income, i. e., assuming no change in tax rates.

Hence we should look for a continuation of high prices after the war, especially as material declines in wage rates would meet with tremendous resistance—and wages are a large part of the costs of production. Management, too, it appears is convinced that high wages, if accompanied by efficiency, are desirable and here to stay.

Debt and Inflation

We cannot leave the subject of debt without touching on inflation. It appears as if taxes and voluntary sale of bonds to individuals will still leave $30 or $35 billion which the Government must have to pay for war goods and services. These billions must come from somewhere—wherever most of the money is and that place is the commercial banks. The Government will sell them the bonds. They will pay for the bonds by arranging a similar amount of credit for the Treasury. The Treasury will spend it in the war program and then the money comes into the banking system, increasing bank deposite by the amount of money spent.

Already bank deposits have risen to about $75 billion, or some $8 billion from the first of the year. Of the total $42 billion is in the commercial banks. If this continues, swollen bank deposits will constitute a serious inflationary danger. This bears on debt because if prices zoom now, the danger of a sharp price decline after the war would make the debt burden much more difficult to bear.

Commercial bank credit is fiat credit and is similar to fiat currency. There is nothing behind it today except unproductive debt. It does not carry itself because the war machine does not add to the nation's wealth. It produces no revenue and hence is inflationary in character. Inflation in the degree to which it is permitted, is an unethical, unseen tax, which may wipe out debt, but does it by a process tantamount to a capital levy. Hence, the creation of long-term debt by sale of Federal bonds to commercial banks fosters the chain of events which may or can in time destroy the value of those very bonds. The reason, of course, why the Government is able to sell these bonds to the banks is that it has made them eligible as security for the issue of Reserve notes or currency. What is this but an artificial market. Its end result is depreciation if not currency devaluation.

Debt Costs to Stay Low

To sum up then:

Debt in our economy will increase. Its costs per billion will stay low—near 2 per cent. The average is now 2.4 per cent. The burden will be relatively easy to bear, with national income remaining high. The chief trouble with increasing debt is that it fosters wealth concentration; it transfers income from those who have few or no government securities to those that have more. This is a process that goes on continuously and leads to wide disparities in income and standards of living. For it is plain that as debt increases faster than wealth and income, the number of people with guaranteed income increases, forming a sort of favored class.

The way out of this dilemma is to spread the ownership of Government's bonds as widely as possible. This is done today by voluntary subscription or deductions from pay rolls. But forced savings could be more equitable, giving every earner a stake in government in proportion to his pay. This would be a bulwark against legislation which discriminates in favor of borrowers.

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BANK BY MAIL

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Union Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov.	16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov.	16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov.	18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov.	2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov.	16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov.	20

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Adviser

Wide World

Donald J. Sterling

Managing editor of the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore., named full-time adviser on newspaper production problems to Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable Oct. 29, 1942, to stockholders of record Oct. 26, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR President

Boston, Oct. 23, 1942.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 15 cents per share and an extra cash dividend of 15c per share on the Common Stock were declared—payable Oct. 29, 1942, to stockholders of record Oct 26, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President

Boston, Oct. 23, 1942.

Farm Machine Output Quotas Cut to 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered "concentration of production" into effect for the farm machinery industry, cutting production quotas to 20 per cent of normal and transferring virtually all production from large companies into the hands of smaller manufacturers.

The action, setting up controls effective November 1 for 12 months, means a cut of about 50 per cent from the production quotas previously permitted. In anticipation of the drastic action, a rationing plan already has been inaugurated, under control of the Agriculture Department.

Exempt from the concentration program are several big farm machinery and implement items, including tractors, combines, repair parts, harness hardware, hand tools, and tractor-mounted implements.

To Save Iron, Steel

Nevertheless, the order is expected to save 500,000 tons of badly needed iron and steel annually, besides freeing large manufacturers for war production.

Agriculture Department officials said the WPB quotas would cut tractor manufacture from about 170,000 in 1942 to 37,000 in 1943.

Next year's quotas and comparable 1942 figures, respectively, for other important farm machinery items include:

Corn planters (two-row, horse-drawn) 4,680 and 18,000; peanut pickers 800 and 3,600; combines (6-foot and under) 17,000 and 35,000; corn pickers, 5,000 and 15,000; corn planters 4,680 and 18,000; grain drills 6,700 and 26,000; two-horse walking plows 5,527 and 37,000; two-bottom tractor plows 16,200 and 68,000; disc harrows 30,000 and 78,000; cultivators (one-row, two-horse) 3,300 and 15,000; grain binders 2,000 and 10,650; mowing machines 14,000 and 45,000; hay binders 10,000 and 19,600; milking machines 50,000 and 66,348; and incubators 2,500 and 3,200.

WPB set quotas for each type of machine and implement, permitting each manufacturer to produce a specified percentage of his output by weight in 1940 or 1941, whichever was larger.

Large companies—those having sales of more than $10,000,000 in 1941—got the lowest percentages; small producers—those having under $750,000 sales—received the largest quotas; and intermediate concerns were given percentages somewhere in between.

Parts on Over-All Basis

Production of repair parts was put on an over-all basis instead of an item-by-item basis, with output based on dollar value of production in 1940 or 1941, rather than on a weight basis.

The quotas established by the new order cover only about 75 per cent of the total material allocated to the farm machinery industry for next year's production. The rest will be distributed later by WPB to meet changing factors of labor supply, materials inventories, and to correct inequities which might develop between manufacturers.

The restrictions of the order do not apply to any producer whose quota would be less than $10,000 in terms of expected net sales in 1943. However, no one who did not produce in 1940 or 1941 is permitted to manufacture farm equipment, unless the amount is less than $2,500 and then only if he can get the material without priority aid.

Machinery completely manufactured for domestic sale before October 31 may be sold after that date without deducting it from the newly imposed quotas.

Over 61,000 Steel Workers in Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute said more than 61,000 steel workers had entered the armed forces between Oct. 1, 1940, and June 30, 1942.

The tonnage of steel produced increased substantially in the 18-month period, necessitating employment of additional workers besides replacement of men called into military service, the institute said.

Nearly 65 per cent of the 789,279 employees on steel company pay rolls as of last June 30 fall within the 20-44 year age group and may soon face selective service boards, the organization continued.

The institute said 44,293 requests for deferment had been made since enactment of the Selective Service Act and of these, 10 per cent were denied and 8 per cent still awaited decision. The remaining 82 per cent of the deferments requested were granted by local draft boards, it added.

Britain Tightens Manpower Squeeze

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain this week started a tighter manpower squeeze for her war machine as Field Marshal and Premier Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa said "the stage is set for the offensive" and his words were echoed around the world.

The enlistment age for the armed services was reduced to 18. A determined inquiry was started into factory absenteeism, currently costing lost production by some 600,000 workers. A 51-hour working week was set for all white-collar workers. All the big industries were combed for recruits. Thousands of sivil service women who fail to pass efficiency tests are going to be sent to war factories and other war work.

Reinforcing Steel, Rail Car Wheel Output Limited

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has issued compulsory specifications for the manufacture of reinforcing steel and for railroad and streetcar wheels, limiting the permissible types to the minimum number which will satisfy current needs.

The action permits the manufacture of only 50 sizes of railroad wheels and tires as compared with the 500 normally produced, and effects similar reduction in the types of electric railroad car wheels. This schedule is effective in 60 days, but the one covering reinforcing steel bars and spirals is effective at once.

Similar schedules will be issued limiting the variety of other steel mill products and setting specifications for the grades, types, qualities and compositions of the steels entering into their manufacture, WPB said.

Soap Used in Making Of Synthetic Rubber

NEW YORK (AP) — The processing of synthetic rubber will use 100,000,000 pounds of soap a year, a soap industry spokesman said.

In a memorandum to manufacturers, Roscoe C. Edlund, manager of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, said that would not mean any scarcity of soap for other users. Mr. Edlund estimated annual soap production at 3,250,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Edlund explained that soap was used "due to its wetting and dispersing action, which makes it an ideal emulsifying agent."

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments

Providing
HOUSING *for*
WAR PRODUCTION WORKERS
is a function of the
BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
which operates in conjunction with the State Board of Housing and the Federal Public Housing Authority

★ ★ ★

APARTMENTS *for* RENT
are now available at the project located in the
ORCHARD PARK DISTRICT OF ROXBURY
adjacent to the Dudley Street Terminal of the Boston Elevated Railway

★ ★ ★

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR APARTMENTS
containing a living room, kitchen, bath, and one, two, three, four and five bedrooms

RENT INCLUDES

Equipment: Gas stove, mechanical refrigeration, combination laundry tub and kitchen sink.
Basic Utilities: Electricity, Gas, Heat and continuous hot water.

★ ★ ★

WHO MAY APPLY

Any War Production Worker who travels ten or more miles to his place of employment; who contemplates War Production Employment necessitating such travel; or who is living locally with his family in temporary quarters such as a lodging or boarding house.

VACANCIES ALSO BECOME AVAILABLE AT THE PROJECTS LOCATED AT HEATH ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, AND AT EAST BOSTON

APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES OF THE AUTHORITY

55 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown
41 Maverick St., E. Boston
265 E. Ninth St., So. Boston
2 Ambrose St., Roxbury
176 Ward St., Roxbury
42 Horan Way, Jamaica Plain
345 Old Colony Ave., So. Boston
136 Lenox St., Roxbury

18 OLIVER STREET
BOSTON
or Telephone LIB. 6450, Ext. 21

Attractive
7 Room Apartment
At 465 Park Drive, Boston
MODERN BUILDING—COAL HEATED

For convenient, comfortable year-round living—7-room apartment, including 3 large bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, also maid's room and bath. Fireplaces in living room, parlor, and dining room. Kitchen has G. E. refrigerator and gas range. Bell system connects kitchen with all rooms. Hot water heat. Unfurnished at reasonable rental. Located around the corner from Beacon Street.

For inspection see Mr. Parker at 857 Beacon Street
Or Call COM. 4330, Extension 515

Be Free from Home Cares . . .

be comfortable, warm, cheerful and carefree in one of our spacious apartments. 1, 2, and 3 room units. Wood-burning fireplaces. Complete Hotel Service.

Furnished (1 room and bath) from $75 a month, on lease. 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $75 a month; furnished from $125 a month, on lease. Redecorated and refurnished to suit individual taste on extended lease.

Also Rented by the Day, Week or Month

Your "dining out" can be so pleasant in our quiet, spacious dining room. Dinners from $1.35, evenings 6 to 8; Sundays 1 to 2:30. Music by Muzak.

Planning a Party soon? Let us help you with the details.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 6800

HOTEL Beaconsfield
UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP
1731 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS.
Robert B. Stocking MGR

RENTALS SALES
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline Asp. 1304

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON, MASS.—Must sell colonial 6-room home; oil; piazza, fireplace, extra lavatory, garden; near bus. LAS. 7477 evenings.

ORANGE CITY, FLORIDA—Modern 4 rooms and bath; over ½ acre land, beautiful shade trees; 2-car garage; city water, lights; on bus line; telephone available. Center of cultured American village. Address C. W. CAMPBELL, Box 371, Altamonte Springs, Florida.

HOUSES TO LET

CRESTWOOD, N. Y., nr. Bronxville—5-room house, bath and shower, lavatory; 2-car garage, patio, screened porch, fireplace, oil burner; modern; rent $80 month. Call Tuckahoe 3741.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortably furnished home in good residential district; adequately heated; L. R., 2 B., kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 lavatories, electric refrigeration; price for season $800. Write Mrs. Josephine Sharren, 455 10th Avenue N. E.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Small apt. for 1 person or 2; all conveniences; alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath. Call Bigelow 1133.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Pleasant heated 4-room apartment on 1st floor; convenient to transportation; garage. Call Asp. 4619.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass. — Heated four-room apartment in private home; utilities included. Adults only. Call Lasell 8783.

WOLLASTON, Mass.—Small heated 4-room apt. in quiet residential section. References. QUA. 1187.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
ADELPHIA APTS., 449 7th Avenue North See ad under City Headings, this issue.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—WENHAM
New 7-room Colonial in the village; sunny location; completely insulated, storm windows, screened porch, breakfast nook, first-floor lavatory, unfinished area over garage and study. Price $9,600. Tel. Ham. 538-W.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
669 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge.
KIR. 2345 Mass.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOUSES FURNISHED

READING, MASS.—Sunny, comfortable home; hot water, oil heat; fireplace, all conveniences; central to transportation; rent $65; references. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—BEACON ST.—Four attractively furnished rooms in a private apartment; elevator service; bath with shower. Gentlemen preferred. No transients. Call Com. 9334.

BOSTON—Large outside room, private apt.; housekeeping privileges optional; centrally located. Call after 5 or Sun. Write Suite 702, 8 Garrison St.

BOSTON—Large front room, furnished, heated, suitable for 1 or 2; 3 minutes from The Christian Science Publishing House. Com. 4726.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 879 Union St. (Prospect Park)—Comfortably furnished outside sunny rooms, private house privileges; transportation. Tel. NEvins 8-5427.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive, sunny room, second floor, next bath; lady or gentlemen; private home; B. M. T. subway. Tel. BU. 2-4799.

FOR RENT—Pleasant sunny room in small apartment. Copley Sq. district, for business or professional woman desiring city dwelling part time weekly. Box H-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large light room in new colonial house; kitchen privileges; near Riverside golf course. Call Las. 3654.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 503 Walnut St.—4 well-furnished rooms in private home, also garage; comfortable beds; convenient to trains, stores, churches, schools; on bus line. Big. 1440.

N. Y. C., 321 W. 113th (4th)—Sunny, single also double for business couple. Adjacent bath; phone, elevator; convenient transportation. $5 up.

N. Y. C., 620 W. 114th St., Apt. #24—Opposite Columbia—Attractive single rm. with private family; convenient transportation; $7.00 weekly.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th St. (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 194 Riverside Drive—1 or 2 rooms with bath; use of kitchen. Tel. EN. 2-8350.

Practice Room Opportunities
A social plan for young business and professional women who need a work shop for music. Complete, comfortable living quarters PLUS a piano in each room. Convenient cooking facilities. Exclusive, limited to 10 single girls. Unrestricted freedom for practice; no instruction obligation. Ideal for musical growth. Write or call
MUSICAL GUIDANCE HALL
1774 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. LON 7907

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 28-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1874.

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch badminton, ping pong, food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Avenue, Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BROOKLINE—Lady desires cheerful, warm room and board with private family. Write Box H-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN wants Room and Dinner; telephone service; private family, N. Y. C. Write Box F-12, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

FROM 3 o'clock on, 4 days weekly. Room 1005, 100 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Liberty 1905.

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S office to rent, 5 days or less; share reception room; midtown; cheerful; reasonable. Call LO. 5-2145.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOYS 6 to 14; ocean air, good food, careful individual training; $30 month; public school or tutor. HENRY SHERROD, Port Orford, Oregon.

PAYING GUESTS

SPEND the winter on a Louisiana sugar Plantation, beautiful old home, wonderful cooking, modern conveniences; rates daily $3.00-$4.00, weekly $18.00-$25.00. Mrs. EDWARD MUNSON, Glenwood Plantation House, Napoleanville, La.

WINTER PARK, FLA.—Fine modern heated home, spacious grounds, open to a few guests. H. L. FLINT, 1427 Westchester Ave.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—ASP. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TAlbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
468 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving, Service With Safety
FI. 2111
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent, for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho 5-3484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090

HELP WANTED

NEEDED, excellent experienced man or woman, Protestant, for general work; family (2); live in; good wages. Big. 0215 (Mass.)

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

ASST to GEN MGR: Eng & acctg	$300-480
PROD MGR: Mach shop exp	$5-8000
ASST PROD MGR: Mach exp	$5200
PROD ASSTS & PLANNERS: Several	Arr
ENGRS: Piping layout, exp	To $300
ENGRS: Grads, Jrs, several	Arr
RADIO ENGRS: Jrs & Srs	Gd Sal
RADIO TECHNICIANS: Several	Arr
RADIO TRAINED MEN: All kinds	Arr
TEL ENGRS: Prod exp	Gd Sal
METHODS & TIME-STUDY ENGRS	To $5200
CHEM ENGRS: Beg & exp., sev	Gd Sal
METALLURGISTS: Several	Gd Sal
DESIGNERS: Mech, elec', others	Gd Sal
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Elec & Mech	Arr
QUALITY ENGR: Eng grad & exp	$150-250
CHIEF INSPECTOR: Thorough exp	$75
INSPECTORS & TESTERS: Several	Arr

SALESMEN WANTED
Draw against earned commission.
APPLY
ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

SHIPPER WANTED
To work in a printing plant. COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Washington Street, Boston.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 5 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN
(Continued)

GRANT GEAR WORKS
Inc.
B and West Second Street
South Boston, Mass.
DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS
100% DEFENSE WORK
Working Conditions Tops

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Mfg. exec., mech. or elec. indus.	$15,000
Chief engr., top exec., know design	$10,000-$15,000
Tool-die dept. supt., large plant	$12,000-$15,000
Another in small shop	$6,000-$7,000
Wks. mgr., small mfg. in Conn.	$10,000-$12,000

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Trainee, college graduate	$30
Check tellers, exptd., knowledge I. B. M. machine	Arr.
Cost acct'g, gd. sal., Everett, Mass.	$35

AT MISS PARKER'S 9 PARK ST. BOSTON
Sec'y-adv. agency, expd., $30; Sec'y-stgs. sev., $22-$25; stgs. $18-$20; bkpr., $38; auditor, $30; typists and figurers; many positions, $16-$20; coll. grads. sev., (1) chem. $28.

ARMY MAJOR'S wife, 2 children, wishes woman to live in; housework; opportunity for good home. Call mornings Big. 9222 (Mass.).

High (commercial course) and business school recent graduates for typing and stenography jobs in financial house—salary and bonus. Several needed at once.
MERCANTILE REFERENCE & BOND ASSOCIATION
56 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON
Established 1849

HOUSEKEEPER—Boston family of three, two girls. Give full details, including religious preference. Box H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAW OFFICE, stenographer-secretary, permanent position. Write stating age, education, experience, salary expected and phone number. Box G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONG-ESTABLISHED and highly rated chain of 60 retail specialty stores with headquarters in Boston is seeking experienced or inexperienced woman for:
EXECUTIVES IN ADMINISTRATIVE WORK
ASSISTANT BUYERS
STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION WORK
College, business school, or secretarial school graduates preferred. Reply by letter stating full particulars. Box H-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSEMAID-GOVERNESS, experienced, full charge 3-year-old girl; good salary. 514 West End Ave., N. Y. C. (Apt. 6-A). Trafalgar 7-6008.

WANTED—Protestant cook-general and second maid by couple. Brookline house, near car line; sisters or friends preferred; no washing; references; good wages. Write Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes Cost 80c up. 42 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-28, Fitchburg, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER, graduate M. E. and E. E., trained precision instrument maker, desires engineering work any location; 34, married. Write Box 254, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOTEL CLERK or Clerk-Secretary in vicinity Boston. Widely traveled, former coach; draft exempt, college man. Write B. Wiggins, 40 West Long St., Columbus, Ohio. Box 449.

LIBRARY, MUSEUMS: ORGANIZATION. Older man desires position; interests fine arts, arch., or social welfare. Harvard S. B., S. M. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA. (on Southeastern Coast)—Permanent position desired as housekeeper-companion preferred; hostess; hotel training; sales experience; can drive car. Write details to Box 97, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

SECRETARY-nurse, many years experience, desires position with Christian Scientist; go anywhere. Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOTYPIST - Typist — Experienced young woman, 24, desires work evenings, Saturdays, Sundays. CHelsea 3-3748, New York City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

$5 PER MONTH and room and kitchen privileges in private home in Jamaica Plain for care of 2 heaters; references. Box G-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Pier glass antique gold-framed mirror; ivy leaf decoration, white marble base. Call Braintree 1135 (Mass.).

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

ENLARGEMENT SPECIAL—Until Nov. 10th. Enlarge your favorite negatives for the boys in the Service.
8"x10" size 3 for $1.25; 5"x7" size 3 for 95c
Mail orders carefully filled.
RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BOUGHT OUT
500 Sheets, Pequot grade mill 2nds, all sizes at $1.19 each. Pillow cases, 25c. Blankets, double, large and heavy part wool, $1.98 a pair. Ladies' full fashioned hose, fall shades, Gordon product, $1.00 grade irreg. for 49c per pair, 6 pairs to box. We do not break boxes. Special only, 100 blankets, $4.00 values, solid colors, $2.59. Free delivery. Mail orders filled. Money refunded if not satisfied. THE ECONOMY, 94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass. Established 40 years.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 3971

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRAND NEW Winchendon 8-piece solid maple dinette set; rush seats. WILL SACRIFICE, $85. Call ASP. 4677.

GENEALOGY

LEARN to know YOUR ANCES

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

JEWELRY

WEDDING GIFTS
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER
Widmer, 31 West St., Boston Lib. 3917

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 332 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. B. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6768

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for soloist held Oct. 31, 1942, 3 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH TEACHER from Paris (experienced), gives French and French Shorthand lessons; adults-children. Call ACademy 2-2477, N. Y. C. (Bet. 1-6.30 P. M.)

FUN AND FUNDAMENTALS OF MOVEMENT Ask for an invitation to the Studio Program to be given next week. DALZELL-MARTIN STUDIO IN BOSTON 246 Huntington Ave. (opp. Symphony) Ken. 5459

SINGING MASTER reopens Studios; all branches of song; free auditions. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. EN. 2-4700.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID for old used Paint Brushes in any condition. Coburn Hardware, 338 Mass. Ave., Boston. Com. 7024.

WANTED TO BUY—Old glass, china, bric-a-brac, pictures, furniture, lamps, silver. Clancey Renner, 234 W. Jericho Turnpike, Huntington Station, N. Y.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing, Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE, new black coat, size 18, beautiful mink collar, wool interlined; mink trimmed hat. AShland 4-1356, evenings. N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

GULF CITY LEATHER CO.
158 Government St. Mobile, Ala.

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
962 South Court Street C-4543

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

More than 63 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

LAKELAND

Buy CULLER PRINTING
Commercial
Publication — Book
808 North Florida Avenue

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunda. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS • FILMS • FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADELPHIA APARTMENTS
449 - 7th AVENUE NORTH
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
A good place to stay while in St. Petersburg. Apartments for 2, 3 or 4 persons. Rates include utilities, free linen service. Season $525 up. Ask for folder.
Only a short distance from the Christian Science Church

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Cowen's
Fall Shoes for Women
• ENNA JETTICK
• FOOT REST
• PARADISE
• JOHANNSON
Franklin at Twiggs Tampa

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
900 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jimmie Perkins FLORIST
609 CHERRY STREET PHONE 6192

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

JULIAN'S
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
Individual Attention to Every Bundle

Pure Pep — Pure Sure Lubrication
Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-49

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

JOHNSON'S
COAL and FUEL OIL
COKE
Phone 3-2187

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant

CARPETS and RUGS
MATZINGER
Basel Steinenberg 5

PETER HUBER
Herren- und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 4.00.58

ECKENSTEIN & CIE
Pianos, Flügel, Stimmungen Reparaturen
NADELBERG 20

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style.
Large assortmen: in fur ocats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

Do Your Christmas Shopping
at
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3/7

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Poêles Ciney inextinguibles (COAL)

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland
Switzerland
ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

RAEUBER & CO.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries. Preserves. Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 8 TEL. 22 136

BISCUITS CHOCOLATS
EPICERIE des PAMIERS
SPECIALITES CONSERVES
Novidas: Van Gulen ... 32 Petit Chêne

EPICERIE — PRIMEURS
ANNEN — BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 2.51.22
Service à Domicile
Grocer

NEUCHATEL

A LA MÉNAGÈRE
Beguin et Perrin
Potagers à bois et tous les articles de Ménage
(GAS STOVES, ETC.)

J. BENKERT & CIE
Place du Port
Horticulture and Flower Shop
Member of the "Union Florale Européenne"

ZURICH

Krause & Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 94
Ready Mades and Made to Measure

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 2.04.13
SPECIALITAT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

Ueberszx
UMMATQUAI 46-ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

Beurer Ltd.
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevue Mgr. Karl Gentsch

Drucksachen Formulare
Geschäftsbücher
BUCHDRUCKEREI
GROSSBUCHBINDEREI
HARTMANN 1864
O. HARTMANN & CIE
Lessingstr. 13 Tel. 5.27.20
Printing

W. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
HOLZ und KOHLEN
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 5.28.61. (Fuel.)

For SKI-ING Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich Rämistrasse 3 b. Bellevue

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschergplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 *Stanger Street*
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20223

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg Phone 3387

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
261, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21961

Union of South Africa

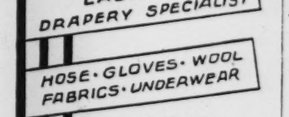
DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551



Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Lovedays St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS
Windows in Showroom, 100 MARKET ST. (Next to Corn 'n Barrel)
Sher Theatre 42-2933 32-1837
Lonsdale 44-2480 42-3427

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Crossword Quiz Answers

		C	O	W	A	R	D			L	E	A	F	
C		B	O	B	O			P	E	A	T		O	
L	T		N	E	B			A	N	T			A	R
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	S	O	A	P		S	Y	L	V	I	A			

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6104 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

PIETERMARITZBURG

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Geo. Carter & Co.
STRENGTH CARTER'S STANDARD SERVICE ENDURANCE
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2263
After Hours 2262 and 2697

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb 11 Park St. Opp. Palmer's

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
53-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Sprinkility
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss N. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE Co-operative Insurance Co of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6507, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 23 Franklin St. Melbourne and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

MAY BARNETT
See our HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gebbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
207 Little Collins Street F 1349

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST. MELBOURNE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

C. CARLSSON
F 6362
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Miss A. V. Wall
Robes, Suits, Evening Wear made exclusively for you.
80 Glenhuntly Road Tel. LF 5497

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE 183 Glenferrie Road. HOSIERY HAW. 4089

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171
22-495

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 3-6 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THYNE, MEYER & SMITH
Limited
PRINTERS
BOOKBINDERS
PAPER RULERS
39 LOWER CUBA STREET
WELLINGTON
Telephone 42,537

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

McGOWAN & MAGEE
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42,006 (3 lines)

T. WAUGH Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington, Phone 40-797
114 High Street
Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-322

The Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Assn., Ltd.
Tel. 43-043 Lambton Quay, Wellington
General Stores and Provision Merchants
Branches at:
MASTERTON, CARTERTON, GREYTOWN, PAHIATUA, EKETAHUNA, ALFREDTON, DANNEVIRKE, and MARTINBOROUGH

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

REAL ESTATE
Whether Buying or Selling
Houses, Sections, Businesses
R. P. McCRACKEN
63 Willis Street, Wellington Tel. 45,916

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City

RY-Shearer
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

HOWE & BROWN Ltd.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
LOWER HUTT CITY 95 HIGH ST.

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 60,477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Mailman Reaps Harvest of Friendship

(Seattle Times)

If "they" had given Albert Oziel a load of coal, now, he could have tucked it into his leather mail bag and packed it home — he's that husky.

"They" didn't give him heavy gifts, though. The presents were feather-light items suited to the delicacy of a baby's skin—booties, wrappers, diapers, etc.

If you believe that Mailman Oziel wasn't a very embarrassed man when he turned up at the Fremont substation with his ultra-feminine load, you are mistaken.

When a man-sized man is favored with a baby shower, a little explaining is in order.

Two years ago the 27-year-old Oziel passed his postal examination. Nine months ago he was assigned to the Ross district. The people on the route were new, but they soon stopped being just rusty numbers on the fronts of houses.

If a youngster had lost something, Oziel had time to stop and help find it, walking a little faster afterward to catch up. A growling dog felt the growl die in his throat and his tail began to wag when Oziel strolled past. When there were little favors to be done, Oziel did them.

People got to talking with him, the way they do with a friendly man. He had to tell them about his young wife Lee, of course. Then there was the baby they were expecting.

Just recently Oziel felt that he had to ask for a transfer. He wanted a route closer to home.

Word of the change sifted through the Ross district, and then, yesterday morning, it happened.

Perhaps it isn't news, after all. Because there is nothing strange about wanting to give a friend some little token of comradeship when he is leaving.

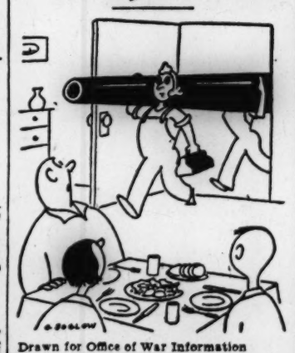
When Oziel came to 408 W. 45th Street, there was a tissue-wrapped package in the out-going letter holder of the mail box. Here was a favor he could do for someone else, he thought—and then he read the inscription on the card:

"For the 'mailman's' new baby."

And as he went on down the street, there were more of them—some 25 in all—and presently his sack was bulging with things to take home to Lee and the youngster that was to come.

In his eyes was a look of appreciation those people of the Ross district would have been glad to see.

In Lighter Vein



Drawn for Office of War Information

"We brought back some home work."

Protest

Some girls in slacks go to extremes
And live away beyond their seams.
—Wall Street Journal

Pardon, Please!

It took some explaining by the management of a downtown Norfolk (Va.) drug store to prevent a threatened walkout of waitresses.

The girls resented an advertisement seeking "homely" girls for employment in the store. They decided to stay, however, when the management explained it was all due to a typographical error.

The word should have been "comely."—Editor & Publisher.

Not Right About Left Club

This true incident happened in Cape Town, South Africa. A soldier inquired of a Left Club whether it was a depot for articles lost by soldiers, because he had lost a belt in the street.

On the attendant's explaining that the club was really a socialist organization, the soldier said: "But why on earth the Left Club? I thought you people collected things that had been left."

Geographical Notes

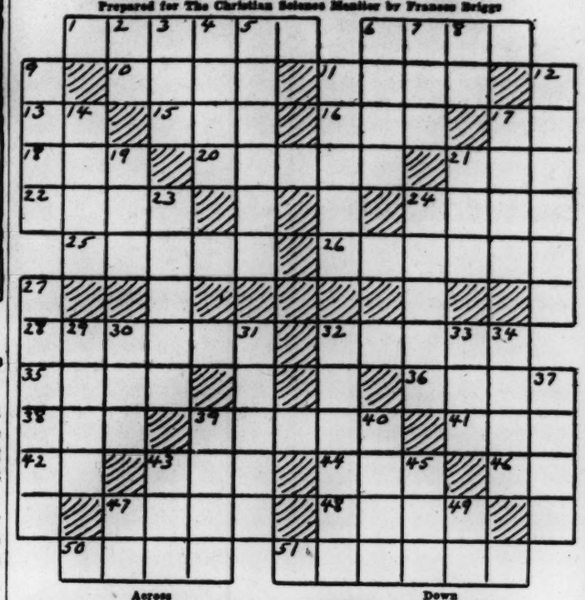
The coastline of Alaska is 4,750 miles long.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, is 4,200 feet above sea level.

The area of Greenland is 827,275 square miles.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "This Year of Grace"?
6—What is an outgrowth from stem of plant?
10—What is a mullet of rivers and estuaries of eastern Mexico and Central America?
11—What is a piece of turf cut for use as fuel?
13—Lieutenant (abbr.).
15—Point of a pen is what?
16—What is a help?
17—What adjective suffix denotes "of the nature of"?
18—Craft.
20—George Babbitt is hero of novel by whom?
21—Mongrel dog.
22—Bars of a xylophone are made of what?
24—What is minute hole in skin through which perspiration discharges?
25—What is sliced bread browned by an open fire?
26—What is a military valet?
28—What American poet wrote "Hannah Binding Shoes"?
33—What is a given quantity of various commodities?
35—Hautboy is what?
36—What is an instrument of a handcraftsman at his work?
38—To contend.
39—What is the organic portion of soil?
41—What river of Scotland is noted for its salmon?
43—Eastbound (abbr.).
43—Helium is what?
44—What is a diminutive of Nancy?
46—Musical note.
47—What is one of wedge-shaped pieces used to make an umbrella, balloon, etc.?
48—Knotted.
50—What product is made at Port Sunlight, England?
51—What is first name of Miss Sidney, American motion picture actress?

Down

2—What is a gulf of Siberia?
3—Gained.
4—What was first name of Tasman, for whom Tasmania was named?
5—What was first name of author of the poem "Paracelsus"?
6—What is a curved glass adapted for changing direction of rays of light?
7—Would you eat, row or fly an Arran Chief?
8—Near.
9—What is curved and forked end of a hammer for drawing nails?
11—What do you get by mixing white lead and zinc oxide?
12—What is a planetarium?
14—What is name of old lady who danced to music of Tom, piper's son?
17—In Greek mythology, who was a personification of one of mild and gentle winds?
19—Also.
21—Small bed is what?
23—What is a gavotte?
24—What is a fabric figured by stamping?
27—One in prosperity or pleasant circumstances is said to be in what?
30—What was first spring month of older Hebrew calendar?
30—What do you call a striped appearance in mahogany?
31—What creature returned lion's kindness by gnawing rope and setting him free?
32—What was the name of Captain Bligh's ship?
33—The coalfish is a member of what family?
34—Who is object of Dinorah's affections in Meyerbeer's opera?
37—What is used to weight a sounding line?
39—What instrument is associated with Tara's halls?
40—Would you sail, wear, or cook a banca?
43—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
45—City of Winnemucca is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
47—Depart.
49—What prefix signifies "double"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Hobby Nobbing

Associational Items

By Irving Bacchus

Collecting associational items and studying the world's prominent personages is the diversion of many persevering Americans. Heroes of this tribe include a variety of the famous—Abraham Lincoln, Napoleon, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Mark Twain, William Holmes McGuffey and others.

"Abraham Lincoln is a man other men cannot know too much about," declares Harry Lytle of Davenport, Iowa, who has carried his Lincolnian interests into modern channels.

The unique angle to Lytle's study is a motion picture. Restoration of New Salem, Ill., prompted Lytle to write a Lincoln play, secure the dramatic talents of 22 New Salem residents, and to film a 1,400-foot colored movie. His efforts received the enthusiastic approval of many Midwest audiences.

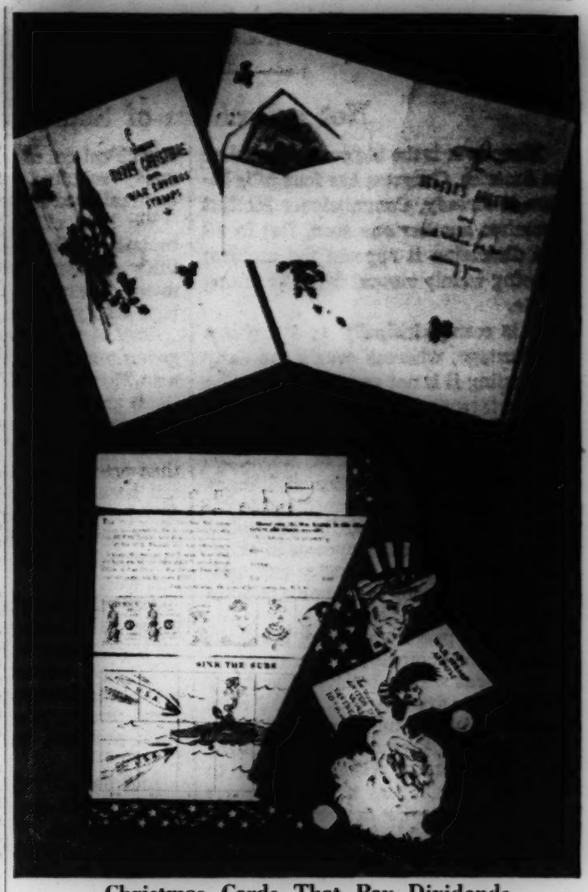
Usually Lincoln students go after books, letters, addresses, anecdotes, photographs, portraits, souvenirs and other memorabilia. Hobbyist Lytle has confined his collecting to books and has more than 1,300 volumes concerning the Civil War President. He seeks authenticity in his books and is an assiduous reader.

Another favorite with collectors is The Little Corporal of St. Helena. Books, prints, articles of furniture and personal effects are items eagerly sought. Some portray the period, others bear the halos of personal touch. Busts, statues, Napoleonic miniatures and china items bearing his likeness fill the shelves of collectors. Napoleon's jeweled gifts to those he loved, and to friends, enhance many rare collections.

Thomas Jefferson enthusiasts praise the versatility of their favorite. The swivel chair is a widely used article credited to the inventive talent of the great Democrat.

The International Mark Twain Society includes a group of persons whose chief topic is the great humorist. Cyril Clemens, a cousin of Mark Twain, is president of the clan. Your membership is welcome if the gifted American is your hobby.

Do you remember McGuffey's Reader with its practical philosophy? Those who enjoy the lessons of this famous educator understand why William Holmes McGuffey is the subject of a nation-wide study by the Federation of McGuffey Societies.



Christmas Cards That Pay Dividends

A novel series of War Stamp Christmas Cards, approved by the United States Treasury Department and created by the greeting card publishers to stimulate the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds, are now available in retail stores. The cards contain albums for 10-cent War Stamps or an envelope for loose stamps of larger denominations. The inclusion of at least one War Stamp is necessary to complete the intention of each holiday greeting. A specially designed "Stamp Out the Axis" album is included in the series. Caricatures of a rogues gallery of Axis leaders appear on the pages of this album. You literally "stamp out" Hitler and his gang by affixing War Stamps in the designated spaces.

Coal Substitutes in Sweden

Peat bogs and timber supplies in Sweden are being intensively developed to alleviate coal shortages, according to the Department of Commerce.

NEWS ITEM— TIMES ARE CHANGING.

WE TOOK NORWAY IN ONE DAY
APRIL 1940
WE OVER RAN ALL OF HOLLAND IN 4 DAYS
MAY 1940
WE CONQUERED FRANCE IN 19 DAYS
JUNE 1940
WE CAPTURED TWO MORE HOUSES IN STALINGRAD AFTER 61 DAYS
OCT. 1942

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Did You Expect?*

By Le Pelley

WOW— 100 IN SPELLING — I WONDER IF I'm READING IT RIGHT !
YES... IT'S 100 ALL RIGHT
MAYBE IT ISN'T MY PAPER !
YES... IT'S MINE ALL RIGHT
WONDER IF IT'S A MISTAKE .... Hmmm... ... Nooo.....
HI, TUBBY..... WHAT DID YOU GET IN THE SPELLING TEST ?
100 OF COURSE
WHAT ELSE WOULD I GET !!!

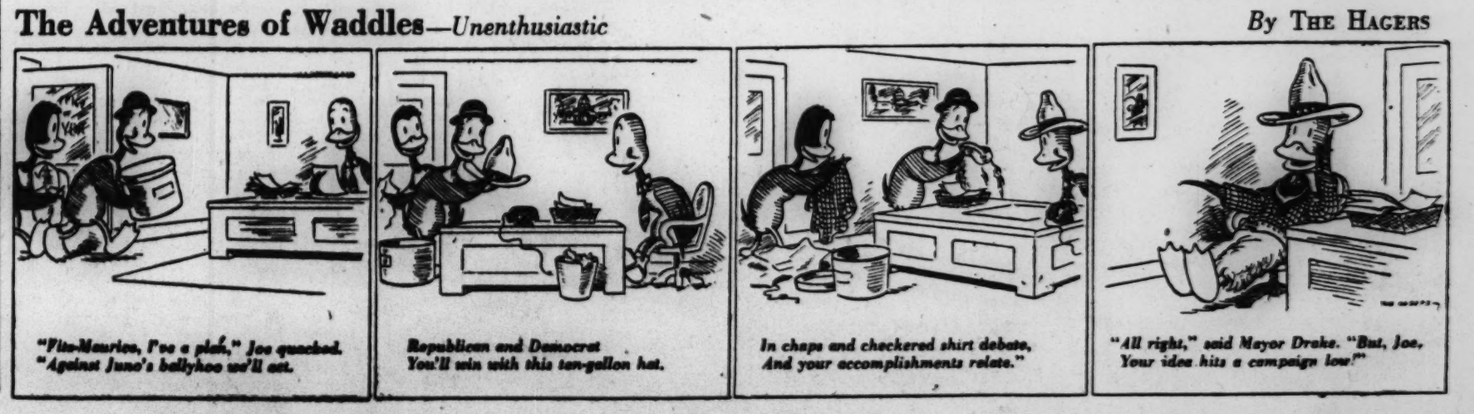
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ho Hum!*

By Rodgers

"Now let's see," I thought, "Military Secret will expect a report of just how I feel while I sit here in the dark"
"Well— I feel sleepy"
"A bit lonesome—"
"I'm beginning to get hungry—"
"And—if I'm to tell him the truth— most of all—"
"I feel very much like going home to bed!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unenthusiastic*

By The Hagers



"Fits-Maurice, I've a plan," Joe quashed. "Against June's ballyhoo we'll act.

Republican and Democrat You'll win with this ten-gallon hat.

In chaps and checkered shirt debate, And your accomplishments relate."

"All right," said Mayor Drake. "But, Joe, Your idea hits a campaign low!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Not a Problem of Shortage

Manpower is the big current problem in America. Congress has four bills before it already, Commissioner McNutt promises another one soon. But in all the discussion it appears the problem is being widely viewed from the wrong angle.

It is seen principally as a problem of shortage, whereas events are daily suggesting it is not so much a question of shortage as it is a question of wise management of available supply. After all, a youthful Nation of 134,000,000 people having high ratios of literacy and skills, as well as considerable industrialization can hardly be looked upon as a desert of manpower in which the armed services, industry and agriculture must perforce scramble to drain the meagre oasis.

Until the present moment, it is true, some of the competition was unavoidable. It was widely believed the Army would try to draw up to 13,000,000 men. Industry, under unprecedented pressure for war production, was hiring, even over-hiring, without regard to whether those it was training at some cost might not be drafted in a few months, and without regard to the effect its high wages were having on the pool of agricultural workers where conditions have reached serious proportions.

Today, however, America has come to a place where it can more realistically assess what lies immediately before. The Army's intention of holding its size to about 7,500,000 is helpful; so is the Army's probable release of certain older men and especially skilled men who may be more useful in the war effort in the factory, mine, or field than in the armed services. The size of the Army was the great unknown quantity in manpower; now that factor has been made known, and it is not frightening.

The needs of industry are better known now, too. The general success with women in the factories, as well as the happy working out of training routines, and the breaking down and simplification of some jobs that formerly required versatility and skill have relieved some pressure.

We hear of no war plants closing because of labor shortages; and the big thing to remember is that there are many reservoirs of potential industrial help yet untapped.

One of these reservoirs lies among governmental employees. Congressman Monroney of Oklahoma computes there are 5,589,132 people working for local and State governmental units in America. This is considerably more than are now in the Army. How many can be spared for the duration? And this does not include the huge segment of Federal workers whose number has increased by 280 per cent since the last war.

And what is to be said of the various union rules and prejudices that insist on superfluous workers—the "featherbed rules" on railroads for example, some ridiculous regulations of the electrical unions, pressure from teamsters that prevents consolidation of deliveries?

And probably the greatest reservoir can be found simply by standardizing great sections of production for the duration. Bernard M. Baruch, who has rendered the Nation so many valuable services, proposed during the last war that shoes be standardized as to design and quality for the conservation of material and labor, as well as the very important item of lowering costs to consumers. It was a sound proposal. Why couldn't it be extended to shirts and a thousand other items? That would be good management, too.

These steps would release quantities of workers, and as the war factories filled up and pressure for inflationary wages eased, a surplus of workers probably would find their way back to the farms; especially if farm working conditions and pay were made more attractive.

All this suggests there should be some thoughtful planning at the top before hasty, patchwork expedients are jammed through Congress.

Helping Those Who Help Us

If America doesn't elect a better Congress November 3 it will not be the fault of the League of Women Voters. This group is particularly active in presenting, in non-partisan fashion, the careers and the legislative records of the various aspirants. It is the most effective country-wide agency for the general education of voters.

Although the name suggests its primary interest in the voting of women, we judge, from observing the crowds around the information booth on Boston Common, as well as other places in the Nation where such activities are sponsored, that a fair proportion of those served are men.

The gathering and distribution of this material is a job that requires time, good judgment, and a certain amount of money. The members of the League gladly contribute their time to this extremely useful service, and they have proved their sound judgment.

It remains for the good citizens so benefited by these services to contribute the small amount of money required. The League, with headquarters at 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, is conducting its annual fund solicitation at this time.

Playing With Fire

Increasingly educators, physicians and laymen are recognizing the fundamental importance of mental health. Many are perceiving that disease which may appear wholly physical has mental causes. But how rarely are such perceptions carried to logical conclusions? Witness the decision to include the study of cancer in high schools announced in New York City.

A report of the meeting at which the announcement was made by Paul B. Mann, first vice-president of the National Association of Biology Teachers, says that he "warned against teaching the subject in such a manner as to arouse fears in the pupils." He pointed out that "picturing the pathology of the disease" might affect the "mental health of students." This shows an appreciation of the effects of fear, but even from the biologist's standpoint, isn't this playing with fire?

One can understand how such material might be included in a course in medical school, but why impose it on high school pupils? Those who seek by describing cancer to prevent its spread undoubtedly have a humanitarian purpose, but do they not, even by medical standards, risk the defeat of that purpose by inducing fear?

Colonel Mud Takes Over

In Russia, Winter holds the status of a General. We shall soon be hearing of his activities on the Eastern Front. One of his illustrious subordinates is already on the field. This is Colonel Mud. It is good to know that these allies of defensive warfare can be counted on to help the Russians hold the Nazis for months to come. The Russians have earned their aid.

But mud and winter are not enough to defeat the Nazis. In fact, for a strategy like that recently described by Hitler and his parrots, bad weather may not prove such a formidable foe as it was in the winter of 1941-42. The Nazis may be content to keep their lines about where they are, so long as no second front or tremendous Russian initiative is developed to threaten the land empire that the Nazis are now preparing to exploit.

Though General Winter and Colonel Mud are useful while the Russians seek only to stem the German tide, they tend to get in the way when the Russians start to move ahead. Meanwhile one may be sure that the Nazis are working desperately, and with German organizational genius, to make the occupied areas of Russia into a productive economic adjunct of the Reich. Success would relieve the present intense pressure on long Nazi supply lines and confront the United Nations with new problems.

The Nazis have shown that they have plans for Europe—plans ready to be applied to any area as soon as their troops take it over. Though Goering may talk of Europe starving this winter before Germans go hungry, the Nazis are already looking forward to 1943 as a year in which they will wield the political weapon of food in Europe more effectively than they believe the United Nations can.

Nazi planners seem over-optimistic but it is plain that free peoples cannot rely on winter or mud to produce a turn of events in favor of the United Nations. The Nazis must be driven out of the rich areas of Russia if their hold on Europe is to be broken. Neither mud nor winter has yet driven them out, and we must reckon on their being better prepared for hardship in Russia this year than they were last.

There is no shortage of nature's beauties this Fall, and the nicest part about that is that few persons have to travel farther than street-car fare will take them to enjoy it.

About Letters

In line with Government-requested economies, communications for the "Our Readers Say" column will not be acknowledged unless the writer so requests. This newspaper is appreciative of the many fine letters received, and cordially invites their continuance.

Our Readers Say—

"The Overworked Excuse"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Pearl Strachan deserves a vote of thanks for her recent article, "The Overworked Excuse." Some of us are very tired of the irresponsible attitude of individuals, who, ever ready to use any emergency as an opportunity for private gain, are working overtime, not in war work, but in inventing excuses for neglecting their obvious duty.

It should not be taken for granted that a state of war in any country will furnish a field day for inefficiency. Such a condition might bring about an unbearable situation for the very ones who are endeavoring to keep up the morale in their communities. Morale is as much needed in the present situation as any of the more tangible war material, but nothing is more certain than that the co-operation of all is essential for its protection. The laundress, plumber, houseman or maid who "lays down on the job" because he believes he cannot be replaced readily, is a dangerous "fifth columnist." The hotel or boarding-house keeper who informs his guests that they cannot expect clean windows or fresh curtains should be reached by a regulation of some sort. If the tenant is obliged to hire someone from outside to perform services for him, then certainly the ceiling price should not be charged for rent.

Society will always be a co-operative affair. A moral responsibility rests upon all of us. G. L.

Springfield, Mass.

Growth of Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the supplementary notes to his play "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Robert Emmet Sherwood speaks of democracy in a manner which is applicable to the present world conflict. He says:

> His [Lincoln's] life as he lived it was a work of art, forming a veritable allegory of the growth of the democratic spirit, with its humble origins, its inward struggles, its seemingly timid policy of "live and let live" and "mind your own business," its slow awakening to the dreadful problems of reality, its battles with and conquest of these problems, its death at the hands of a crazed assassin, and its perpetual renewal caused by the perpetual human need of it.

New York PHILIP KING

"In God We Trust"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our money talks: United States silver and copper coins all declare that "In God We Trust." In normal times many of us may have accepted the coins with little or no thought of the inscription. But now that human liberty has been maliciously attacked by both pagan and so-called Christian nations, let us see to it that we do trust in God as "Our Father," as the only real power, presence and wisdom. And, rest assured, intelligent trust in divine wisdom is quite as practical in the development and execution of war measures as those same United States coins in our pocket.

Hatred is trying to destroy good will among men. If we actually trust in God, as our coins say we do, we can produce and deliver the necessary war equipment and destroy hatred. (DR.) A. D. BARKER

Los Angeles

Prisoners of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been especially interested in your articles on prisoners of war and the articles written by civilian prisoners who have escaped. From friends in England I have secured the names of some British boys who are prisoners in Germany, and when I went to the Board of Economic Warfare to secure applications for a license to send parcels to these boys I was very much impressed by the crowds of people applying for applications. It was gratifying to know so many are doing their part for the prisoners. Thank you for giving me the incentive to do my part.

New York E. W. T.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Size Him Up Carefully—and Vote

WILL HE HELP WIN THE WAR?
WILL HE HELP WIN THE PEACE?
WILL HE PUT THE WELFARE OF THE NATION FIRST AND SPECIAL INTERESTS SECOND, OR VICE VERSA?
VOTER
CANDIDATE
Grmack

North . . South . . East . . West

A Call for an Economy Front

By Frank L. Perrin

On Tuesday, November 3, Governors will be elected in thirty-six States of the American Union. In many instances the executives now in office are candidates for re-election. It is probable that some, though not all, of these will be returned to office. Their records, even under radically altered domestic and world conditions, will be endorsed and approved by the electorate in most cases. Generally speaking, it may be agreed that where a new order is inaugurated the determination to entrust authority to new officials will be prompted by other than purely partisan sympathies or prejudices. The business which must be attended to is the first consideration of all loyal American voters.

In nearly all the States, simultaneously, members of both legislative bodies will be chosen. Narrow partisan influences which dictated popular selections two years ago seem now to be largely absent. The desire to see nationalistic policies reflected in local or regional affairs has given place to a determination to adapt the machinery of government to the needs and necessities of the particular emergencies of individual communities. To insure adherence to this program unusual discretion must be exercised.

* * *

First, and important, on the agenda to be considered by both executives and legislators will be the item of absolutely necessary economies. Appropriations already made, to say nothing of those to be made by Congress in financing the national war program, will place a tax burden upon the people greater than had ever been dreamed of in countries still free. State and local officials have no opportunity to advise or oppose these expenditures. And it is not a part of the present order of procedure, apparently, to urge candidates for Congress, either Representatives or Senators, to pledge even passive opposition to the Administration's war program.

But there extends, across and up and down the country, an economy front which offers an opportunity for the application and implementation of collective or individual public budgets completely independent of nationally imposed or voluntarily assumed war burdens. Except as the obligation is assumed by all of us to save and spend, earn and share all that we possess in the effort to support and safeguard the uniformed defenders of democracy everywhere, there devolved upon the people of the States, upon their lawmakers and administrators, no greater responsibility or duty than to desist from all unnecessary or avoidable public expenditures. A commitment to such a program of economy is not difficult if the wisdom and practicability of it can be realized.

First of all, a definite ceiling should be placed upon present elastic State income tax levies. The ceiling should be in the lower, rather than in the higher brackets. Public building plans should reasonably be shelved for the duration. Appropriations for State and quasi-public schools and universities might be reduced without damage or danger as a result of decreased attendance due to the lowered draft age. In many States, especially where inmates of penal institutions are permitted to aid in the production of war supplies and to earn even small wages, the burden for the support of prisons should be somewhat reduced.

Necessities of conservation of gasoline and rubber, coupled with the general lowering of the motor speed limit, automatically reduce the cost of maintenance and repair. There will be, of course, a reduction in revenues from gasoline sales. But even with this loss it should be found possible to virtually "freeze" the highway-building program.

* * *

All these considerations of possible economies should, it seems, be weighed and considered. These are all steps that can be taken by those elected in November and installed in January. Their adoption and application will violate no reasonable or imaginary pledge to political party or local faction.

But perhaps of greater importance is the implied obligation imposed upon both legislators and executives to safeguard the diminishing remnant of States' rights. It is along this frontier that, as many insist and declare, lies the greatest immediate danger to the American form of democracy. There have been made, under the pretended or actual necessities of what we now realize is a total war, serious infringements upon reserved State rights and powers. Except for occasional alarms and warnings, the people have thus far slept upon these rights, preferring to yield to a louder and more insistent popular demand.

There must be ordered, and this by the lawmakers and Governors of the States, a loyal—rather than a disloyal or obstructionist—halt in the march toward the ultimate surrender of powers wisely reserved under the Constitution.

The Unconquerables

Silence Speaks of Supreme Courage

Twice, the courts of the Nazi invaders of Belgium sentenced George Deckers to death for "an attempt upon the security of the German Army"—for spying and sabotage. Eleven times, he was brought before a Nazi firing squad. Eleven times, he refused to betray the Belgian "underground." Today, La Libre Belgique, famed underground newspaper, has told the world the story of this patriot who was faithful "unto the end."

Father of three children, decorated for heroism in World War One, George Deckers had tried to enlist in the Belgian Army in 1939. Refused, he assisted in the evacuation of refugees; unable to escape himself, he went to work in a factory where his "slowdown" policy led to his eventual discovery by the Gestapo.

In a few days he was brought from his cell and stood against a wall before Nazi rifles. Questioned relentlessly, he nevertheless refused to give any information as to his companions, his work, his knowledge of the underground movement. Expecting execution, he was startled to hear, instead of the command "Fire," the words "Lower rifles." Deckers was led back to his cell. His wife was allowed to visit him. He received decent rations.

Thus began a process of exquisite Nazi torture. A second time Deckers was brought before the firing squad. Again he refused to speak. Again the command "Lower rifles." Came the third time. Deckers told his wife he was confident he would defeat the Nazis' trick, that they would tire of their game. Came the fourth, the fifth, the sixth appearances before raised rifles. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth. Deckers began to lose confidence; his thoughts were clouded. Unable to eat or sleep, he could hardly recognize his wife, who visited him faithfully. The unreal days ticked by.

Came finally the eleventh trip to the wall. The Nazi officer gave him a last chance to tell "all he knew." Dazed, he concentrated his wavering thoughts on one point: absolute secrecy concerning his work, absolute loyalty to his fellow-workers. He remained silent. Then, the rifles spoke.

Several days later, La Libre Belgique printed the story, which was smuggled out of Belgium, and brought to the attention of the free world. George Deckers, firm unto the last in his resistance to the Nazi invader, became for all time a sign and a symbol of freedom-loving, oppression-resisting Belgium.

The Wide Horizon

More to War Jobs Than Wages

By Walter Robb

LOS ANGELES

President Roosevelt recently inspected war industries at Los Angeles; and so did I, but from an angle somewhat at variance with his. I rang doorbells during eight enlightening days for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. President Roosevelt saw the men fresh from their homes, I saw them fresh from their work. He saw them fresh, ready to get the most out of their tools. I saw them fagged, the tools having taken a lot out of them. In a sense, we did not see the same men, though many of the men I saw and interviewed must have been in the very ranks, serried with discipline, that he hastily reviewed.

For my little interviews I had often to wait for men to waken, men on the night shifts. Or I waited for men to drive home from the war plants twenty miles or more in their jalopies, from better billets, the day shifts. In both instances I found testy, haggard, overwrought men. They were sharp, steel etchings of patriotism. They were strong, too, but apparently thoroughly exhausted. Stickers in the windows of all their homes told me they were buying bonds and stamps and chipping in for the Red Cross.

Mr. Roosevelt found plant production within 94 to 95 per cent of the goals set at the first of the year. If possible, it will be better to knock a little striking power out of the enemy, in order to make this mark just short of the Presidential goals suffice for victory, rather than to try to pull more, and faster, production out of workers. Apparently the President felt this, for when he returned he reduced the quotas.

Maintaining morale in face of fatigue is an acute problem. If any man at Washington who issues directives disbelieves this, let him work during two or three days as many men work all the time, and let him sleep, as so many of these men must, amid bedlams of noise just beyond his window, but let him *work* in undertaking the test, not merely play with documents and ruled foolscap.

* * *

I have also been traveling, and by bus, just as workers and their families travel.

On the night bus for San Francisco in the seat beside me was the wife of a sheet-metal worker at one of the great airplane plants here at Los Angeles—on her lap a doll-eyed girl, 2 years old. The woman said she was 20. Her children are five—a girl 5 years old, a boy 4 years old, this girl cuddled in the mother's lap, and twin boys a few weeks old. The family lives at Fresno, owns property there. The mother's mother had been keeping the twins two weeks, and the other two children, while the mother visited her husband. Her husband rooms, and the child had to be smuggled into the room quite against the rules of the house. That is why the mother takes only one child with her on these infrequent visits; two would betray her. Even so, eviction was feared hourly during her visit—for the heinous crime of yearning to see his family the husband fully expected to be turned out of his room; every time the little girl's voice was heard, even laughing, folk in neighboring rooms growled.

The mother said they wanted to rent a house at Los Angeles, and rent out their home in Fresno, so they could all be together. They went house-hunting every day, during the two weeks, but—*they had children.* One house at which they looked should have rented for no more than $35 a month. The mother said it was little more than a dump, but that she could have made it do them well enough. However, the landlady demanded $45 a month for it, finding they had children.

* * *

The husband, 24 years old, worries over having to live apart from his family. His happiness used to be with the children, and now, on the brief occasions when he can see them for a day, by *traveling all night after work*, they treat him more and more as they might a stranger. They are shy, where once they were frank and comradely.

Unusual aspects of this case are the number of the children and the youth of the parents and the fact that the couple own their own home in Fresno. Otherwise it is far too typical of young war workers. The mother said that the disdain with which childless landladies confront her, learning she has a brood of small children, gives her a guilty feeling, yet she knows that motherhood is not wrong. Is it wrong either for her husband, helping turn out planes for victory, to want a place for them all near his work—say within fifteen miles of it?

The Atlantic Charter does not seem to cover this. Something should.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, OCTOBER 24, 1942*

Henricks Hodge

A CUBAN CLIMBS THE FAMILY PALM IN SEARCH OF A "CABBAGE" BUD FOR SUPPER • *Page Eight*

Berlin Batters Bagdad

By Egon Kaskeline

OPPOSING the German drives toward the Nile and the Middle East the British continue to send troops and supplies to Egypt and have formed a new Middle Eastern army under the command of Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. It is not alone the military strength of the Allies which will decide the battle for the Middle East; the attitude of the natives, Egyptians, Arabs, Persians, who populate these vast regions is equally of crucial importance. Will the experiences of Burma, of Malaya, of the Dutch Indies be repeated? Will the majority of the natives remain indifferent in face of a possible Axis occupation of their countries while a minority will even help the invader?

The Middle East has been subjected to the most systematic and most concentrated propaganda campaign which the Axis powers have ever undertaken. Hitler and Mussolini have spared neither money nor men to win leaders and peoples of the Arab world and to set up the most formidable Fifth Column to act against the British rear. Influential "nationalist" leaders in Egypt, in the Arab countries, in Egypt have publicly pledged themselves to the Axis cause; many of them have finally fled to Berlin and Rome.

The British succeeded in crushing the revolts in Iraq and in Iran and in occupying Syria but the pro-Axis underground-organization is not completely destroyed. It is likely that if Hitler's armies win new military successes, new revolts will flame up. Secret "Quisling" governments planning to take over after the Allies are ousted have already been formed in the Axis capitals.

German propaganda in the Middle East has been considerably facilitated by the fact that a long time before Hitler's rise to power, Germany already sponsored numerous organizations which were in close contact with the Oriental world. Imperial Germany had directed her main expansion toward the Orient and hundreds of agents were engaged to win the natives for the German cause. During the first World War, Germany also had her "Lawrences," among others the legendary Consul Wassmuss, the Counsellor Baron von Hentig, who, in 1941, returned as German chief-agent to Syria, and Colonel Oscar von Niedermayer, today general and instructor at the Berlin military academy. These men succeeded in organizing guerilla bands among the natives which attacked the British. They even carried the war to the gates of India.

* * *

The memory of this German-sponsored revolt and the relations with the natives have been carefully cultivated by important associations in Germany. The Morgenländische Gesellschaft, the Bund der Asienkaempfer, the Deutsch-Islamitische Vereinigung, the Deutsche Kolonialdienst and the Fichtebund specialized in developing German relations with the Orient. In 1934 the Deutsche Orientverein was founded. Year after year, these associations sent their representatives to the countries of the Middle East.

Yet, if Hitler is treading in the Kaiser's foot-steps, he has completely reorganized and modernized the German propaganda set-up. Hitler considered the Middle East as one of the most vital and, at the same time, most vulnerable parts of the British Empire. The German propaganda wave which has flooded the Middle East in the last months is the consequence of long-run and careful planning. The Nazis sponsored the foundation of several Arab organizations on German soil which, from the beginning, were anti-British and anti-French. Leading among them was the "Arab-Club" in Berlin, an association of students, the "Union for the Defense of the Arab Magreb," the "Union for the Liberation of the Islam," and the "Islamic Cultural Association." The latter was founded by the anti-British agitator Shekib Arslan who, at the same time, was the head of the "Comité Syro-Palestinien" in Geneva. Shekib Arslan was said to be the link between Mussolini and the Arab world.

These organizations spread Nazi propaganda among the Arabs, rousing them against British and French imperialism and promising them the help of "the great northern friend of the Arab race." Extensive propaganda material was elaborated by the special section for North Africa, Egypt, Syria and Palestine which Dr. Joseph Goebbels established in the framework of his Propaganda-Ministry. This section sent out thousands of copies of "Mein Kampf" in Arabian language in an edition which, incidentally, had been carefully purged of Hitler's vociferations against the colored races. The Nazis, at the same time distributed hundreds of anti-British, anti-French and anti-Jewish pamphlets in the Arabian language.

The Nazis, of course, were anxious to make use of the modern forms of communications—radio, film and record—for propaganda purposes. The Deutschland-Sender in Zeesen increasingly broadcast news bulletins in Arabic and it soon added propaganda speeches of Arab nationalists. Today, the main spokesman of the Arabian section is Yuvis Bakhari, an Arab from Iraq. Numerous German propaganda-films have been distributed and have been shown in the urban centers of the Middle East, German propaganda through gramophone disks has been greatly facilitated by the fact that the "king of the Arabian disk" the Syrian Dr. G. Baïda, director of "Baïdaphon-Polydor," has lived in Germany for 30 years. A great number of Arab newspapers in Egypt, in Palestine, in Iraq and in Syria have long been on the German pay roll and even if the publishers refused direct subsidies, they accepted the free-of-charge service of the German news agency D.N.B. (Deutsches Nachrichten Buero) and contributed in this way to the diffusion of pro-Nazi information.

* * *

Increased direct propaganda from Germany went hand in hand with complete reorganization of German associations abroad. During 1934, all associations of Germans abroad were brought under Nazi control and subsequently turned into agencies of the German propaganda machine. The new German centralized association for Germans abroad (Reichsverbund) which was headed by Herr Ernst Wilhelm Bohle not only succeeded in controlling the activity of every German citizen in foreign countries but was systematically using them as propagandists of the Nazi creed. The methods of Nazi penetration into native circles are revealed by Dr. Claus Haerms, one of the Nazi leaders in Calcutta.

Dr. Haerms complains that German employees have been unable to pursue their propaganda task among British residents and Hindus because they lacked of sufficient financial means. "It is," Dr. Haerms continues, "an important task of the German economy to put at the disposal of these Germans special allocations to carry out their work as liaison-agents (Verbindungsleute) between Germany and their hosts." German economic institutions have continually distributed Nazi propaganda material and they have made use of their business relations to obtain from their foreign correspondents dismission of Jewish employees and of other persons who were suspect of anti-Nazi feelings.

German penetration into the Middle East has been greatly extended by voyages of Nazi leaders to these countries and by return-visits of outstanding Arab personalities. Dr. Goebbel's planned visit to Egypt was cancelled at the last minute, but in 1936 Dr. Hjalmar Schacht went to Teheran and to Ankara and, two years later, Dr. Walter Funk, Minister of Economy, visited Turkey. The most spectacular visit, however, was Baldur von Schirach's trip to Ankara, Damascus and Teheran. The German Youth leader conferred with numerous nationalist Arabs and openly spoke of coming changes in the Middle East. In Damascus Baldur von Schirach was honored guest of the Nadi-el Arabi, the leading Arab Club of the city, which had become the headquarters of Arab extremists. Schirach

(Continued on page 10)

Keystone-Underwood, Kurt Lubinski

THE DAMASCAN ARABS LISTEN, THEN TALK IT OVER AMONG THEMSELVES
Herr Franz von Papen (Top) Has Sought for Many Years to Convert the Near East to Germanism

EXEMPLIFYING THE UNITY OF MANY PEOPLES OF THE U. S. S. R.
More Than 40,000 Athletes of 11 Republics Participated in This Moscow Parade

How Russia Can Aid In a World at Peace

By Samuel H. Cross

Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard University

The regular weekly talk in the Harvard University Radio Board's series of radiocasts on "The Fight for a Free World," through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, that would customarily have been printed in this place, was not ready for the printer when this issue of the Magazine Section went to press. In its place we are using a continuation of Prof. Samuel H. Cross's talk on Russia printed in the Magazine Section of Sept. 26. This talk was broadcast in its regular order on Oct. 2 at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and rebroadcast on Oct. 4 and 7.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

LAST WEEK I talked to you about the momentarily most crucial single problem of the Soviet front: the immediate future of Stalingrad, that important and heroic city on the lower Volga. Today, let us probe considerably further into the future, the future after the victory of the United Nations. This war is not being fought solely for their immediate protection and preservation, but in the resolution to create a world in which this kind of war, unleashed by aggressors more ambitious for power than for the well-being of mankind in general, shall never again be possible. Nor is this war being fought merely for the security of the Anglo-Saxon nations. For among our allies are nations of the most varied ethnic stocks, and our interests are identified not only with those of Slavs, Scandinavians, Greeks, and Latins of both Europe and America, but also with the interests of Orientals like the Chinese and the peoples of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Burma, and India.

Among our Slavic allies, the Russians naturally occupy the foremost position in numbers, territory, force of arms, and intensity of war effort. The very fact that the Soviet Union is in the war on the side of the United Nations alters the role of the Soviet state in the civilized world now and for the future. By the wholehearted participation of the Soviet Union in the war, the Russian people is gradually being brought out of its previous isolation as members of a peculiar social and economic structure, and made aware of the function their country may well be called upon to perform in the family of nations. Whatever that function may prove to be, we ourselves must recognize it.

In the long run, no nation of 170,000,000 people can hide itself behind a Chinese wall, nor have any other nations any right to exclude it from the concerns of the world community. Co-operation with the Soviet Union in winning the war means similar and lasting collaboration with the Soviet Union in creating and guaranteeing ultimate peace. In this respect the United Nations cannot go halfway. Previous Russian distrust of the democratic powers rose chiefly from a recognizable and pernicious tendency on the part of those nations to regard the Soviet Union as somehow inferior. That tendency must be overcome. As I said at the close of my broadcast last week, any nation that has successfully withstood Hitler's most desperate thrusts deserves more than mere toleration: it deserves understanding and respect.

There may be things about the Soviet system which we as Americans or as citizens of other democratic nations throughout the world do not like. It is also true that the Soviet Union is in this war not by preference but by cruel necessity. Like the United States, after all, the Russians were deliberately attacked. But if, after the war, the Russians put the same energy into establishing and maintaining a just world peace that they have put into fighting and winning the war itself, common decency would seem to dictate our acceptance of the idea that any system which commands the loyalty and the heroic self-sacrifice of millions of patriots whose lot is cast under it merits the right to exist and prosper as long as it plays a beneficent role in the world and constitutes no threat to the preservation and extension of human liberties elsewhere. This ultimate peace is going to be so hard to create and to maintain that those who establish it will not be justified in rejecting the services and asssistance of any individual or nation who will help to set it up and then stand resolutely behind it once its structure is complete.

Too many people outside the Soviet Union identify all Russians with the local representatives of the Communist Party in Britain or the United States—men who have in recent years turned their spines into corkscrews to follow the party line, and have often comported themselves less as patriots than as foreign agents. It is, as a matter of fact, unfortunate that more observing foreigners have not been able to watch the Russians hard at work, under colossal handicaps, to push their country forward and upward, and that many tourists who did visit the Soviet Union were so ignorant of Russia's past and so concerned for their own creature comforts as travelers, that they failed to sense the zealous pioneer spirit behind the physical construction and industrial expansion, or the keen Russian appreciation for things of the spirit that ensured the preservation of artistic monuments, stimulated literary and scientific research, and expanded educational opportunity.

Too many perfectly conscientious Christian observers condemned Soviet intolerance of religion without the slightest comprehension that the old Russian Orthodox state church had made itself suspect as a tool of Romanoff autocracy and an instrument of oppression, that new social ideals were introducing a higher conception of human relations and rights throughout the Soviet Union than the pre-revolutionary Russian church had ever promoted, and that no church, whether in Russia or elsewhere, can live unless it satisfies contemporary needs and aspirations and is integrated with the social system under which it exists.

Gakov, Sovfoto

VIEW OF THE FIRST CHILDREN'S MOVIE THEATER IN MOSCOW
Entertainment, Combined with Education, Serves Juvenile Cultural Needs

Divergences in political and social ideologies between the U. S. S. R. and the Western democracies have also intensified political differences and minimized identical interests, though national interest is always a more solid basis for policy than any ideology. The Russians have admired and imitated the technical achievements of the democracies, yet feared our possible participation in an international policy of capitalistic encirclement directed against them. Take our United States, for instance: some of our more conservative American citizens feared any ideology (domestic or foreign) that seemed to menace the economic system which so far had guaranteed them prosperity. Yet both nations were dedicated to the maintenance of peace: the Russians, because they needed a long peace for the prosecution of their social and economic program; the United States, because we knew the costs and calamities of war and were hopeful of better international understanding through the further development of generally advantageous economic relations throughout the world.

From a practical standpoint, it cannot be repeated too often that revolutions are not carried in suitcases. They feed on political and social injustices and unrest in the areas where they break out. No government keenly alive to the needs and the hopes of the citizens under it and efficiently moving to satisfy them is likely to be much bothered by sporadic or even intense foreign propaganda against it. Hence revolutions have frequently occurred in the past in South America without any species of alien intervention.

(Continued on page 15)

What Every Bicycle Rider Should Know

By Harry Wilkin Perry

Courtesy of the Galleries of the Lakeside Press, Chicago

THERE are wrong and right ways of riding a bicycle, as in doing most things. And now that we are entering the second cycle age, with less eagerness and enthusiasm, perhaps, than the riders of nearly half a century ago, when the two-wheeler was a novelty and automobiles had not made their appearance, some of the facts learned then about riding are worth recalling and passing on to new riders of today. They have nothing to do with learning to keep one's balance on two wheels, which is the first essential to riding and can be learned only by practice.

If the pointers that follow are absorbed and put into practice, riding will become more comfortable, easier, less fatiguing, safer, and therefore a greater pleasure. Also, fewer riders will look ludicrously awkward, and evidence the hard work they make of pedaling. Riding correctly gives better control of the tricky little machine, so that one gains complete confidence and feels as mentally at ease in the saddle as in an armchair at home. Other street and highway users will then approve the riding technique and critical observers will admire the rider's grace and poise.

The most common riding faults are with the pedals under the instep and against the heel of the shoe, with the saddle too low and too far back, and with the handlebar too high and its grips at an awkward angle. All these result in an ungainly posture and make the effort of riding hard and tiring. These can be corrected readily by proper adjustment of saddle and handlebar to the rider's physique. This may seem too much trouble if the bicycle is used variously by several members of the family—youths and adults—and for only short rides, but the adjustments can be made in a few minutes with a bicycle wrench. It pays to make them, even for doing errands or other riding amounting to only a few miles. Women today are proving their ability to do almost anything in the mechanical line that men do, so they shouldn't balk at making these simple adjustments.

First, adjust the saddle to the right height. Loosening the nut on a single screw-bolt at the top of the seat mast—the central upright tube—releases the seat post so that it and the saddle can be raised or lowered to a height thought to be about right. Then tighten the bolt, sit on the saddle and, with one pedal at its lowest point, place the heel of the shoe on it. The leg should then be nearly straight, with only a slight bend at the knee. If it isn't, readjust the seat post, and, when tightening the nut on the bolt, see that the point of the saddle is directly in line with the bicycle frame, lining it up with the top tube or the steering head.

The saddle is adjustable also backward and forward on the seat post and for tilt. Each of these adjustments usually is held by a separate bolt. Correct location of the saddle is with the front end vertically above the crankshaft, so that full body weight can be applied to the pedals as if standing upright. Pedaling is much easier when the leg is not bent more than is necessary, just as it is easier to mount a low step than a high one. Tilt of the saddle, if any, should be that which is most comfortable when you are seated in the attitude you intend to assume when riding, and therefore is related directly to height of the handlebar and grips. When tightening the saddle bolt, take care that the saddle is not tipped to one side.

Handlebar adjustment comes next, or even before setting the saddle tilt. A single bolt holds the up-and-down adjustment, and it may or may not be of the same type as the seat-post bolt, but in any case is in plain sight and easy to loosen. On some handlebars release of the same or another screw bolt loosens the bar so that it can be rotated in the head of the stem to change the angle of the grips. With this type the stem can be reversed in the steering head and the handlebar and grips turned up and over so that they may curve upward for riding erect or downward for riding with the body leaning forward. When setting the bar in the new position, see that it is at right angles to the front wheel and be sure to tighten the bolts very securely. Unless the handlebar stem is tight in the front-fork stem, the front wheel may turn suddenly while riding and cause a bad spill.

Riding posture is a matter of individual choice. The erect attitude is suitable for leisurely, dignified adult riding in town. But if a long ride is to be undertaken, particularly in hilly country and at a speed of 10 to 12 or 15 miles an hour, a dropped handlebar and an inclined posture are much better. And for that the saddle might better be tilted down a little at the front. All long-distance riders and racers assume this position in an extreme degree, for several important reasons: It reduces wind resistance, gives maximum steering control, divides the body weight between the saddle and grips, so is less tiring than when all the weight rests on the small area of the saddle, and it enables the greatest effort to be applied to the pedals, or requires less effort to cover a given distance, to ride fast and to climb grades.

As for hill climbing, that bane of cyclists, those unused to much riding find they have to walk up even moderate grades, pushing the heavy machine. That takes nearly all the pleasure out of riding, especially in warm weather. Why all American manufacturers have not built bicycles lighter and equipped them with two-speed or three-speed gears, as the British builders have done for decades, only they know.

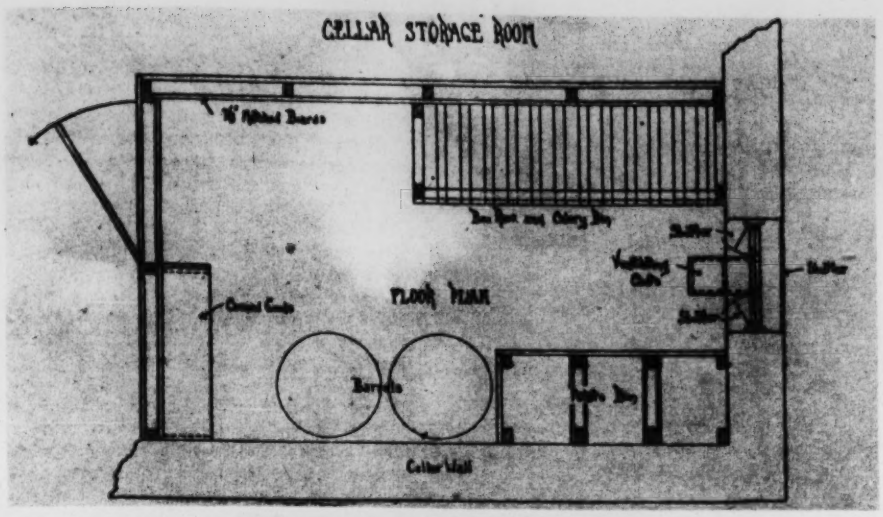
Now, to revert to the position of the feet on the pedals, mentioned previously as a major fault: The pedal should not be under the instep but under the ball of the foot; that is, under the joint of the big toe. With it there you can get the advantage of an ankling action like that used on the treadle of a jigsaw or foot-operated sewing machine. Pushing is then done with the front of the foot and follows the pedal around more of the circle described by the crank. Forward pushing can begin as soon as the pedal is at the top of the circle, and downward pushing be continued to the lowest point so that, alternately with the two feet, pressure is applied continuously to turn the crankshaft instead of intermittently and there is no dead center, which makes a lot of difference in hill climbing at low speed. In ankling, the toe of the shoe points at an upward angle when the pedal is up, horizontally at mid-position, and downward at an angle when the pedal is lowest.

This ankling action is a decided aid to easy riding and is well worth practicing until it becomes an unconscious habit. If keeping the ball of the foot on the pedal is found difficult, a pair of toe clips attached to the pedals will keep the feet in place. Which brings up the point that, when the pedal is lowest, the weight of the leg should be lifted from it for the upstroke, as in going up a step. In fact, pedaling is very like "tripping up stairs," in which ankle action also helps by lifting the weight on the toes and lessening the distance the thigh muscles have to raise the leg.

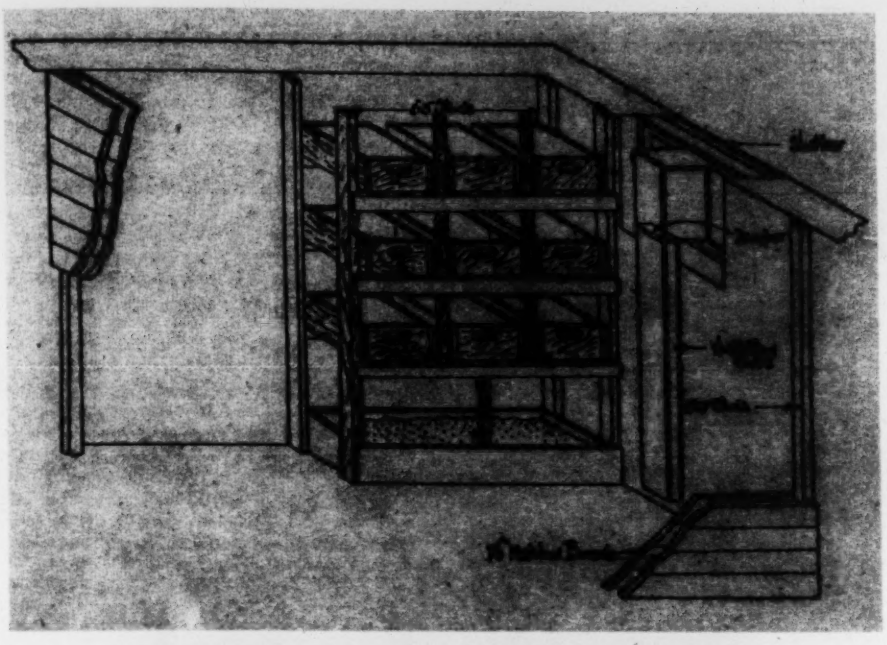
Ease of riding depends not only on posture and manner of pedaling, as described, but even more on the gear ratio of the bicycle, on chain and wheel bearing adjustments, and on lubrication of the chain and bearings. The gear ratio should be suited to the topography of the locality, to the general character of the roads, and to the rider. Gears from 60 to 72 are best

(Continued on page 14)

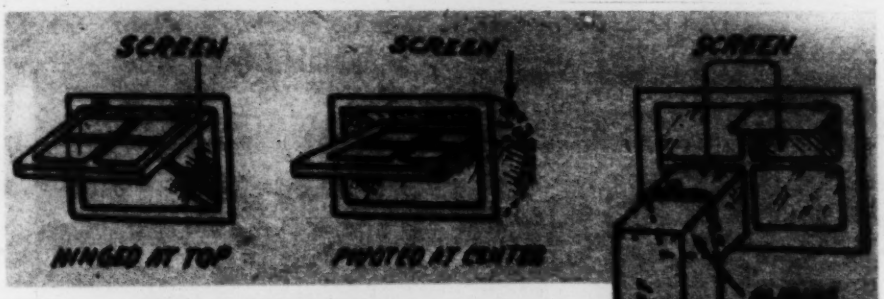
FIFTH ANNUAL BICYCLE RIDE OF THE NEW YORK WELLESLEY CLUB, 1942

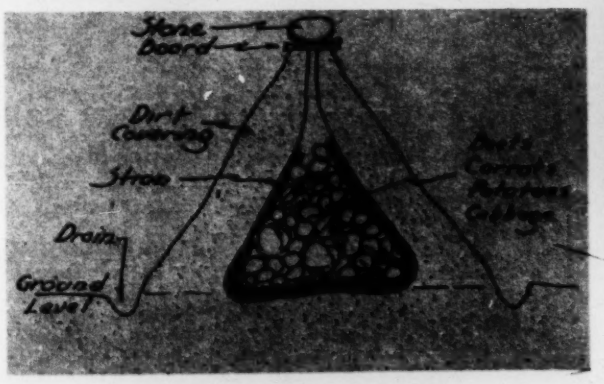


PLAN OF A CELLAR STORAGE ROOM

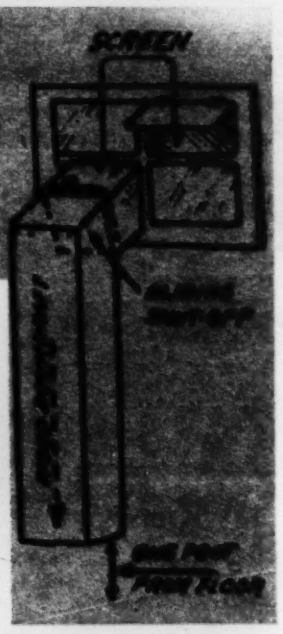


ARRANGEMENT OF BUILT-IN STORAGE EQUIPMENT

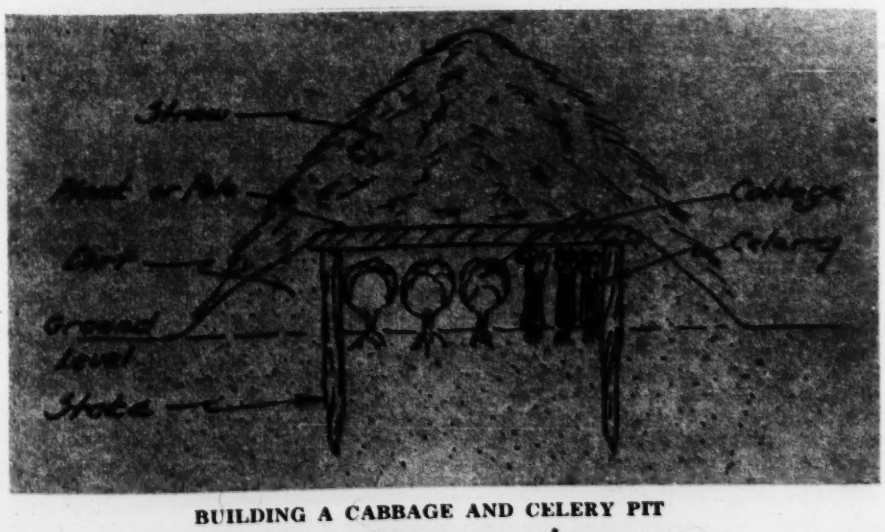




A HANDY OUTSIDE STORAGE



THREE WAYS TO INSURE BASEMENT VENTILATION



BUILDING A CABBAGE AND CELERY PIT

How to Save Those Vegetables

By Irene Dahlberg Nehrling

UNLESS THE VEGETABLES from the millions of Victory Gardens are actually consumed (and without waste) seeds, fertilizers, energy and effort have been wasted. This fall hundreds of Victory Harvest Shows are being held throughout the United States. The Advertising Club of Boston, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, sponsoring such a show, reasoned: one potato shrivels in a home—small loss, isn't it? But multiply that loss by the Nation's 34 million homes. Thirty-four million good potatoes can help nourish many families and fighting men.

It is vital for the Victory Garden folks to avoid waste, to be taught how each vegetable keeps best, how it should be properly stored, so they can properly care for their surplus. So the show management approached William R. Cole of the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., an outstanding authority on the subject of storing food. They didn't want descriptions or pictures but the real thing. They wanted him to build within the walls of Horticultural Hall a life-sized modern storage room for the home basement as well as an old-fashioned root cellar such as our grandparents used and are still of value today. This Mr. Cole did as the feature exhibit of the show. I am giving you his sketches and specifications.

For a family of five the room need be only about 6 feet wide by 10 feet long, and as tall as the cellar is high. If all new material is used and proper insulation put in the cost of building such a room should be less than $35. This cost of course will vary, depending upon the changes in prices, location and size of cold room.

The average home owner should be able to build such a room with perhaps a bit of advice from a carpenter. Even if a carpenter is hired, the labor cost should not be more than $20 or $25. The cost of material can be reduced by using second-hand lumber. Fifty dollars invested in such a room would be $2.50 a year for 20 years. This amount could be saved in average seasons on 15 bushels of potatoes purchased at harvest time as compared with their purchase by the peck throughout the winter months. Thus the saving on the food budget would more than pay for the cost of building the cold room.

♦ ♦ ♦

The place for this home storage room will vary for each home. However, there are several things to keep in mind. It should be so located as to have access to outside air. It should be as far as possible from the heating plant. If at all possible, it should be located on the north side, thus making it easier to keep cool. Equally desirable, it should be in a corner of the basement, thus saving the construction of two sides. The outside wall of the basement must be banked. Otherwise it would be necessary to insulate the inside of the wall in the cold room to prevent freezing.

Figure 1 gives a good idea of the layout of such a room. The walls are made up of 2-inch by 3-inch studding set on a sill of the same material which is securely fastened to the floor of the cellar. If the cellar floor is of concrete this sill can be spiked down; if of earth, stakes may be driven in and the sill fastened to them. The ends of the walls that touch the foundation should be securely fastened and closely fitted.

The studs are covered on both sides with building paper and then with matched boards. This gives a good wall for holding cold in the storage room, but the use of mill shavings to fill the spaces between the studs will greatly improve insulation. Commercial insulation such as rock wool, etc., may be used.

The ceiling of the storage room should be covered with paper and matched boards. Again the job of keeping the room cold will be easier if the ceiling spaces are filled with insulating material. This use of insulating material in the ceiling will be appreciated if the room overhead is a living room, because if the storage is held at 36 to 40 degrees that section of the floor above will be noticeably cold unless insulated.

The doorway should be about 3 feet wide and at least 6 feet 6 inches high. For food insulation it would be best to have a double door, one on the inside and one on the outside of this room. However, a single door if well built and well fitted will suffice. This door should be built of two layers of board with insulating paper between the layers. A sheet of insulating board would be better.

Figure 2 gives suggestions for the built-in storage equipment. The boxes on the rack can be used for storing beets, carrots, turnips, and such vegetables. Below the rack is a bin partially filled with sand or soil. Into this sand or soil can be set cabbage and celery just as they come from the garden. If kept moist they will remain in excellent condition for many weeks.

The barrels shown in Figure 1 are for apples. The home owner, however, may desire to use this space for more racks. Also in Figure 1 are shown potato bins. These are about 2 feet square and 3 feet deep. They have a false floor about 6 inches above the cellar floor, and the walls are slatted for air movement. More racks or shelves may be built above the potato bins if needed. In one corner is a closet for canned goods. This may or may not be included, but a good cold room is a fine place to store such products.

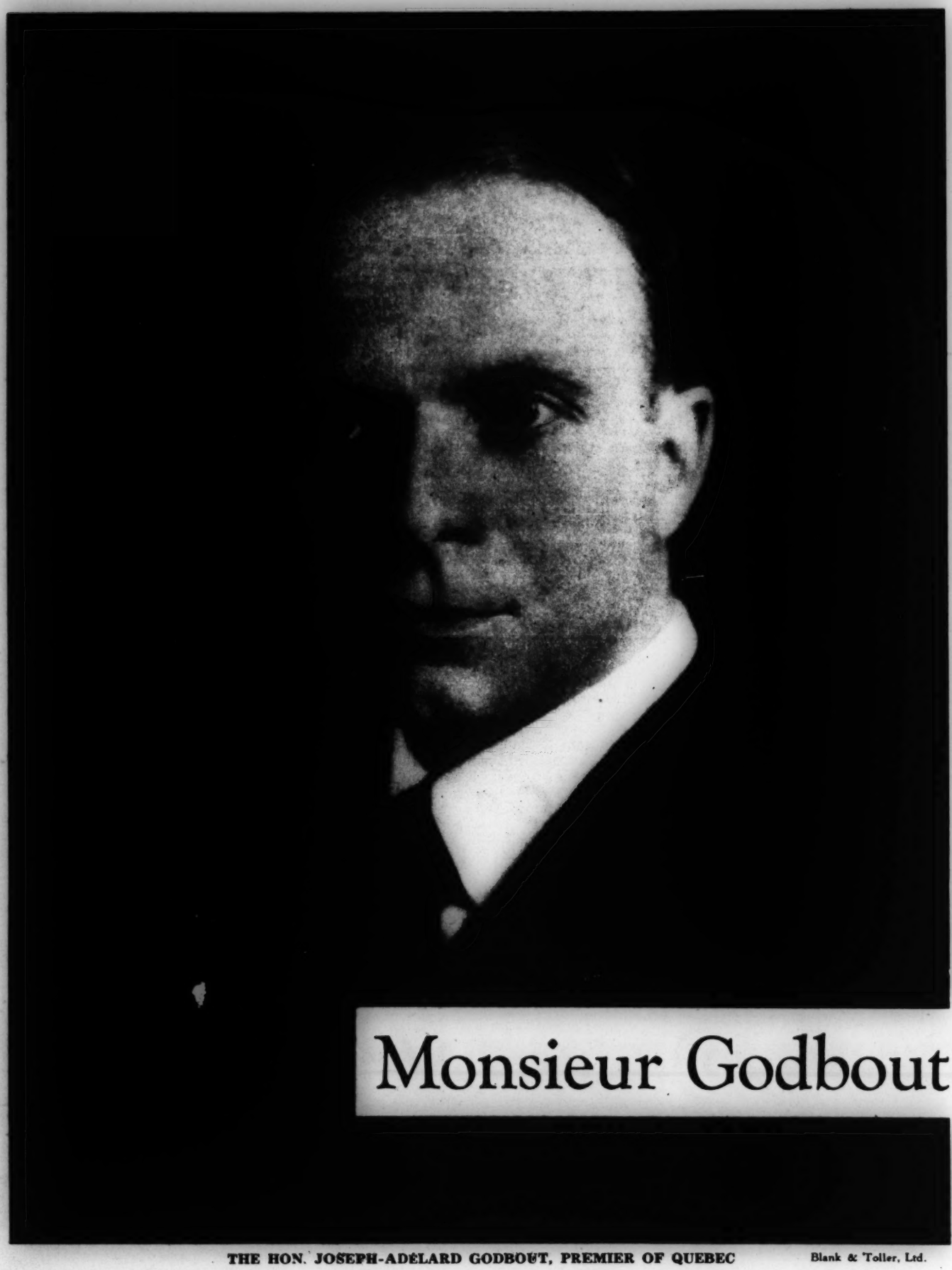
♦ ♦ ♦

All vegetables to be stored should be carefully selected. With certain vegetables maturity is of prime importance. That is why the fall maturing crops are recommended for storage. They should be left until fully mature, carefully selected, free from blemish and mechanical or insect injury and then stored. A few infected or immature vegetables can affect the entire lot. If you do not have a garden, vegetables that lend themselves to storage can generally be purchased in bulk direct from the producer cheaper than in retail quantities, but any cost involved in home storage and spoilage must be added to the purchase price in estimating the saving. Only buy as much as you can store well.

The temperature of a storage room should be kept above freezing (32 degrees) but not higher than 40 degrees. In addition, proper ventilation is important. Ventilation is provided through an outside window (see Figure 3). The chute type of ventilation is best although any type of window may be used successfully. The window must be well screened to keep out insects and rodents. A good thermometer in the cold room will determine the operation of the ventilating window or chute. If the temperature begins to go above 40 degrees and the outside temperature is colder, open the chute. When nights are cold and days are warm close the ventilator during the day and open it at night. If the temperature outside is freezing or below, keep the chute closed. When crops are harvested they have heat in them, so it is important to hold them overnight to "cool off" before putting in the storage room.

Adequate moisture is important. This can be controlled in several ways. If the floor is of earth, enough moisture will come up through the soil, but it is advisable in that case to build a slatted or false floor about six inches above the earth to prevent walking directly on the damp ground. A concrete floor will need to be sprinkled occasionally. It should be damp at all times. Humidity should be around 85 per cent or similar to that of the ordinary home. If the vegetables be-

(Continued on page 14)



THE HON. JOSEPH-ADÉLARD GODBOUT, PREMIER OF QUEBEC Blank & Toller, Ltd.

Monsieur Godbout of Quebec

By René Kraus

YOU WOULD NEVER pick him out in a crowd. But when he stretches out his hand and gives you a welcoming smile, the day is definitely brighter. . . . With these words a Canadian observer describes a remarkable man who, though little known in the United States, is one of our nearest allies. He is slender, blond, just under medium height, 50, but looking 35, endowed with a warm, mellow voice which he uses in beautiful French as well as in fluent English. When his voice rises to its full power, four or five million of his compatriots listen with close attention. Indeed, the very fact that our neighbors, the French-Canadians, are in this war with us up to the hilt, the fact that this time the Province of Quebec presents far more belligerent and combative picture than in World War I is, above all, due to the rousing and indefatigable voice of the Hon. Joseph-Adélard Godbout, Premier of Quebec.

Time was when Quebec was regarded by many as North America's Ireland. Local isolationism dreamed of establishing an independent state on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Fascist-inclined M. Maurice Duplessis, the ex-Premier, exercised all his power, legal and illegal, to make this dream come true. Now Mr. Duplessis, it appears, again scents the morning air. The conscription issue, pitting Quebec against the English-speaking part of the Dominion, gave Mr. Duplessis a welcome opportunity to resume his activities. But neither he nor local isolationism is any longer a serious danger. Three years ago Joseph-Adélard Godbout unseated the former Premier. In the meantime the new leader has entrenched himself so firmly in the seat of power that he is generally considered the most popular Prime Minister Quebec has had for many years. His method was simple. He aspired to, and largely achieved, unity, amity, and fair play.

The attitude of the majority of French Canadians in the fight over conscription was largely misunderstood abroad. Conscription in Quebec has never been really a military issue, but much more a question of autonomy rights. The people of the Province interpret conscription as rule and control of the manpower by outside influences which they reject. But they certainly do not reject their duty in the war. Formations of French-Canadian soldiers served in besieged Hong Kong. Among the Canadian troops who formed the bulk of the Dieppe raiders many of the bravest were French-speaking sons of Canada.

M. Godbout even describes the French-Canadians as the "most Canadian of Canada." He stresses with particular emphasis that it was their ancestors who discovered, founded, and colonized the land. It was their acquiescence to the "New Order" of 1760, he points out, which made possible the development and progress of Canada as a bi-racial country. "No one can convince me of the merits of isolationism in our Province," he says with strong conviction. "More than half a million French-Canadians are scattered about the other Provinces of the Dominions. I would not give them up any more than I would break the ties with members of my own family. The unity of Canada—unitas in diversitate—is as vital to us as their motto, E pluribus unum, is to the citizens of the U. S. A."

The perils of war to which the Western Hemisphere is directly exposed have strongly fortified M. Godbout's convictions about unity. He neither overrates nor underestimates the menace. "One must view the situation in cold blood," he says, "but we cannot neglect the threat. Quebec and Montreal are as little safe from the German bombers as are Halifax, or, for that matter, New York City. To stop the invaders on their march we must arm to the maximum. We must remember that we are only 5,000,000, including the French-Canadians in the United States, and that we are living in close partnership, both in national and international life, with 140,000,000 English-speaking Canadians and Americans. It is Canadian unity, as well as our union with our American neighbor, whose power is immeasurable, that ensures our very existence.

"Moreover, we are proud of forming, through our history, and by the very dispensation of Providence, a part of the Commonwealth of British Nations, whose total wealth in men and material is equal, if not superior, to the enemy's power. Without abandoning our ancient prerogatives nor any of our rights, we are determined to offer our total effort. To achieve victory we will bring into play every force at our command."

These are strong words, spoken with unmistakable and convincing sincerity. Joseph-Adélard Godbout's message is fired with resolution and statesmanship. His personal contribution to a better understanding between the two races in Canada and between his French people and the great English-speaking nations is an influence of real significance. In his own country his renown is rapidly mounting. He promises to become as popuular in English-speaking Ontario as he is in predominantly French Quebec. By a single speech, a short time ago, delivered in Toronto, he won the heart of the most imperialist city in the Dominion. His methods of making converts to the revived intra-Canadian Bonne Entente are as simple as they are persuasive. He suggests, for instance, that the Canadian people from other provinces should come to Quebec to get to know their French-speaking compatriots better. On the other hand, he announces that Quebec is now awake to the necessity of more adequate instruction in English in the Province's schools. In this promotion of bilingualism, as in many other ways, M. Godbout follows the example of Sir Wilfried Laurier, "the grand old man of Canada," who, toward the turn of the century, was the French-Canadian Prime Minister of the Dominion.

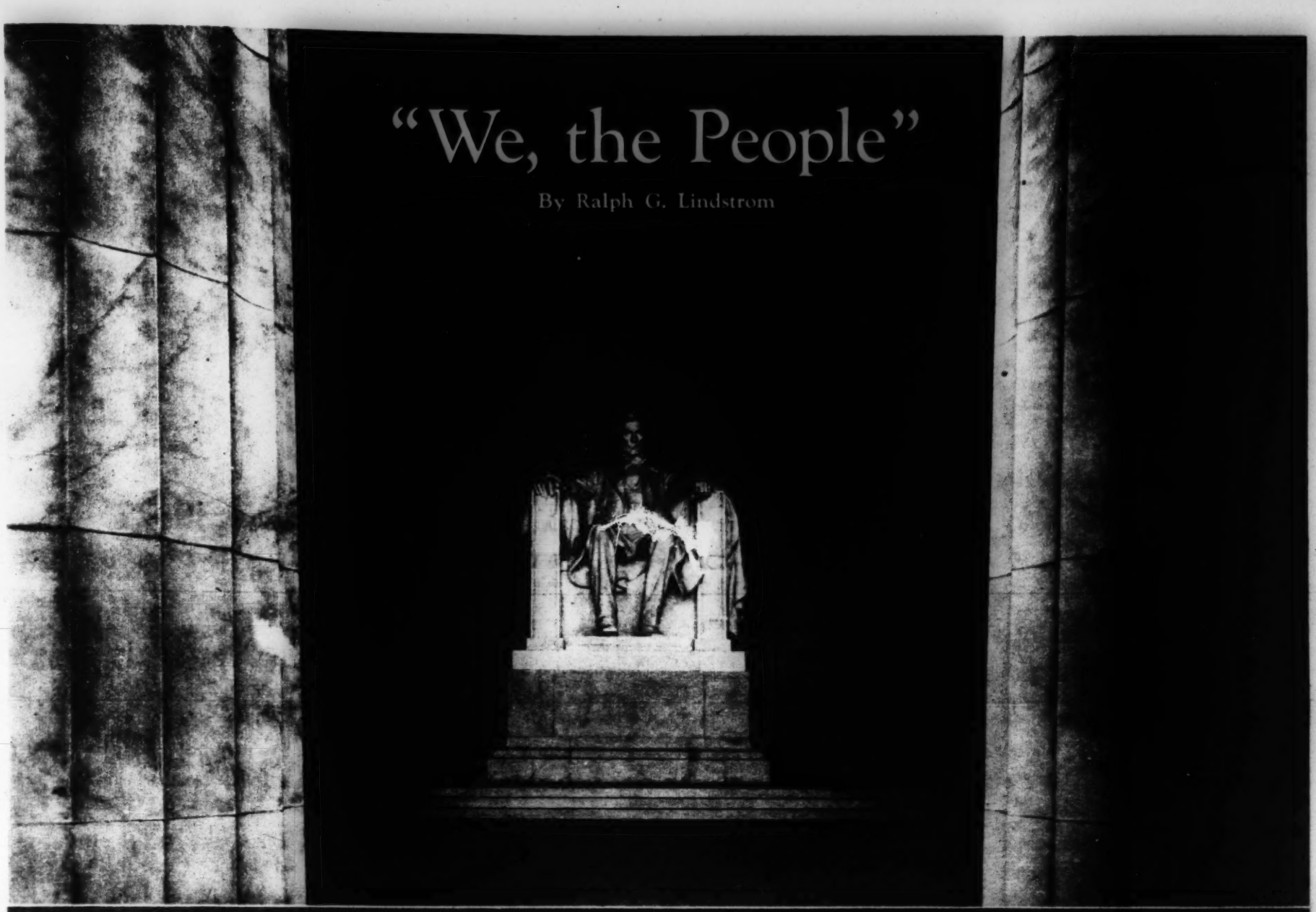
Many of his fellow-citizens call M. Godbout the coming Laurier. But when this visitor picked up the popular word, M. Godbout seemed a little embarrassed. Mild-mannered and unobtrusive, he anxiously avoids giving the impression that he considers himself the "man of the hour." He cannot escape a great future, for which he is undoubtedly destined, but he clings to the simplicity of the past. He is farm-born, the son of a father, incidentally, who had served in the Quebec Legislature, and still as Prime Minister he remains very much a product of the Quebec soil.

His crusade for Canadian unity in the prosecution of the war has by no means diminished his local and provincial patriotism. Slightly blushing, since he shuns big words in private conversation, he called Quebec "our little paradise." Quebec, he insisted with justified pride, is a country of absolute freedom, in which every human being can seek his own happiness in his own way.

What casual observers might term Quebec stubbornness is, in point of fact, the indomitable will for survival. Spurred by this will, Quebec serves the greater cause as well. M. Godbout himself sets the example. The little town of Frelighsburg, where he makes his summer home, was (according to La Patrie) recently rechristened Lidice, to commemorate the Czech village wiped out by the Nazis, and to bring home to Quebec people the real facts of this war. Their fervent feeling for their own home has nothing in common with narrow-minded parochialism. Quebec has a great mission to fulfill: to remain true to her individuality, thus enriching North America and the British Commonwealth, the English-speaking as well as the French civilization. On this way Joseph-Adélard Godbout marches ahead. He is gentle, modest, almost self-effacing in private talk, but in the eyes of his country and his people he rises to the heights of true leadership.

"We, the People"

By Ralph G. Lindstrom



MUCH OF cheap political demagoguery has issued under these three words: "We, the People." But an increasing awareness of man's reality as a thinking being, rather than mere conglomerate of creature appetites, is implicit in the true significance of a "We, the People," freedom.

The words "people" and "man" seem so simple but are in such constant, careless use that one needs ask: Do we speak of man as creature animality, or man as thinking being? Do we mean people as herded appetites (the Hitlerite view), or people as a responsible social group (the democratic view)?

The man of whom we speak is not what Bernard Shaw described as "a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances complaining that the world will not devote itself" to making him happy.

Almost 25 years of isolationism has produced a counterfeit thing which calls itself the American people. But now we are emerging from the most un-American period in our history—emerging from "the time when, and the circumstances under which," to too many the words "man" and "people" had unmanly connotation in America.

The "man" of whom we speak was given "dominion over all the earth." From Cain down, self-centered isolationism, shirking the individual responsibilities of dominion, has always changed, will always change, man from a being with dominion to a cringing creature under domination.

Down through the dark ages we see man's struggle; divine rights of man versus the presumptuous claim of divine rights by kings. When in 1215 a confederation of barons wrung Magna Charta from King John, was it to establish a new doctrine? No! It was to return to first principles, a step toward restoration of man's heritage, domination through accepted individual responsibility.

The great John Locke, in one of his Essays on Government, put it this way: "The freedom then of man, and liberty of acting according to his own will, is grounded on his having reason, which is able to instruct him in that law he is to govern himself by, and make him know how far he is left to the freedom of his own will." (1)

And again, "Men being, as has been said, by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be put out of this estate and subjected to the political power of another without his own consent, which is done by agreeing with other men, to join and unite into a community for their comfortable, safe, and peaceable living, one amongst another, in a secure enjoyment of their properties, and a greater security against any that are not of it." (2)

Montesquieu carried forward these civic views and in his "Spirit of the Laws" summed it all up in these few words (p. 366): "The safety of the people is the supreme law."

Came 1776. Locke and Montesquieu were civic textbooks of parliamentary freedom. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved in Congress on June 7 that "these united colonies (note he says "colonies," not "people") . . . are . . . of right free . . . from the State of Great Britain." But Jefferson and Franklin were deeper students. When they penned the great Declaration of Independence, it was the "people" of whom they spoke. It was a declaration of fundamental sovereignty retaken by the people because lost by King George through his abuse of it—retaken by the people so they might start anew, with delegation afresh by the source of all sovereignty—the people. Our Declaration starts:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve . . . political bonds . . . and to assume . . . the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them . . ."

There we have it—natural law, the law of God making "We, the People," forever sovereign, in responsibility as in right. The necessary conclusion? Sovereignty delegated may always be retaken when the safety of the people requires, and may be by the people redelegated. But this natural law carries this logical corollary: Responsibility is the essence of sovereignty. Abdicate responsibility and you abdicate sovereignty. This is as true of people as of government. Authority and responsibility are equally essential concomitants of continued sovereignty.

Our Declaration of Independence recites self-evident truths:

(1) That all men are created equal;

(2) They are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights;

(3) Governments derive powers from consent of the governed;

(4) When government becomes destructive of these ends, the people have the right to alter or abolish it;

(5) They may institute a new government, laying its foundation in such form as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Those great universal fundamentals of government were uttered by men whose courage was so great that thereunto they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. So surely as individual man, by exchanging his great being for the puny, craven concept of a "feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances," seems to become a pitiable little lump of misery; so by trying to selfishly isolate in our own land these fundamental, universal concepts of civic freedom through representative responsibility, we may, as Lincoln put it, "meanly lose" our own federal union, which Lincoln called "the last great hope of man."

Now we are in a worldwide civil war, affecting all humanity. It is a contest between degradation and dignification of individual man. It is what Lincoln described at Gettysburg as a test whether government conceived of, by and for the people can long endure.

How must "We, the People," meet this test? Lincoln told us. "We, the People," must be dedicated, be consecrated to the great task still before us of courageously seeing to it that government "of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Well, cannot the ordinary man rely on civic leaders in office to preserve what we sometimes glibly call the "American way of life"? No civic leader, no Government, can guarantee freedom or world order. Only you and I can guarantee it.

What has developed the responsible statesmanship we see in the co-operative and labor movements in Scandinavia, Britain, Australia, New Zealand? Has it not come about in the proportion that other peoples in these countries changed their attitude from shortsighted distrust to one of acceptance of the movements with confident expectancy of trustworthy responsibility? To those who find themselves leaning toward authoritarian government as an assumed sole alternative to irresponsible power in the hands of an American group they distrust, I would present these alternatives: implacable distrust between groups leads to civil war; intelligent, wide-awake trustfulness elicits the response of responsible trustworthiness. Which shall it be?

Right here in America, deep-seated prejudice of group against group has caused many a business leader to toy with the notion of trying, and hoping to control, some authoritarian or totalitarian government, rather than to see the American groups he distrusts make further progress toward their goals. This is a great present danger. But we can't control totalitarian piracy. We must unite to extirpate it. The way of freedom under representative government requires that "We, the People," root out class and group prejudice, and not fulfill Hitler's dire prophecy that he can soften all "We, the People," countries by setting class against class, race against race, religion against religion, through his termites of Nazi fifth column.

Mister industrial leader: Isn't it better to win labor to responsibility with power than to have industry governed by Hitlerite politics without responsibility? Mister labor leader: Isn't it wiser with reasonableness to make progress, with management and labor joining for mutual advancement of all people, than to be slaves under a Hitler labor front?

Civic concept now seeks to expand to universal good—to the Golden Rule as the epitome of sound relationship between men, to insure individual good in the common good. Let humans glimpse, nurture, and grow with such a civic concept and man will awaken from the nightmare of repetitive wars to his true status—dominion over all the earth.

(1) Locke: Of Civil Govt.: Two Treatises, p. 146.
(2) Locke: Of Civil Govt.: Two Treatises, p. 164.

Palms on Parade

Text and Color Photos by Henricks Hodge

TO THE LAYMAN, palms and tropics are synonymous, and why not? For this amazing assemblage of more than 2,000 plant species glories in torrid climates, populating most heavily the equatorial regions of the world. Tropical America is the real palm paradise, and one group, the palmettos, even wanders as far north as the Carolinas; another group, the honey palms, wanders as far south as Chile.

With few temperate species, it is little wonder that palms are strangers to civilized peoples who grow up rather with oaks, pines, or maples. The potted infants of the florist shops give little idea of the mature majesty of these plants, and it is only after a trip to the southland that the winter visitor can really appreciate the stately beauty of palms. Few persons can fail to gasp at an initial glimpse of savannah-lands peppered with palmettos, of seacoasts girt with coconuts, or busy streets colonnaded with the slaty shafts of royal palms.

Of the several hundred palm species grown in the warmer parts of the United States, scarcely a dozen are natives, and of these the majority reside in subtropical Florida. The palms that rattle their leaves along the avenues, that landscape the southern mansions, or skirt the sea beaches, are all exotics . . . yet in their native homelands they claim a range of habitats, for they revel in bright sun or dense shade, in swampland or desert, prairie, seacoast or mountain.

The many people who are unfamiliar with palms in nature are usually unfamiliar with their many economic products. To them coconuts and dates are but everyday novelties of the corner fruit store, or constituents of a favorite cake or pudding. Little do they realize that in their countries certain palms may constitute the very staff of life of the people.

Throughout the Pacific isles the coconut palm is of large use. The nuts furnish milk and meat, while the dried kernels supply the islands with their chief export, copra. Oil expressed from copra is used in nearly all soap manufacture. Coconut palm leaves furnish waterproof thatch for huts; the bud is a potential salad as tasty as cabbage; while from the husk that surrounds the nut comes coir, a utility fiber that finds a place in the manufacture of ropes, mats, and brushes. With over 1,000 native uses, the coconut might claim title as one of the world's most important trees.

Dates are to the Arab equally essential, and on the size of a harvest may depend the wealth, if not the very existence, of many a desert tribe. But each tropical region can tell of its own palm favorite. In Colombia it is the peach palm, with an edible fruit; Malaya has the Palmyra with more than 800 uses, and the starch-producing Sago. In Cuba the "palma real" (royal palm) is protected by law, for in its superb beauty the peasant visualizes a home—his native bohio—hewn from its timber, thatched with its leaves, fed by its bud.

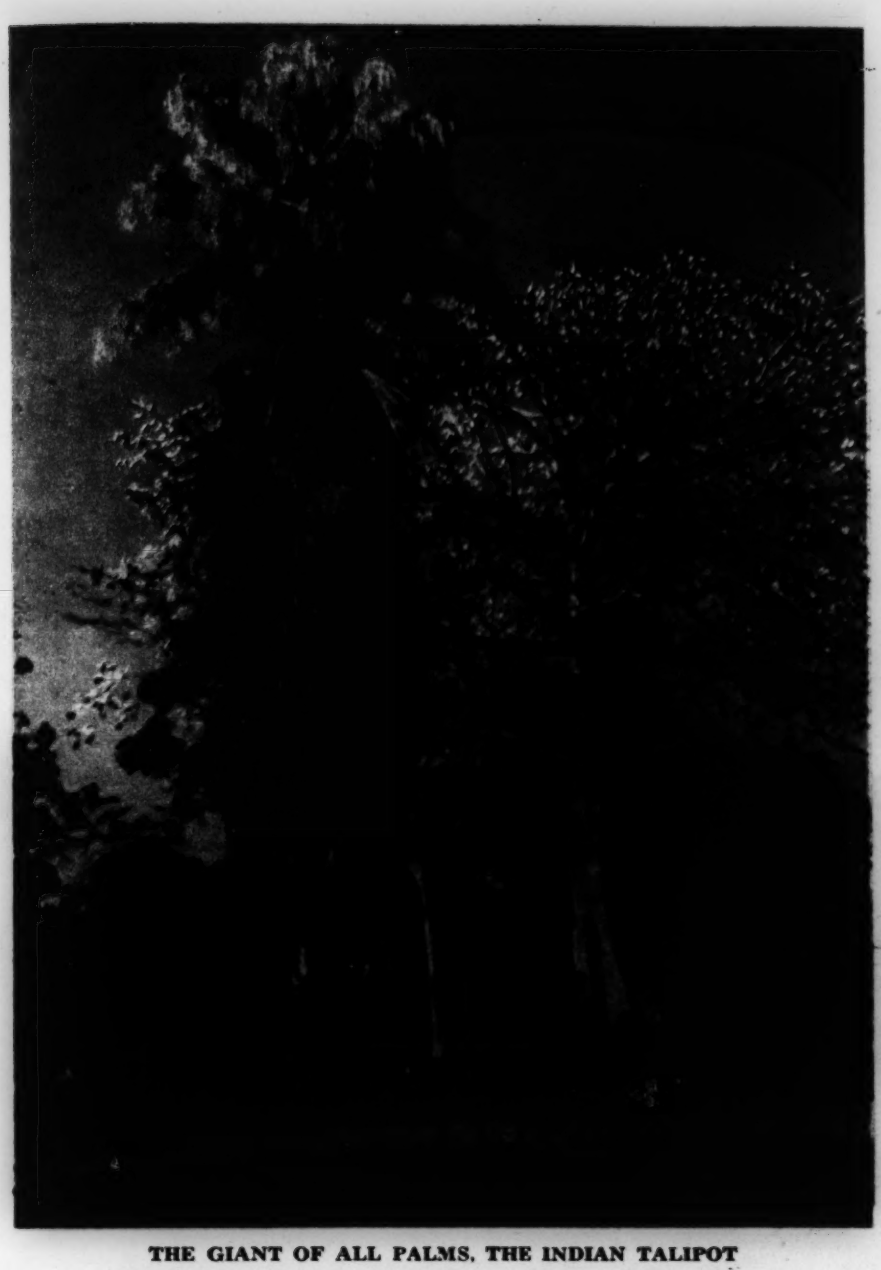
Little do we realize the part palms play in each one of our daily lives. Brazil keeps our streets clean by sending us the coarse bristles of the piassaba palm used in the brushes of "white-wing" departments; from the island of Madagascar comes raffia, a palm product used in basketry as well as by amateur gardeners; from the climbing palms of Malay is derived rattan, woven into the cane seats for chairs. Add the shredded coconut in the housewife's layer cake; the leaf-wax of Brazil's carnauba palm embodied in a phonograph record; the vegetable-ivory buttons for women's dresses, from the seeds of South America's ivory-nut palm; or the resinous substance, dragon's blood, which is a constituent of varnish stains. Why, we can't get away from palms!

Despite their long association with mankind, palms are perhaps less completely known than any other group of flowering plants. That this should be so is partly due to the very local occurrence of certain species (many a tiny island boasts of a native palm unknown elsewhere); but chiefly to the giant size of most palm plants, which makes their botanical study difficult. Preparing herbarium specimens of giant palms with 50-foot leaves is a bit different from collecting the leafy twigs of—say—an elm tree! The result: palm collections and collectors have been few.

But not all palms are giants—certain palmettos of the Florida pine lands are dwarfs scarcely a yard high, and with no trunk at all. Not all palms are erect—Malayan rattans are scrambling vines which clamber upon forest trees often to a height of 200 or 300 feet. But the majority of species assume the general aspect, raising upon their straight, unbranched trunks, living feather-dusters of clustered leaves.

Even the novice can separate palms

EVERY TROPICAL ISLAND HAS ITS COCONUT PALMS
Their Fresh Jelly Nuts (Left) Furnish a Ready-Made, Refreshing Drink



THE GIANT OF ALL PALMS, THE INDIAN TALIPOT
This Specimen Is in the George Botanic Gardens, British Guiana

A CUBAN BOHIO FRAMED BY ITS PATRON PALM
This Whole Dwelling Was Made Out of the Products of Palms

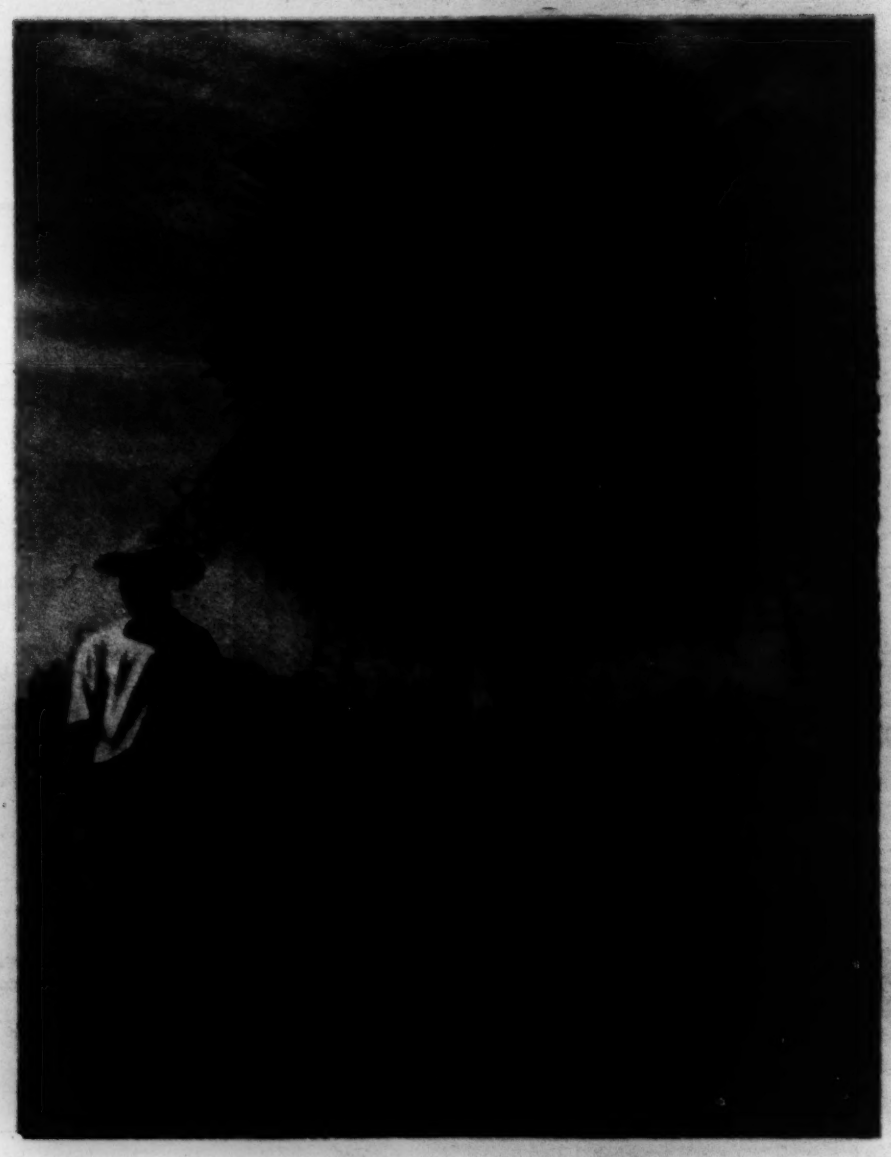
from the structure of their leaves—in one group the leaf form is that of a giant feather, as in the coconut palm; in the other the leaves are fan-like as in the giant talipot. From this latter type of leaf palms probably derived their name, since the leaf divisions fan out like fingers from a palm. But as in most flowering plants, real differences between palms exist primarily in flowers and fruits.

One would hardly grow a palm for its flowers, for they are less attractive than the insignificant blossoms of grasses. But though small and petal-less, their numbers are legion. The flowers are borne in much-branched, often pendant, clusters, which arise from large, boat-shaped spathes, readily seen in the vicinity of the leafy crown of most species. An average palm inflorescence measures 3 to 6 feet long, but the enormous terminal flower-crown of the Indian talipot may easily measure 20 feet in height. Flowers of this palm may number 60,000,000 individuals per plant—real mass production! Conserving energy, century-plant-like, over a 30- or 40-year period, the impressive talipot, unlike most of its relatives, throws all its strength into one mighty blossoming splurge, sets fruit, then withers.

Palm fruits, in size, color, and structure, are as divergent as dates and coconuts. They run from the size of a pea to the size of a coconut, and the latter seed is the biggest in existence, save for that of a relative, the famous double coconut or Coco de mer, of the Seychelles Islands, whose fruits weigh from 30 to 40 pounds!

What a wonderful society are palms: they have paraded across the pages of history; they have nourished the races of the tropics, and at the same time have cloaked those regions with a green elegance unmatched by any other type of vegetation.

MANY PALMS YIELD JUICY, EDIBLE FRUITS
This Tropical Market Tender Sells Orange Palm Fruits



ON THE CENTRAL CUBAN PALM BARRENS
Here Flourish Several Varieties of Tufted, Low-Growing Palms

. . Berlin Batters Bagdad

(Continued from Page 2)

was accompanied by Colonel Rhode, German military attaché in Teheran. In 1939, Dr. Grobba, another German specialist for the Orient, went to Sa'udi Arabia but failed to win King Ibn Saud for the German cause. Visits of German "tourists, business travellers and experts" to the Middle East became so frequent that at last even the complacent British became aroused. In 1938 the Spanish Republicans in Barcelona discovered and published German documents which convincingly proved the close collaboration between these German agents and German military authorities.

Even more dangerous to Anglo-French rule than visits of Nazi personalities were frequent stays of Arab nationalists in Germany. These visitors from the East were extremely well received in Germany and met by leading Nazis, even by the "Führer" himself. Today, we find these Arab visitors leading among the most decided enemies of the United Nations. Dr. Rashid Imman, head of anti-Jewish propaganda in the Near East, is a dentist who studied in Germany. Dr. Amin Ruweikhi, another Nazi key-agent, was a frequent guest of the Nazis. Saadi Kelani, who worked against the Allies in Syria and Afghanistan, married a German wife. Zaib Showkat, president of the influential Al-Muttanah Club in Baghdad, went to Germany and, after his return, started a violent anti-Jewish campaign.

Yet, the most influential and most dangerous of all anti-British agitators, Haj Amin el Husseini, former Mufti of Jerusalem, went to Germany only in 1940 and was cheerfully received by Adolf Hitler. The British Intelligence Service proved that for years Haj Amin's activity had been financed by the Germans and Italians and that in 1936 alone he had received more than £70,000 from Berlin and Rome.

While paying court to Arab nationalist leaders, the Nazis were particularly anxious to woo Arab youth. German student organizations arranged friendship visits of Arab students in Germany. The young Arabs were received in German youth camps, where they underwent thorough training in National Socialism. Delegations of Syrian, Palestinian and Iraquian students participated at the Nazi "Parteitag" in Nuremberg. No wonder that these students returned convinced Nazis and that they spread Nazi doctrine among their countrymen. Arab youth movement took a decisive fascist turn. Green shirt, iron shirt, gray shirt, white shirt youth organizations sprung up all over the Middle East. These associations were violently anti-British, anti-French and anti-Jewish and attempted to ape their European model in every regard. The Palestinian youth publication proclaimed that the Arabs were to have "One country, one people and one leader." The chief of the Egyptian youth, Ahmed Hussein, declared that "Germany and Italy were the only true democracies, while all the other countries were merely plutocracies."

* * *

Today, after the failure of the Iraquian revolt and after the Allied occupation of Syria and Iran, many of the German agents have been obliged to leave the Arab countries. The center of German propaganda has now been shifted to Ankara, where the German ambassador, Franz von Papen, has organized a far-reaching network of underground relations covering the entire Middle East. Already during the first World War, Herr von Papen has been one of Germany's most important agents in the Near East. Today, again he has become the center of anti-Allied activity in these regions. It was Franz von Papen who was the instigator of the unsuccessful revolt in Iraq; it was he who helped Rashid Ali, former dictator of the country, and his friend, the Mufti, to escape. He actively contributed in preparing a Nazi occupation of Syria but again the Nazi plan failed. His embassy occupies an unusually great number of employees, many of whom are natives from Iraq, Syria, and Palestine. Herr von Papen is ably assisted by Herr Chapeaurouge, head of his Oriental department, and other German and Arab agents.

The German embassy in Ankara has become the center of Arab refugees from the Middle East. The Nazis are not discouraged because their first attempt to oust the British from the Middle East has failed. The German ambassador is an experienced conspirator and he knows how to wait for the right moment. If the military situation in the Middle East should develop again in Hitler's favor, the wind of revolt will again blow over the Arab countries. The British may be certain that Ambassador von Papen has prepared some disagreeable surprises.

* * *

Nazi propaganda has shrewdly exploited Anglo-French difficulties in the Middle East. Riots in Syria offered an opportunity to paint the horrors of French imperialism to the Arabs. The feud between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was utilized by Nazi propaganda to describe England as dominated by the Jews and to start, at the same time, a violent anti-Jewish campaign. The Nazis have been successful in sowing mistrust between the British and the Arabs in Iraq. The German embassy in Teheran stirred up anti-British feeling at the court and in the country.

Nazi propaganda, on the other hand, presented Germany as completely disinterested in the Middle East and desirous to help the Arabs to gain full independence from foreign rule. Dr. Goebbels deluded the Arabs with the fata morgana of a huge pan-Arabian empire comprising all Arab countries and Egypt. The Arabs would share in German-Italian domination of the Mediterranean. German propaganda, moreover, never failed to point out the similarities between Moslem faith and Nazi doctrine. In their propaganda among the illiterate masses, the Nazis went even so far as to emphasize that Adolf Hitler was a Moslem himself!

Yet, if numerous Arab nationalist and youth leaders, if the backward city mob fell victim to this insidious talk, many educated Arabs have become increasingly skeptical toward Axis siren-songs. Arab students who went to Germany were not always satisfied with the propaganda literature offered by their hosts and were eager to study the very sources of Nazi doctrine. They soon discovered that Nazi ideology was based on race discrimination and that the Arabs occupied a very low rank in the Nazi scale of race values. They also found out that Nazi propaganda and Nazi acts differed widely. In the unpurged edition of "Mein Kampf" Adolf Hitler spoke with contempt of the colored races and explained their "oppression" by their "racial inferiority." Alfred Rosenberg, second ranking Nazi doctrinaire, pointed out that "Arabs had never been a creative race" and that "it was England's task to check the Islam."

Arabs deeply resented that during the anti-Jewish pogroms in Germany several Arabs, among them the Egyptian ambassador, Nahas Pasha, were attacked by the Nazi mob. They were aroused by the particularly harsh treatment and the discrimination to which North African soldiers of the French army were subjected in German prison camps. When Baldur von Schirach arrived in Damascus, he was questioned about Nazi attitude toward the colored races. His answers were not considered as satisfactory by his interlocutors.

These and other Nazi blunders have somewhat cooled the ardour of pro-Nazi enthusiasm in the Arab countries. Arab resentment about Nazi arrogance and better insight into the actual meaning of Nazi doctrine explain why during the recent months Arab response to Nazi propaganda has not yet come up to German expectations. When Rashid Ali revolted against the British, the Nazis hoped that not only the Iraquians but the Arabs in Syria and Palestine as well would immediately join the fight against their "oppressors." Yet, Syria and Palestina remained completely quiet and the revolt was even not supported by the majority of the Iraq population. Many Arab politicians continue to intrigue with the Axis, but the majority of the Arabs, however, are not desirous to change their present status against Nazi domination of their countries. They may be hostile to British and French rule but they are afraid of the Nazi conqueror who so far has ruthlessly exploited all subdued nations. The cause of the United Nations is not yet completely lost among the peoples of the Middle East.

* * *

Yet, Nazi propaganda is not likely to be defeated by itself alone. Today, the British and the other United Nations are well aware of this fact. The Arabs, right or wrong, believe that they had been deceived by the Allies after the first World War. They are decided to watch the situation and to judge the United Nations by their acts. They are looking forward to the end of political domination and economic exploitation of their countries by the European nations and they claim full independence after the war. Oliver Lyttelton, at one time British minister in charge of the Middle East, has tried hard to conserve British imperial interests and, at the same time, to satisfy the wishes of the Arabs. He was anxious to lay the foundation of a future federation of the Arab states. It does not appear, however, that he has succeeded. In the meantime, Syria, occupied by Allied troops, has been proclaimed an independent state but the country actually remains under Allied control.

A satisfactory solution for pending problems in the Middle East will not easily be reached. Even if the British are prepared to give up their important interests in these regions, they have not only to meet far-reaching Arab demands but they must, at the same time, provide that the hopes of the Jewish people to build up their new commonwealth in Palestine are not destroyed and that the Christian and other racial and religious minorities are protected against oppression on part of the Moslem majority. The dynastic feud between King Ibn Saud and the rulers of Transjordania and Iraq contributes further to complicate the problem of the Middle East. All concessions which the British can possibly make to meet Arab wishes will certainly be considered as unsatisfactory by Arab extremists. The necessary re-organization of the Middle East will probably not be carried out during the war and will remain one of the most difficult problems to be settled by a future peace-conference.

Photo Grschebina-Black Star

YEMENITE MOTHER WITH BABY

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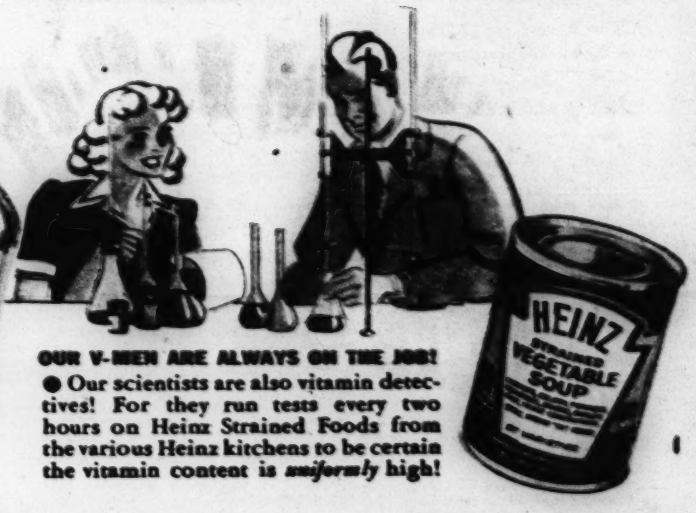

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Among the New Books

An Anthology of Words; France Before Dunkirk—A London Letter

A Word in Your Ear, by Ivor Brown. London: Cape. 6s.

F. S. P., by Sergeant A. Gwynn-Browne. London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.

King James the Last, by Jane Lane. London: Dakers. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

HOW EXCELLENT a language is the American! How penetrating and pungent, how perceptive and peppy! "Holy is the wife," writes the admirable O. Henry, "revered the mother. . . . But the bride is the certified cheque among the wedding presents." In the use of the commonplace metaphor with a glory on it, no one—certainly no English writer—can touch the best American models.

That is one kind of American speech. It is picturesque, but not pretentious; it is poetic, but not highfalutin; it gives itself no airs; being democratic, it does not, and has no need to, stand on its dignity. But, alas, there is another kind of American speech which is less attractive, and through the jargon of the talkies more widely familiar to British ears. This sort of talk lamentably tries to be dignified and impressive, to carry weight and to sound important. It prefers long words to short ones; it takes nouns which already have verbs, and makes new verbs for them; and it is deservedly, though no doubt vainly, condemned by Ivor Brown in "A Word in Your Ear."

As Mr. Brown points out, magnates of the film industry do not decide things. That would be too insignificant a gesture. They "decision" them. They "signature," not sign, documents. Mr. Brown has it that this deplorable habit has spread even into the ranks of gangsters, whose arduous profession, with its need for speed and brevity, ought to have taught them to know better. He says that these gentlemen "suspicion" instead of suspect their friends. But here, in the interests of justice, I must put in a word for the gangsters. They may use this offensive verb, "to suspicion," but they did not invent it. It was in quite common employment in rural Yorkshire 50 years ago. A stronger case can be made against those bosses of industry who like to be called executives. For properly an executive is not a man with authority; he is merely the agent through whom the commands of the boss are executed.

* * *

"A Word in Your Ear" is that unusual thing, an anthology of words. Anthologies of poetry, anthologies of prose, we have had in plenty; but an anthology of the terms out of which both poetry and prose are made is a rarer matter. In this volume, which is as witty as it is learned, Mr. Brown makes a collection of words that have pleased him, and furnishes each with an agreeable and sometimes provoking little essay. He finds overtones of spas and "stuccoed afternoons" at Cheltenham in "blimpish"; a suggestion of the "peacock world of tabards and trumpets" in "blazon"; he makes an adjective of his own in "Barnacular"; and, in illustration of his choices, culls many a quotation of nobility or charm.

Mr. Brown draws attention to the words out of which language is made; Sergeant Gwynn-Browne writes a language which deliberately draws attention to itself. His "F. S. P."—Field Security Personnel—has few commas, and its use of capital letters is decidedly individualistic. It looks like rambling, unpunctuated conversation, but it has its own curious discipline. It appears easy stuff to write, but it is not. Of the village of France where he was quartered before the evacuation from Dunkirk, Sergeant Gwynn-Browne writes: "Givenchy-le-Noble is a very small village not a pretty one. Quite flat it is and a little hill comes down each side of it and into it a road runs through it there is a second one bisecting it in the middle of the village and twenty small houses that is all. It had been our home and kind to us. We had rested there."

Men writing at random do not, unfortunately, write like that.

* * *

The most impressive pages in "F. S. P." are those that describe French morale in early May, 1940. All along the French had been saying, "il faut en finir"—we must finish it once and for all. The Germans had always been attacking France. It was a part of life. It was like the droughts and cold winds that made it hard to wrest a crop from the stony soil. Now they began to say "il faut en finir"—it must stop, meaning that not the Germans, but the war, must stop. They whispered, "The Germans have everything. France has nothing. The British have only a navy. How can that help France with her frontiers to defend? France has nothing, Germany has everything." It was like a refrain. Had the Germans not attacked before autumn, France would have collapsed as a rotten fruit falls to the ground. But Germany attacked in the spring, at Sedan. And French soldiers walked out of their fortified positions almost without fighting. French officers wept with shame as they talked of it afterward. It is a pitiful tale that Sergeant Gwynn-Browne tells; and his extraordinary style is superbly fitted to it.

* * *

Miss Jane Lane writes of another lost cause: that of Kingship. The last King of England, she maintains, was James II. He was driven from his realm, and Kingship went with him. The function of a King that is a King is to rule; since 1688 no English King has ruled. He does not any longer choose his own advisers, and his advisers do not advise, they command. This, of course, is only a facet of the truth; but it is a facet long neglected. It is well, therefore, to have Miss Lane polish it up with such zeal and skill as she displays in this biography of one of the least admired of English monarchs. It is difficult to believe that Miss Lane brings to her subject a wholly open mind; but, at any rate, she writes with vigor and knowledge; and the reader who disagrees will probably disagree with pleasure.

HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Quakers' Humanitarian Role

The History of Quakerism, by Elbert Russell. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THE FOUNDER OF QUAKERISM, George Fox, declared himself "sent to turn people from darkness to light that they might receive Jesus Christ." He had no formal education, but he was sensitive to things spiritual. He thought that religion should make people good, and he found little that helped him either in the clergy or in the ecclesiastical rites and doctrines of his time. It was only when he had set these all aside that he experienced what was soon to become known as "the inner light." It was as though a voice spoke to him in his great despair which said, "There is one, even Jesus Christ, that can speak to thy condition."

Said Fox: "When I heard it, my heart did leap for joy"; for he knew, "experimentally," that it is Christ Jesus who enlightens, and gives grace, and faith and power. It is this utter dependence upon the inward source of religious faith and life which has characterized Quakers whenever they have remained true to the spirit of the founder of their faith.

The persecutions and the trials experienced by the Quakers from the very beginning of their organization are given a comprehensive treatment, but emphasis is laid upon the accomplishments and contributions that have been made toward the elevation of society. Public education, prison reform, anti-slavery and care of the insane are some of the social causes in which the Quakers were pioneers. With respect to education, certain early Quakers depreciated its value, considering it unnecessary to a full reception of the guidance of the inner light. They did not fully realize the value of it to them, Dean Russell observes, "simply because they had never attempted to do their work without it. . . . George Fox, however, realized his own lack and knew how much better he could have pleaded the cause of Quakerism if he had had more schooling."

Fox did establish educational institutions for both boys and girls, but a sidelight on his educational ideals can be seen in his statement, "I would not have any to think that I deny or am against schools for the teaching of children the natural tongues and arts whereby they may do natural things; but all natural tongues and languages upon the earth make no more than a natural man; and the natural man knows not the things of God."

The humanitarian work which the Quakers have done in recent years, and are continuing to do, particularly through the American Friends Service Committee, has helped to solve the problem of solidarity. The historic differences which formed the lines of division between Orthodox, Hicksite, and Conservative Friends have melted away before opportunities which could be met only by a united Society.

J. E. E.

The World of Poetry

LET NO ONE now complain that the English Muses are silent in this war. To the contrary evidence already available may be added the collection of "Poems of This War by Younger Poets," edited by Patricia Ledward and Colin Strang (New York: Macmillan. $1.75).

Here is honest, live poetry, for the most part of first-rate quality. As Edmund Blunden says in his introduction, "There is a theme on which, I believe, these poets are in accord; it is one of joy, though set against a background of fiery shadow. Not long ago the god of love was becoming something of a scarecrow, but the error has been admitted. The young poets are with Robert Burns so far as this subject is concerned."

The poems in this collection are frank with disillusionment, but not bitter. False values are bravely unseen and replaced by true values. There is no sentimental nationalism or ardent "patriotism," but rather a conviction of man's nobility and right to survive, and of the futility of anything less dignified.

One of the differences between this poetry and that of the first World War, of course, lies in the fact that grimness pervades the civilian scene and home countryside as well as the battle front. The poetry of 1914 to 1918 offers nothing better than the best of these collected works. Few of the authors are known. The name of Laurence Whistler is probably more familiar to the public than that of any other contributor. The book contains several of his poems, among them "The Burning-Glass," a stirring narrative of life that springs even among the carnage of a bombarded city.

Sensitive in the extreme to the destruction of war, this poet sees a flash of hope and expresses this attitude in the poem, "In Time of Suspense," which he starts with:

> Draw to the curtains then, and let it rain.
> We'll look no more on that disordered scene:
> Blind rage upon a blinded window-pane,
> The shivering white upon the darkening green;

and ends with:

> What if, while you and I contrive to speak
> With exiled April in a distant room,
> The clouds should lift, and a young moon outside
> Swim like an amulet beyond the gloom?
> Shall we not look upon this night to come?
> Blow out the candles—throw the curtains wide!

The outstanding poems in the collection are those of Whistler, Peter Baker, Clifford Dyment, Patricia Ledward, and John Hall. Dyment's work is poignant. Hall's is distinguished by the sheer lyric beauty of the lines. Patricia Ledward gives us a vivid scene in a hospital, after an air raid.

Clive Sansom's view of nature differs from the traditional in that he colors leaf and flower with his own disturbed views, as is frequently the actual experience, rather than finding in them that which restores the troubled heart. Thus in "September Holiday" we have:

> All Nature's agents image war to me.
> Even that butterfly above the ditch
> Flutters with sinister intent; a bee,
> Heavy with honey, drones at bomber's pitch.
> The distant tractor furrows for attack
> Trenches meticulous as a general's plan.
> Those corn-shocks rest like rifles in a stack;
> That sheaf ungathered is a fallen man. . . .

Contrast his approach with that of Wrenne Jarman, another contributor to the collection, writing about a blackbird in the park:

> No thought of rationing or raid
> Occurred to mar his serenade,
> And politicians were to him,
> I knew, superfluous and grim.
> He honed his beak for an encore;
> He cared no whit about the war.

The editors are to be congratulated on all their selections.

PEARL STRACHAN

Virginia Woolf's "The Death of the Moth" has now been published in America by Harcourt Brace. The English edition (Hogarth Press) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 5.

Dutton is publishing in America this spring Charles Lee's "Cornish Tales," the English edition of which (Dent) was reviewed in these columns on Oct. 4, 1941.

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Lessons From the Greek

The Challenge of the Greek and Other Essays, by T. R. Glover. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

THOSE WHO have read with interest and pleasure the books which have hitherto come from the pen of this versatile author will welcome this latest addition to his literary family. In the guise of a series of essays dealing primarily with the challenge of ancient Greece to the modern world, we are presented with what is virtually Dr. Glover's autobiography, in that it sets forth for us some of the aspects of Hellenic life and thought which have most impressed him during the course of a long and active career.

The title of the essay which gives the book its name might lead the reader to expect an erudite discussion of the Greek mind, and while in a sense we do find such a discussion, the volume is by no means restricted to but rather is enriched by the scholarly research for which the author is noted, for he turns this to account in setting forth for us the human side of the early Greeks, while adding practical observations based on his experiences in Canada and at Cambridge University.

The people of ancient Greece are vividly pictured as farmers, and as dealing with the problem of forest fires; and we obtain intimate information not only about their meals, but also concerning those famed Greek games which provided both the name and the inspiration for the Olympic contests of modern times.

As Egypt was a challenge to the Greeks, the writer argues in his opening essay, so the Greeks, with their intellectual honesty, their completely unorthodox individuality and "wanting-to-know-it-ness," should provide in their turn an inspiring challenge to us today, and his claim is surely justified; and his own style and vigor of expression are as refreshing as the ways of the Greeks of long ago whose manner of life is set forth in these pages.

"The Greek and the Forest" gives us a revealing picture of the use and abuse of the Greek forests. We learn that the Greeks appointed "wood-wardens" — a literal rendering of the Greek term—which might well correspond to our own forest-rangers; and they knew well how to select different woods for special uses—"a springy bedstead would be of ash or beech . . . and we are told that modern man uses ash in his aeroplane."

Among literary farmers, Greece had its Hesiod just as Scotland has its Burns, and when we read that Pisistratus "devised a system of loans" to aid "peasant proprietors . . . till they could stand on their own feet," we cannot but think of similar advances in our own economy.

"Feeding the Athenians," the author suggests, was no small problem, for, as St. Paul discovered on his adventurous voyage to Italy, navigation was virtually impossible during four or five months of the year, and since almost all Athenian supplies came by water, quantities of staple foods had to be kept on hand, including wheat from various ports, fish from the Black Sea, and cheese from Sicily.

Even our fairy and folk tales, Dr. Glover points out, including "Sindbad the Sailor," "Puss in Boots," "Cinderella," and "Brer Rabbit," find their parallels in Greek literature; while in more serious vein we are reminded of the age-old charm of Homer's poetry. "Just as the Bible had shaped the thinking of our race, Homer shaped the thinking of the Greeks."

There is an atmosphere about these essays which recalls Charles Lamb's classic "Essays of Elia"; especially, perhaps, is this true of Dr. Glover's brief history of "Iced Water." The book is scholarly, but distinctly readable, for its learning is pleasantly diluted by anecdote and quiet humor. It will be enjoyed by many. T. L. L.

Preacher's Son Recalls His Youth

Get Thee Behind Me . . ., by Hartzell Spence. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill. $2.75.

WHILE "Get Thee Behind Me. . ." by Hartzell Spence does not quite approach the compelling religious tone and mood of the author's previous work, "One Foot in Heaven," it is still a pleasant book. It is good for a lazy day, to satisfy a yearning to escape the warring present and to spend a nostalgic moment back in those 1920's when an ambitious preacher's son could amass $1,000 from a paper route with which to send himself to college.

This is an account of Hartzell Spence's life as a preacher's son in dilapidated parsonages in Iowa and Denver, being partly about what he and his brother and sister might not do, because it either ran counter to strict Methodist discipline, or would not look right for a preacher's family.

Thus the narrative borrows humor from that old device of portraying codes of behavior that are insisted upon in a world that has passed them by. Whatever else they were, the 1920's were not the time for strictures on movies, dancing, or Sunday afternoon diversions.

At times, the chapters seem to represent an unmitigated success story for Hartzell, but they were written just before the author's entry into the Army, a time when a man can easily be forgiven a roseate backward glance.

R. R. M.

The Book Window

The School of the Sea, by Leland P. Lovette (Stokes, $3), sketches the history of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and notes points in the careers of gallant midshipmen and high-achieving admirals who have helped defend America and its way of living. A significant page is devoted to the scene of the withdrawal of Southern youths from the school in April, 1861, to go and fight for the cause of secession. A discussion takes place toward the close of the book on the value of Annapolis training to graduates who have taken up commercial, diplomatic, or academic callings. At the end comes description of monuments on the Academy ground to heroes in the naval patriotic tradition.

Around the Mediterranean With My Bible, by Harriet-Louise H. Patterson (W. A. Wilde, $3), may be described as a translation of the Scriptures in terms of travel. No doubt it is what many a tourist has done for himself, recording the story in his diary rather than putting it in the form of a book. A couple of French vacationists once rendered Homer's Odyssey that way for the benefit of the readers of a Parisian magazine. Earlier Chateaubriand struck out a path of the sort. The author of the present volume, while sticking generally to her theme, ventures off on a pagan line in one chapter to make some novel comment regarding the ruins of Baalbek.

Shake Hands With the Dragon, by Carl Glick (Whittlesey House, $2.75), narrates the author's friendly adventures in the transplanted China and his contact with the Chinese civilization found thriving at such American localities as New York and San Francisco. The pages of the book are alive with surprise, disclosing traits of character based on loyalty to ancestral customs and passing the tests of every age and clime. A couple of episodes relate to Sun Yat Sen and the labors he underwent when residing in the United States and when laboring in the cause of the Chinese Republic.

The Sorry Knight or Oberon the Second, a manuscript play attributed to Thomas Randolph (University of North Carolina Press, $3). Transcript of an unsigned play preserved in manuscript in the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. An introduction and notes are provided by Fredson Thayer Bowers.

HOW DO YOU SCORE IN GOOD MANNERS?

✓ Check whether RIGHT or WRONG

1. It is permissible to accept social invitations by typewritten letter. ☐ ☐
2. On being introduced the lady's correct reply is "How do you do, Mr. Jones?" ☐ ☐
3. When you receive a wedding invitation which includes the reception, you should send a present whether or not you attend. ☐ ☐
4. A man should take off his hat in an office elevator whenever there are women present. ☐ ☐
5. It is perfectly permissible to pick up bacon with your fingers and eat it. ☐ ☐
6. At a church wedding a woman should wear some sort of head covering even when in formal evening attire. ☐ ☐
7. If you invite an Army Captain and a Sergeant to dinner, place them on opposite sides of the table. ☐ ☐
8. Be sure to congratulate the bride on getting such a fine husband. ☐ ☐
9. A white damask table cloth should be used at formal luncheons. ☐ ☐

ANSWERS: 1. Right; 2. Wrong; 3. Right; 4. Wrong; 5. Right; 6. Right; 7. Wrong; 8. Wrong; 9. Wrong.

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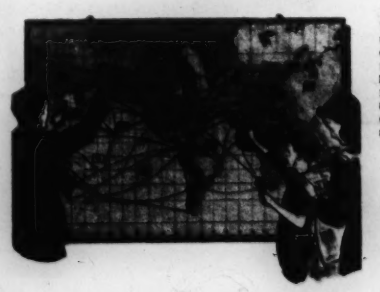

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. . To Save Victory Crops

(Continued from Page 5)

gin to shrivel the atmosphere is too dry.

Now for Mr. Cole's "'Outdoor Storage." The cold room in the cellar is undoubtedly the most convenient place for the storage of vegetables for home use. Sometimes, however, the construction of such a room is not possible. A permanent outdoor storage pit can be built very similar to the one in the cellar. It should be about 6 feet by 10 feet, dug into the ground and walled with stone or concrete. It should have an insulated roof and some means of ventilation. The entrance may be through a double door or through a bulkhead with steps leading down. Cooling and ventilating of such a pit is possible by means of an opening in the door or in the bulkhead and a chimney-like flue at the opposite end, this flue leading up through the roof.

We commonly refer to such outdoor storage houses as root cellars. In their construction care should be taken to see that they are frost proof.

* * *

It is easily possibly to provide storage by outdoor pits which are remade each year. This means digging shallow holes in the garden in a well-drained spot. Put in six or eight inches of straw or leaves. On top of the straw or leaves put the crops and cover with leaves or straw and three or four inches of earth. Such a storage is shown in Figure 4. When the first layer of earth has frozen, put on three or four more inches and then more straw and boards or poles to hold the straw down. Put a three- or four-inch hole through the middle of this to act as a ventilator, then cover the hole with a board or waterproof roof to keep out rain and snow.

This type of storage works best if each mound has in it a three or four weeks' supply of beets, carrots, potatoes, turnips, and such crops. Once the pit is opened, it's necessary to use the vegetables rapidly because it is next to impossible to keep them from freezing after the pit has been uncovered.

Cabbage and celery require a special arrangement. This is shown in Figure 5.

Still another style of outdoor storage is the barrel pit. Dig a shallow trench to take as many barrels as may be needed. Fill the pit six or eight inches deep with straw and lay the barrels on their sides, side by side. Protect them from freezing in the same general manner as with the shallow pit. As with the pit, each barrel should contain a mixture of products. These pits and barrel storages can be changed or modified according to the ingenuity of the individual.

Discarded milk cans, crocks, tin pails, and similar containers, if made air-tight, make excellent storage utensils in an ordinary cellar. They of course are only temporary as compared with a cold room.

Apples take up the flavor from the vegetables if stored in the same room unless wrapped individually in heavy paper or packed in barrels with plenty of leaves.

Beans grown for drying after proper care should be stored in small air-tight containers in a cool place.

Root crops (beets, carrots, kohlrabi, turnips, rutabagas, etc.) should have the tops cut off one inch above the bulb and be allowed to dry. These crops require a moist condition. Some people cover them with burlap or similar material, moistening the covering occasionally; some use moist sand. The object in storage is to keep them cold and prevent evaporation.

Parsnips may be left in the ground and dug in the late winter or early spring as needed.

Cabbage and celery are best stored with their roots on. (See Figure 1—special bin for celery and cabbage.) If stored with the roots on they should be pulled and set immediately into the dirt or sand in the storage space.

* * *

The thorough curing of onions is essential. Top at about one and one-half inches and store in a dry atmosphere. Onions are best stored in the attic where it is dry and cool.

Potatoes should be stored in a dark place and covered to shut out the light, which prevents greening. Potatoes are best stored in covered barrels or small bins. In crates or shallow piles they lose moisture and shrivel.

Squash, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes require full maturity. The stems should be left on. Be careful not to bruise and store in a dry atmosphere between 50 and 60 degrees. Do not store in same room with root crops. Keep on shelves in a dry place.

Tomatoes may be kept in northern states until about Thanksgiving time. Place well-matured fruit on shelves or wrap in paper and put in boxes, or the vines with the tomatoes on them may be hung up by the roots.

Food canned in glass should be kept in a dark, cool, dry place. Tin cans require a dry atmosphere.

It is generally agreed by authorities that the best all-round home storage is a cold room, especially prepared for the purpose. It need not be expensive or difficult to build. It should be clean, cool, airy, of the proper humidity, screened against flies and vermin, as well as free from any disagreeable odors.

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Following the Rules of the Road, This Cycle Leader Signals His Intention to Make a Right Turn While His Companions Follow Closely

. . What Every Bicycle Rider Should Know

(Continued from Page 4)

for hilly country, dirt or gravel roads, and riders who are not very strong or used to much riding. For level country, hard-surfaced highways and strong riders, gears from 74 to 86 are best. The choice of gear is a matter of compromise; a low gear requires faster pedaling than a high gear for the same speed, and rapid pedaling may be as tiring as harder but slower leg action.

The "gear" is governed by the relative number of teeth in the two sprockets and is stated in inches, as 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, and so on. This means that the machine travels the same distance at each full revolution of the cranks as would a wheel of the same diameter in inches having a fixed crankshaft and that turns only once for each revolution of the cranks, as in the "ordinary" or high-wheel bicycle that preceded the safety.

If you don't know the gear of your machine, you can find it simply by dividing the number of teeth on the large sprocket by the number on the small one and multiplying the quotient by the diameter of the rear wheel and tire in inches—usually 28 or 26—thus: $27 \div 10 \times 28 = 76$. This can be reduced to 64 by replacing the front sprocket with one of 23 teeth, or increased to 84 by changing to a nine-tooth rear sprocket. Any such change, however, may make it necessary to take out or add a link to the chain and would better be done by a bicycle mechanic unless you are reasonably expert in the mechanical line.

Snapping of the chain is caused by tightness or dirt—usually both—which makes pedaling harder. A correctly adjusted chain has a little looseness so that the links do not ride up high on the sprocket teeth, but not so much slack that the lower section has much sidesway when riding, which would make it likely to "jump the sprocket." Chain adjustment is easy to make by means of two small screw bolts at the rear ends of the rear-wheel fork. A dry, tight chain, like a gritty one, also makes a cracking noise, hence the chain should be kept well lubricated and clean as well as properly adjusted.

In the first bicycle era, male riders past the knee-pants age wore knickerbockers and sack coats of the same wool cloth, or sweaters, woolen knee-length hose, bicycle caps, and low-cut, light, pliable bicycle shoes, preferably with elkskin soles. These comprised a comfortable, sensible outfit which could be bought in most sporting-goods and department stores. They looked well, there were no long trouser legs to get caught in chain and sprocket and to rub grease off of them or to bag above trouser clips in an unsightly way, and the shoes were cool, easy to pick up and put down with the feet, and gave plenty of freedom for ankle action.

* * *

Such costumes doubtless will become popular again if produced by clothing, hose and shoe manufacturers and pushed by retailers. It seems strange that this potential market has not been exploited with the revival of cycling, as more bicycles were being manufactured annually during the three or four years ending with 1941 than in any equal previous period, and more are believed to be in use now than ever before—the number estimated to be more than 10,000,000. Women riders are faring better now than men, for the French culotte divided skirt was copied and introduced at least five years ago and is well advertised.

Wet, smooth rubber may be very slippery. Although tires are made with nonskid treads, they can slip suddenly on wet streetcar rails or smooth-worn manhole covers. Slipping can occur also on "greasy," wet asphalt pavement. Ways to avoid spills are to ride slowly and in as straight a line as possible on wet pavement, turn on a wide circle when turning is necessary, cross steel rails at a right angle, and ride around instead of over manhole covers.

Wheel ruts, too, can cause spills, though instead of the wheels slipping out from under the rider the bicycle tips over at the top and the rider usually can dismount without falling. The reason for loss of balance is that the sides of the rut prevent the front wheel from being turned from side to side as is necessary to maintain equilibrium. Narrow wagon-wheel ruts are rare in this automobile age, but even single motor-tire ruts in a mud road can have the same effect, and old-style flanged streetcar rails present the same hazard.

* * *

Braking control of a bicycle equipped with a coaster brake is lost if the chain jumps the sprocket, as may happen on a down grade if the chain is too loose and especially if pedaling is continued. Should this occur, a neat trick is to insert the toe of one shoe in the front-fork crown and press down lightly on the tire.

Whether riding on the left or right side of the road is safer is a moot question. The writer believes the right side is preferable, because we are accustomed to following the traffic and pedestrian rule to pass on the right, and unless the cyclist riding on the left keeps close to the side of the road at all times, the driver of an approaching automobile or truck will be uncertain on which side of him you intend to pass and so will pull over to your left just as you do. The passing of parked vehicles also presents less hazard, particularly in cities, if one rides on the right side, for the rider can be seen by the overtaking driver.

Postscript to Autumn

By FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Gone the goldenrod, the gentian but a memory,
The blackbird flown and orchard silent now;
But no sight or sound of summer was as precious as
This single crimson apple burning on a leafless bough.

And here, the lone, the crumpled copper leaf
That clings tenaciously to grapevine stalk,
Is somehow lovelier than all the musky purple grapes
That last month lined the arbored walk.

And this, the last pale gold chrysanthemum
That bravely in gray-silver autumn quiet abides;
These, these, are legacies of sun at winter's edge:
Improvident bright plunder that the hour provides.

. . How Russia Can Aid . .

(Continued from Page 3)

Similarly, after this war ends with the destruction of Naziism and Fascism, political unrest will be rampant on the continent of Europe. But the resultant political adjustments cannot very well follow a conservative line, for the simple reason that Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and Laval stand about as far to the right as any modern statesman or would-be statesman can conceivably go. The orderly readjustment of Europe to a status making possible a relatively permanent peace depends on the efficiency and zeal with which the victorious United Nations feed the liberated populations and simultaneously guarantee a state of public order under which political, economic, and social problems may be gradually and dispassionately worked out.

With such a policy the Soviet Union has the best possible reasons to co-operate. At the close of this war, the Soviet Union will have sustained unparalleled losses in manpower, industrial equipment, and agricultural production facilities. Millions of young men drawn off from schools, factories, and farms and sacrificed in the conflict cannot be replaced overnight. The great industrial concerns of European Russia now inside the German lines have either had their machinery removed by the Russians themselves or have suffered grievously under bombardment. Millions of peasant farmers have been torn from their cottages. As Mr. Wendell Willkie said in Moscow last Saturday, "The great fertile farmlands of southwest Russia are in enemy hands," and he might well have added the northern Caucasus, with its fields and orchards.

Were it not for the great industrial establishments in the Urals and in Siberia behind them, one might say with some justice that the war had pushed the Soviets back almost to the point at which they began operations in 1918. A nation faced with such enormous problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction will not be enticed into an adventurous foreign policy or into vagaries of propaganda, but will rather be disposed to collaborate in any rational program which assures peace at its frontiers during the trying period of recovery.

It is not merely in Europe that the Soviet Union has a role to fill. Few people appreciate that Soviet Russia, though predominantly Slav and therefore European, includes a tremendous variety of non-Slavic and Oriental minorities, not merely in Siberia but in the European section of the country as well. The Soviet Government has been extraordinarily successful in educating these peoples, in fostering their native cultures, and in adapting them for self-government and modern productive activity. All this experience will be of value in the process of advancing the peoples of southern and southeastern Asia, where many backward nations hitherto subject must be raised to the capacity for freedom.

If world peace and understanding are to be realized, the Soviet Union, like China, has an inalienable right to be brought into consultation regarding areas adjacent to its territory, and since the interests of the Anglo-Saxon democracies touch those of the U. S. S. R. on the Pacific fully as closely as in Europe, it would seem our joint duty to see that the Soviet Union is invited to assume its proper share in the international responsibility for that area. For, if excluded from consideration in general settlements, the Soviet Union, like any other major power, will obviously feel justified in taking isolated measures to protect its interests and insure its prestige —a regrettable eventuality when the peace and prosperity of the world are at stake.

The Soviet Union is a permanent factor in international politics, and the social principles under which it lives cannot be wished out of existence because they happen to conflict with some of our innate prejudices or basic theories of political or personal life. The manful Russian resistance, which has so largely contributed already to the ultimate victory of the United Nations, has wiped out much of the suspicion with which the Soviets were previously regarded, and our own help, generously rendered with increasing effectiveness under terrific handicaps of distance and enemy action, will eventually prove that common interest wipes out recriminations. If we give the Russians 100 per cent confidence while standing solidly on our own interests, they are likely to understand us better and respect us fully.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Old Smithy Experiences . . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

Some time ago there appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor a very interesting article, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree."

The article mentioned that in nearly every small town there was found a blacksmith shop. We can go the writer one better. My father's shop was a log structure on our farm in Wisconsin, five miles from the nearest town.

My "Pa," as I called him, was a craftsman of rare ability. For instance, he forged small pocket knife blades; also tuning forks for singing-school teachers, and tuned them to any desired pitch.

Those were the days before horseshoe nails were manufactured in the seventies. "Pa" purchased the iron in small bars a little larger than a lead pencil. In the busy horseshoeing season, when the roads were icy, the making of these nails was an evening job. I well remember sitting on a box on the forge, pumping the bellows to keep the fire glowing to heat one iron while the other was being shaped into horseshoe nails with a remarkably few strokes of the hammer, making four or five nails to the minute.

Another very interesting and unusual thing for a blacksmith was to make "clogs" for horses' feet. These consisted of boards 12 inches square fastened to a horse's feet by an iron strap over the hoof and bolted to the clog. These clogs made it possible to use horses in cutting grass and drawing off hay from soft marsh land. It was amusing to see the horses perform when first trying to walk with the clogs on their feet. One clog would land on top of another and the horse would try to pull the under one out and nearly throw himself, but he would soon learn that he must spread his feet when walking, then all went well.

On his return, the old-time blacksmith would experience many conveniences that he did not formerly have. For instance, the old bellows that was operated by pumping with a long wooden pole is supplanted by an electric fan. The electric drill takes the place of the old laborious hand drill. The trip hammer does the hard work of the helper with his heavy sledge.

JOHN T. BUSHEY
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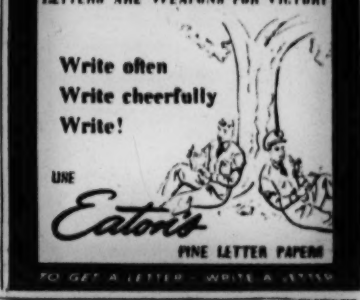

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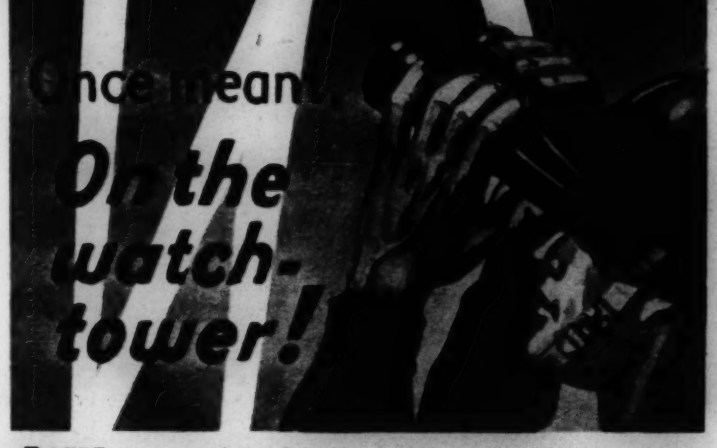

ALERT, now meaning "air raid alarm!", comes from early French *à l'erte*, "on the watch." This, in turn, came from Italian *all' erta*, "on a watchtower or height." When the first field hospital was organized to follow an army, the French called it *hôpital ambulant*, "walking hospital," from the Latin *ambulare*, "to walk." Eventually *hôpital* was dropped and *ambulant* became *ambulance*, a vehicle for conveying casualties. *Sabotage*, now the malicious hindrance of production, comes from French *saboter*, "to work carelessly"—originally, "to tread with wooden shoes, or *sabots*."

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